

CALENDAR FOR 1864.

1864	SUNDAY.....	MONDAY.....	TUESDAY.....	WEDNESDAY..	THURSDAY...	FRIDAY.....	SATURDAY....	1864	SUNDAY.....	MONDAY.....	TUESDAY.....	WEDNESDAY..	THURSDAY...	FRIDAY.....	SATURDAY....	
JANU'Y	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	JULY .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
	31	...	...	...	...	...	...		31	...	...	...	...	...	...
FEB'RY	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	AUGUST..	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
	28	29	...	...	...	...	...		28	29	30	31	...	...	...
MARCH..	...	...	1	2	3	4	5	SEPT'R...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
	27	28	29	30	31	...	...		25	26	27	28	29	30	31
APRIL....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	OCTO'R...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
MAY.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	NOVE'R..	...	...	1	2	3	4	5
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
	29	30	31	...	...	...	...		27	28	29	30	...	...	...
JUNE....	1	2	3	4	DECE'R..	1	2	3
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
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1 January 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SIXTH DAY.

The enemy opened fire from three guns simultaneously upon the city, between ten and eleven o'clock, Thursday morning. Six shells were thrown, with little effect, and inflicting no damage. Our batteries returned the fire briskly. During the afternoon the batteries on James' Island and Fort Moultrie opened on the enemy at work on Gregg and their new fortifications opposite Secessionville. The Yankees replied, directing their fire mostly at Battery Tatum and Secessionville.

On Wednesday afternoon indications of some grand military parade and unusual ceremonies were observed among the Yankees on Morris Island. Music was heard, the Yankee batteries fired a salute from all their guns, and the slopes of the Yankee works at the Southern portion of the Island were thronged with men. A steamer, with more than the usual amount of decoration, lay at the landing at Lighthouse Inlet. The cause of the demonstration is unknown.

The position of the fleet remained without any important alteration. A heavy gale from the West sprung up Thursday night, which, it is believed, forced them to seek shelter in Stono or Lighthouse Inlet.

Prophecy's Hints.—We claim for the gift of prophecy, although without occult presumption we boldly say we can see as far into a mill-stone as the man that drills the hole. We venture, therefore, to predict that several events will happen in the course of the year now opened. Our readers will note the prediction, and will rebuke our audacity if it is not fulfilled.

There will be several marriages reported—and some of the happy grooms will send cake and other things to the Courier. Those that cannot find good Champagne or Madeira, can send domestic wines without offence—anything in short that is not vinegar.

Many of these marriages will be happy, and there will be no divorce granted in the State of South Carolina. People that desire to get unmarried can go to California or Georgia.

There will be many calls made on pastors for christening sermons, and the names of JEFFERSON

DAVIS, ROBERT E. LEE, LANGSTREET, HARDEE, and others of well known repute and position will be used on these occasions. There will be some mortality among newspapers—the chief cause of which will be *str. phy.*

Some of the newspapers living and moving will contain magnificent critiques on the war, showing vividly that the writers should be at once executed and detailed Com newspaper services to the center but more important service of command in the field.

The Richmond *Examiner* will not sin often or frequently in speaking too well of any person.

The Yankee papers will occasionally, if not once a week, utter very large lies which the Richmond papers will copy.

Some editors—over the most persevering efforts will fail in pleasing every reader or patron or correspondent; and some foreman will not be able to put every advertisement at the top of a column—a consummation devoutly wished for by advertisers.

Some boys will learn the art of smoking cigars, and will take their first lessons in cursing.

Some things will rise in price for a while—and until Congress and others concerned devise an effective plan for making the currency rise in relative value.

Some readers after getting through these lines to this point, will ask "What's the use of all this?" to which some humor may reasonably reply: "If you don't like, don't read."

The Richmond *Examiner* has some correspondence which looks towards, but did not reach an issue with pistols, but stopped at *Epistles*. It is published by L. Q. WASHINGTON, in reference to aspersions against him in the columns of the *Atlanta Confederacy*, and is addressed to J. HANLY SMITH, now telegraphic correspondent for the "Associated Press," or Col. TREASHER, in Richmond, but formerly and at the time of the alleged offence, an Associate Editor of the *Confederacy*.

Had this interchange of epistolary preparations for pistols occurred with other parties, it is probable we would have been favored with it by telegraph—as it would have been as appropriate and acceptable as much as that we get in that way.

The Charleston Courier.

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Napoleon and the Blockade.—The Yankee papers are publishing a number of private letters addressed to Colonel C. A. L. LAMAR, which were found on board the steamer *Ceres*, recently captured off Wilmington. Several of these letters assert that the French Emperor consents to and patronizes blockade running. They are signed by Mons: PICQUET DU BELLAY, dated at Paris in October last, and relate to a "cotton contract" at Matamoras. M. PICQUET says his "friend" has "seen the Emperor in person." In another letter, three days later (14th), he writes:

My friend has seen the Emperor during the evening. He is authorized to proceed at once with the business, and is promised the full protection of the French flag. The only condition imposed by the Emperor is that the operation shall be kept in profound secrecy.

How far the assertion may be true, the reader must determine for himself.

The Charleston Mercury.

1 January 1864, 2

OUR SUBSCRIPTION TERMS.—In accordance with a previous notice, the rates of subscription to THE MERCURY, commencing this day, will be as follows:

Daily Mercury, one month.....	\$ 3.00
Daily Mercury, three months.....	8.00
Daily Mercury, six months.....	15.00
Tri-Weekly Mercury, three months.....	4.00
Tri-Weekly Mercury, six months.....	8.00

All subscriptions must be paid in advance, and none for a longer period than six months.

Single copies of THE MERCURY can be procured at our office, at fifteen cents a copy.

THE SIEGE—ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SIXTH DAY.

On Tuesday, at 10 a. m., the enemy opened upon the city, throwing six shells, which did but little damage. In the afternoon, our batteries shelled Morris Island with considerable spirit.

A parade of great ceremony took place on Morris Island, Tuesday afternoon. Music was heard, batteries fired their guns, the slopes of the work at the southern end of the Island were thronged with men, and a steamer, with much more than the usual amount of decoration, lay at the landing in Light House Inlet. The cause of this display is, of course, a mere matter of conjecture.

At 8 p. m., on Tuesday, a volley of musketry, to the eastward of Sullivan's Island, was heard at Sumter. No explanation of this has been received.

THIS BEING NEW YEAR'S DAY, THE MERCURY will not be issued to-morrow. The several Banks in the city will also be closed for business to-day.

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Siege of Charleston.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-EIGHTH DAY.

There has been no change of any great importance since our last. The enemy kept nearly quiet until Sunday afternoon, when they again opened from three guns upon the city, and fired twelve shells. The latter as usual did very little harm, no person being injured, although our people are becoming so accustomed to them as to pay little attention to these missiles.

The storm and gale of Thursday night and Friday caused some considerable damage to the enemy's batteries on Morris Island. Small parties of Yankees were observed at work on the slopes and flanks of batteries Gregg and Wagner throughout Saturday and most of Sunday. A number of the vessels were round to Stone for shelter.

The *Wabash* dragged her anchor during the blow of Friday night, and drifted from her position a quarter of a mile or more to the Northward and Eastward of the Yankee light ship.

At sunset on New Year's eve the enemy fired two shots over Fort Sumter, having done which they graciously and respectfully dropped "the old flag" at the report of old Sumter's evening gun.

During Friday afternoon the Yankees were engaged in hauling two heavy guns from Oyster Point to Battery Gregg, and also busy at the embrasures at Gregg bearing upon the city. Some firing was also heard in the direction of Light House Inlet.

About eleven o'clock, Saturday morning, two gunboats, one having in tow three barges, filled with men, and a tug with two other barges, also filled with men, were observed coming in from the Northward and Eastward, supposed to have been on a reconnoitering and surveying tour of Long Island and Dawes' Inlet. On their return they each in turn reported to the *Wabash* before proceeding farther and anchoring inside the bay.

Saturday afternoon Battery Tatum opened on the enemy on Black Island, the latter replying. The engagement lasted about half an hour, when both sides ceased firing.

A large flag staff was raised upon Battery Wagner on Saturday afternoon.

A reconnoissance made by a party of our troops discovered a large number of Yankee tents recently erected upon Cole's Island. We could learn of no change in the situation of affairs on John's Island. The enemy appear to have completed a battery on Long Island bearing upon Secessionville, but it is thought intended more generally for the protection of the creek from Folly river to Light House Inlet.

The number of vessels reported inside the Bar Sunday evening was twenty-seven, including the *Ironides*, four *Monitors*, and the usual number of tug and mortar boats and sailing vessels; in Light House Inlet, eleven; three blockaders in front; one three masted vessel, one tug and two schooners to the Northeast, and one transport and a schooner in the offing going Southward. From observation it was believed that the latter vessels were also engaged in reconnoitering to the Northward and Eastward. In Stone twenty one vessels are reported; off Stone Bar, three; Folly River, six.

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. S. C., GA. AND FLA.,
CHARLESTON, S. C., January 23, 1864.

Citizens are particularly requested to refrain from purchasing from soldiers in this Department, any copper, brass, or zinc of any description, all of which are wanted by the Ordnance Officers in this city for purposes essential to the defense of Charleston.

THOMAS JORDAN,

January 4 3 1mo Chief of Staff.

We are authorized and requested to return the grateful acknowledgments of the garrison of Fort Sumter, under command of Lieutenant Colonel STEPHEN ELLIOTT, to Mrs. C. A. GRAYSON, of Fort Mott, for the beautiful repast enjoyed on and from the contents of a box sent by her, as reported in the *Courier*.

Our brave soldiers are always encouraged and stimulated in greater deeds of daring, or to greater fortitude, under necessary sufferings and privations, by such tokens of thoughtfulness and consideration on the part of friends at home, and especially of our noble women, who are generally exhibiting the best traits and virtues of womanhood under a national and patriotic trial.

Cannot others remember the soldiers at "hog killing time," or whenever any occasion is offered?

The only effective military service that men outside the conscript age can render, is in home organizations against raids, which will enable them to guard against one of the most injurious annoyances we suffer from the enemy, and this can be accomplished either by Confederate or State legislation. Anything beyond this should not be thought of for a moment. The army of producers is as essential to the achievement of our independence as the army of soldiers, and neither can be diminished with safety to the cause. The able bodied men of the world are to be generally found between the ages of 18 and 45, and it is only in exceptional cases that they are fit for military duty beyond this limit.

We are passing through—we hope we will soon be through—a cold spell of unusual severity. New Year's day was followed by a night, which, as our thermometer reports will show, goes below any late experience in this city. Our older readers can recall a parallel about of the famous freeze of 1835 or 1832. Many young observers saw on Saturday what they had never before seen in Charleston—ice remaining through the day in some places, and even in places most exposed to the sun, there was ice to a late hour.

It is a season of devout thankfulness to all who are blessed with a sufficient amount of food and shelter, and it calls on all alike to "consider the poor," and their neighbors less fortunate, although perhaps equally or more worthy, and our brave defenders in the camps who are not prepared as well as their cruel foes to resist the onsets of winter. We claim and ask also special consideration and attention for the families of our soldiers.

Let it be a lesson for us and for all who are blessed and surrounded by comforts under this trying spell of weather, or all who have anything they could spare or contribute without detriment to other duties, to consider and provide for the wants of others. Let the year be opened in a renewed and quickened exhibitions of benevolence and charity from all who have hitherto done well or attempted to do their duties, and by a good beginning from any, if such there be, who have hitherto done nothing.

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THE SIEGE—ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-NINTH DAY.

The year closed in Charleston harbor with one of those acts of courtesy on the part of the Yankees of which they are seldom guilty. Just about sunset of the 31st, they fired two shots over Sumter, and at the report of the fort's evening gun, they dipped their flag in respect.

On the morning of January 1st it was discovered that the *Wabash* had drifted a quarter of a mile to the northward and eastward of Light House Inlet. She had probably dragged her anchor during the gale which had been blowing all night.

On Saturday the enemy was busy both at Gregg and Wagner. At Wagner, among other things, he raised a new flag-staff, while at Gregg an embrasure was cut bearing on the city.

Two gunboats, one having three barges in tow filled with men, and a tug with two barges in tow, also filled with men, were observed on Saturday morning coming from the northward, apparently from a reconnoissance of Long Island. It is reported that these barges had entered Dewee's Inlet.

On the same day there was a brief artillery duel between Battery Tatum and Black Island.

Everything was quiet on Sunday, until between the hours of three and four o'clock, when the enemy opened upon the city, throwing twelve shells, most of which failed to explode.

The fleet were reported, on the 3d instant, as follows: The *Transides*, four monitors, two mortar boats, four wooden gunboats (one of these not observed before), three tugs, and fourteen sailing vessels inside the bar, eleven crafts of various kind in Light House Inlet, three block-aders in front (one a three masted vessel); one tug and two schooners to the northeast, and one large transport and a schooner in the offing. It was suspected that the two schooners to the northeast were engaged in surveying in that direction.

THE WEATHER for the past few days has been intensely cold. The storm of wind and rain which closed the year, on Thursday night, was the precursor of the piercingly cold spell which ushered in the new year. Friday and Saturday were the two coldest days remembered in this climate for some years. We are informed that, on Sunday about noon, a pretty brisk sleet was observed for a short time in the neighborhood of Summerville; later in the day, however, the cold moderated, and as we go to press there is every appearance of rain.

MILITIA ORGANIZATIONS IN THE SOUTH.—The State authorities of Georgia are now re-organizing the militia of that State under the recent act of the Legislature, which proposes, by a new military system, to have Georgia thoroughly prepared to repel any attacks of the enemy during the coming spring. The law calls into service all white male residents who are of the age of sixteen years and not over sixty years of age. The militia enrolled under this act are to be divided into two classes. The first, composed of those between seventeen and fifty years of age, constituting what is called the militia proper; and the second class, those between sixteen and seventeen years of age and between fifty and sixty years of age, constituting what is to be known as the militia reserve. The only exemptions provided for in the bill are those created by the Constitution in reference to all officers and members of the executive, legislative and judicial departments of government.

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Siege of Charleston.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-NINTH DAY.

Monday was an unusually quiet day; there being no firing of consequence from either side. No further shelling of the city has taken place since Sunday afternoon. The weather was very foggy, with a drizzling rain all day, which was, perhaps, the principal reason for the enemy's silence. They are still busy at their batteries. No change in the fleet was observable.

The enemy opened on the city last night about 10 o'clock.

Destruction of the First North Carolina Hospital—A fire broke out about five o'clock Monday morning in the First North Carolina Hospital, corner Mary and America streets. The building, which was a very large one, three stories high, and admirably suited to the purpose for which it was used, was entirely consumed. The flames were first discovered issuing from the ceiling of one of the back rooms in the third story, and spread with great rapidity. There were about fifty patients in the hospital, all of whom had fortunately been removed the day previous to the lower wards on the first floor. The alarm was immediately communicated to Mr. EDWARDS, the Steward, who aroused the inmates, and with the assistance of the attendants and others the sick were all safely removed—some of them to the Soldiers' Relief Hospital, corner of Blake and Deane streets, and others to the Wainside Hospital, on King street, nearly opposite Cannon. Nearly all the furniture, bedding, stores and medicines were saved. The bunks were mostly consumed. It being found impossible to save the building in which the fire originated, the exertions of the firemen were necessarily confined in keeping down the flames and preventing the spread of the fire—a work of no small difficulty, a high wind prevailing at the time, and mostly all the buildings in the neighborhood being small wooden houses.

The kitchen attached to the hospital was slightly damaged. The building destroyed, we believe, belonged to the estate of Mr. JAMES S. RHYTT. We did not learn whether the loss was covered by insurance.

The fire is supposed to have been caused by some defect in the chimney.

Another alarm was given a little after seven o'clock last evening, caused by the fire again breaking out in the kitchen of the burned hospital. The fire was extinguished before it had made any progress.

No passport will be issued from the Department of State during the pending war to any male citizen unless the applicant produces and files in the Department a certificate from the proper military authorities that he is not liable to duty in the army.

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REPORT OF THE BATTLE OF POCOTALIGO AND YEMASSEE.

REPORT OF BRIGADIER GENERAL W. S. WALKER.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT, S. C. }
Pocotaligo, November 4th, 1862. }

Brig. Gen. Thomas Jordan,
Chief of Staff and A. A. G.:

SIR: I have the honor to report, that about nine o'clock, on the morning of the 22d October, I was informed by my pickets that the enemy were landing in force at Mackey's Point, from twelve gunboats and transports. I was notified, at the same time, that they were ascending the Coosawhatchie River with four transports.

The command was immediately ordered under arms, to march to Old Pocotaligo. I moved in advance to the telegraph office, and made the following disposition of my forces: The Lafayette Artillery, four pieces, under Lieutenant LeBlanc, and a section of the Beaufort Volunteer Artillery, under Lieutenant N. M. Stuart, were ordered to Coosawhatchie, a town two miles distant from my headquarters in McPhersonville, and five from Old Pocotaligo. Captain Wyman's company, stationed near Coosawhatchie, and five other companies of the eleventh regiment of infantry, from Hardeeville, were ordered to support this artillery. Colonel Cleck's command of five companies of cavalry, and two companies of sharpshooters, had been recently notified to expect an attack at Coosawhatchie, and in that event were instructed to move to its support. Major Jeffords' command, of three companies of cavalry, were ordered from Green Pond to the Saltkatchie Bridge. With the blessings of a good Providence, these combinations of my forces, scattered over an extent of sixty miles, were effected in time to foil the enemy.

I also telegraphed to General Beauregard's headquarters at Brigadier General Hagood, commanding Second Military District, and to Brig. Gen. Mercer, at Savannah, for reinforcements, requesting those from Charleston to disembark at Pocotaligo, and those from Savannah at Coosawhatchie. Captain W. L. Trenholm, who was in command of the outposts, consisting of two companies—his Rutledge Mounted Riflemen and Captain Kirk's Partisan Rangers—was ordered to withdraw the main body of the pickets, only leaving a few important posts guarded.

The force with which I first engaged the enemy consisted of two sections of the Beaufort Volunteer Artillery and the Nelson Light Artillery, eight pieces, under the command of Captain Stephen Elliott; the Charleston Light Dragoons, Captain B. W. Rutledge; first battalion cavalry, Major Morgan; Captain D. B. Heyward's company of cavalry; Captain Kirk's Partisan Rangers; Captain Auson's company of sharpshooters; Captain Izard's company I, of the eleventh regiment of infantry, Lieutenant W. L. Campbell commanding; number in all four hundred and seventy-five (475).

As one-fourth of the cavalry were horse holders, the force actually engaged was reduced to four hundred and five (405) men.

The force of the enemy was represented by prisoners, and confirmed by the statement of negroes who had crossed Port Royal Ferry to the main land on that day and been captured, to be seven regiments, one of which I judge went to Coosawhatchie.

I sent in advance a section of the Beaufort Volunteer Artillery, supported by Captain Allston's sharpshooters and two companies of cavalry under Major Morgan to skirmish with the enemy, while I took position on the Mackey's Point road, near Dr. Hutson's residence, at a salt marsh skirted by woods on both sides and crossed by a causeway. After a short encounter with the enemy, in which Major Morgan, while at the head of his command, was severely wounded in the ankle, my advance forces retired in good order to the main position. The Beaufort Artillery was posted in and near the road commanding the causeway, and the Nelson Artillery in an open field in the rear of the line of skirmishers and screened from the enemy by the trees in front. A dropping fire of infantry first commenced, which was soon swelled by their artillery. Owing to the close proximity of the trees fringing the other side of the swamp, I found

that my artillery were suffering severely in men and horses, and, accordingly after holding my ground for three-quarters of an hour, I determined to withdraw to a second position two miles and a half in rear. This was done in good order, Captain Allston's sharpshooters and part of Company I, eleventh infantry, covering our retreat and behaving for the most part with great spirit. At the head of the road I was joined by Captain Trenholm with the larger portion of his company and Captain Kirk's. I assigned the command of the cavalry to him, and ordered my whole force to move back across Pocotaligo Bridge and take up a position among the houses and scattered trees of the hamlet.

The artillery was placed in position to command the bridge and causeway—the Charleston Light Dragoons being held in reserve. The bridge was ordered to be torn up; and this was scarcely done when the enemy appeared in sight and commenced a continuous and rapid fire of musketry and rifled guns. Lieutenant Massie, of the Nelson Artillery, could bring only one piece of his battery into action, owing to the original smallness of his company, now greatly reduced by deaths and wounds.

Two pieces of the Beaufort Artillery were silenced by the disabling of the gunners; the remaining two kept up a fire to the close of the fight. The enemy's artillery was entirely silenced and withdrawn early in the action. One piece of the Beaufort Artillery was most judiciously withdrawn during the battle, and posted three hundred yards on my right, under Sergeant Major Fuller. It was retired by a cross road unseen by the enemy, and had all the effect of a reinforcement from its new and unexpected position. It fired spherical case, and the practice was excellent.

At the crisis of the fight I ordered up the Charleston Light Dragoons. That gallant corps came forward with an inspiring shout, and took position on my left, which wanted strengthening.

I had been notified by telegraph that reinforcements were on the way from Charleston and Savannah and Adams' Run. The Nelson Battalion of two hundred men, Captain Sticht commanding, was the only reinforcement that arrived in time for the fight, about an hour and a half before its close.

As soon as this corps made its appearance near the field, I ordered one-half to a position commanding a causeway some six hundred yards on my right, to protect my flank; and the remainder was deployed to the front to relieve my exhausted men. The arrival of this battalion gave me assurance of victory; I felt perfectly certain of success.

The two companies sent to my right under Captain Brooks were well handled; one was deployed as skirmishers, and subjected to a scattering fire. Their appearance threatened the enemy's flank, and no doubt hastened his retreat.

The enemy continued their fire until 6 o'clock p. m., when it slackened and ceased. I then sent a squad of six men of the Rutledge Mounted Riflemen over the bridge to ascertain the position of the enemy. The bridge was in so damaged a condition that it was some time before the infantry could cross.

The cavalry were obliged to make a circuit of five miles to reach the head of the road by which the enemy had retreated. This enabled them to retire unmolested. As soon as the cavalry arrived, I sent two companies, Rutledge Mounted Riflemen, Lieut. L. I. Walker, commanding, and Captain Kirk's Partisan Rangers, to follow up the retreat. I was reluctant to send a larger force, as I did not know the result of the contest at Coosawhatchie, and from the telegraph wire being cut, was fearful it was disastrous to our arms. A locomotive was dispatched from Pocotaligo Station by my aid, Mr. R. M. Fuller, and two couriers by myself to that point to reconnoitre, while I held my force at the junction of the Mackey's Point and Coosawhatchie Roads, ready to operate either way. The cavalry had proceeded but two and a half miles in pursuit when they were stopped by a bridge completely torn up and destroyed by the enemy in their flight. This could not be repaired until morning. There were abundant evidences that the retreat of the enemy was precipitate and disordered. One hundred small arms were picked up and a considerable amount of stores and ammunition. The road was strewn with the debris of the beaten foe. Forty-six of the enemy's dead

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were found on the battle field and roadside.— Seven fresh graves were discovered at Mackey's Point. I estimated their total killed and wounded at three hundred.

The fight, from the first fire of our advance to the final retreat of the enemy, lasted from half-past 11 o'clock a. m., to 6 o'clock p. m. We have ample reason to believe that our small force not only fought against great odds, but against fresh troops brought up to replace those first engaged. The entire command had been earnestly warned in orders not to waste their fire. This caution was urged upon them during the action by the commanding officer, his aids and the company officers. I am satisfied, from my own observation, they fired with care and judgment, and yet some of our men expended *every* round of cartridges in the battle. The close vicinity of the ordnance train, under its energetic chief, Captain W. W. Elliott, enabled me to keep up the supply.

I beg to express my admiration of the remarkable courage and tenacity with which the troops held their ground. The announcement of my determination to maintain my position until reinforcements arrived seemed to fix them to the spot with unconquerable resolution.

The rapid and contiguous volleys of the enemy's artillery were only intermitted while fresh troops were brought up and while those engaged were killed.

The Beaufort Volunteer Artillery fought with great courage, and their pieces were admirably served. Captain Stephen Elliott, whose name is mentioned with the history of the defence of this post by many a daring exploit, behaved with his accustomed coolness, skill and determination.

Captain Trenholm, in command of the cavalry, again exhibited high qualities as a soldier on the ground where he had won his first laurels. Captain Edwards, Company B, 1st Battalion Cavalry, showed good conduct in the command of his company.

Lieutenant Walker, commanding the Rutledge Mounted Riflemen, displayed courage and daring. His company were as steady as veterans, using their rifles with great precision and effect.

When the battle was hottest, I ordered Lieut. Walker to take a squad of his men and assist the Beaufort Artillery to remove one of their pieces farther to the rear. This was most gallantly done under a severe fire.

Lieutenant Massey, of the Nelson Light Artillery, was active and energetic in the service of his guns.

Captain Rutledge, of the Charleston Light Dragoons, was cool and collected in both nights. His gallant corps was held in reserve, and when they took up their position, came with a most inspiring cheer, which the men engaged returned, thus giving the impression to the enemy of decided reinforcements.

The Government is greatly indebted to Captain Sligh, and his brave battalion, for their timely aid. Captain Sligh behaved with marked coolness and courage. Captain ——— and Lieutenant ———, who came immediately under my notice, showed zeal and bravery. I have again to commend the conduct of Lieut. R. M. Skinner, acting adjutant of the first battalion cavalry. He was among the foremost on the field until disabled by a severe wound in the arm.

Enclosed is Col. Colcock's report of the engagement at Coosawhatchie. It will be seen that his command behaved with spirit and success. The most important point to defend was the railroad bridge over the Coosawhatchie River. From this the enemy were very quickly driven by our artillery fire, but they succeeded in penetrating to a point on the railroad, west of the bridge, before the cavalry arrived; one or two rails only being torn up and the telegraph wire cut, the damage was repaired in a few minutes. After the enemy had retired to their gunboats, the cavalry, under Lieut. Col. Johnson, fired with effect upon their crowded decks.

To the following gentlemen, acting as my personal staff, I desire to express my thanks for their faithful and intelligent discharge of duty: Capt. Hartstone, C. S. N., naval aid; Capt. W. W. Elliott, ordnance officer; Capt. George P. Elliott, Capt. John H. Screven, Corporal D. Walker and Privates Tripp and Martin, of the Rutledge Mounted Riflemen, and Private E. B. Bell, of the seventeenth battalion, S. C. V. Privates F. F. Davant and Ion Simmons, of the Charleston Light

Dragoons, had their horses shot, and afterwards fought with their company on foot.

My aid, Mr. R. M. Fuller, rendered valuable service by the intelligent discharge of his duty at the telegraph office. The Messrs. Cuthbert, father and son, gave me useful assistance. Privates Tripp and Bell were seriously, and Private Martin slightly, wounded. Captain Hartstone's horse was wounded, and Capt. Walker's killed.

The judgment, coolness and gallantry displayed by Captain Hartstone, were as conspicuous on land as he has hitherto shown on sea. I must express my indebtedness to Mr. Barckhalter, of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, for valuable services, and for the resolution and courage with which he urged a train filled with troops, after the engineer had been killed, through an ambush of the enemy to Coosawhatchie.

When the engagement was over, ample reinforcements arrived from Savannah and Charleston. The enemy's gunboats remained in a commanding position off Mackey's Point on the 23d, covering their embarkation. My force could not be moved nearer than two miles without being exposed to a destructive fire. A detachment of cavalry, under Captain Trenholm, closely watched their operations, occasionally saluted by their shells.

On the night of the 23d, Sergeant Robinson, of the Rutledge Mounted Riflemen, made a reconnaissance up to the extreme point, and discovered that the enemy had abandoned the main land. Early on the morning of the 24th, their gunboats had disappeared. I enclose a list of casualties and a sketch of the positions at which the different conflicts took place.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
W. S. WALKER,
Brigadier General Commanding.

LIST OF CASUALTIES IN THE BATTLE OF POCOTALIGO, OCTOBER 23, 1862

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Company I, Eleventh Infantry	2	8	2
Captain Allston's Sharpshooters	1	7	2
Nelson's Battalion	4	17	—
Beaufort Volunteer Artillery	1	13	—
Nelson Light Artillery	4	11	—
Company A, First Battalion Cavalry	—	1	—
Company B, First Battalion Cavalry	1	9	—
Company C, First Battalion Cavalry	—	7	1
Company D, First Battalion Cavalry	1	2	—
Rutledge Mounted Riflemen	—	2	—
Charleston Light Dragoons	—	5	—
Partisan Rangers	1	2	—
Marion Men, of Combahee	—	6	1
Aggregate	15	90	6

One Lieutenant and two men were captured while on picket, belonging to Company C, First Battalion Cavalry.

RECAPITULATION

Company I, Eleventh Infantry—Killed, wounded and missing; all enlisted men.

Captain Allston's Sharpshooters—Wounded: Captain Allston, Second Lieutenant M. Stuart, Third Lieutenant E. P. Carter, slightly; killed one enlisted man; three wounded; two missing.

Nelson's Battalion—All enlisted men.

Beaufort Volunteer Artillery—All enlisted men.

Nelson Light Artillery—Wounded, Lieutenant Massey, severely; enlisted men, four killed, fourteen wounded.

First Battalion Cavalry—Wounded: Major Morgan, severely; Lieut. R. M. Skinner, Acting Adjutant, severely. Company A—one enlisted man wounded. Company B—one enlisted man killed; wounded—Lieutenant P. D. Rush, slightly; and eight enlisted men. Company C—enlisted men; one wounded and one missing. Company D—enlisted men; one killed and two wounded.

Charleston Light Dragoons—Enlisted men; eight wounded.

Rutledge Mounted Riflemen—Enlisted men; two wounded.

Partisan Rangers—Second Lieut. W. T. Speaks, killed; wounded, Third Lieut. P. E. Terry, severely; one enlisted man.

Marion Men of Combahee—Wounded, six enlisted men, and one missing.

*The names of these officers, though repeatedly requested, have not yet been learned.

†The commanding officer of the battalion has received instructions to forward them to department headquarters.

The Charleston Mercury.

5 January 1864, 1

FERNANDINA UNDER YANKEE RULE.—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 levelled. The Patton House, Major A. H. Coles' 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 Sciences, where sundry Connecticut "school marm's" are engaged in the laudable occupation of teaching the youthful E. thiopians to sing hosannas in praise of freedom and "Massa Linkum." Sammis, of Jacksonville, and another Yankee of the name of Reed, are the Commissioners for the condemnation and sale of real property. Robinson, of Jacksonville, is the Provost Marshal, and Helper, a brother of the author of the famous "Compend," is the general overseer of the contrabands.

Most of the property abandoned by the "accesh," 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. Ynce'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 Rachael, belonging to Mrs. Crichton, of St. Mary's. Dr. Lesesne's was bought at \$60, by a Mrs. Call, a baker, from Jacksonville. Col. Coachman's was purchased at \$300, and is occupied by Commissioner Reed. The brick block, containing Savago 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 Railroad Company, were bid in to Robinson at \$500, and shipped by him to New York. They were seized on their arrival at 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 Finnegan'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. Frisbee, Moony, Briet, 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. Arnett and Farrow are dead. Phelan, in token of appreciation of his unwearied 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.

The Charleston Mercury.

5 January 1864, 2

THE SIEGE—ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTIETH DAY.

Except that Monday was the one hundred and eightieth day of the siege, we have literally nothing to record. Under a dull leaden sky the harbor has slept in quiet through the last twenty-four hours. Everything goes on as usual at Sumter.

DESTRUCTION OF THE FIRST NORTH CAROLINA HOSPITAL.—At five o'clock, a. m., on Monday morning, a fire took place, which resulted in the complete destruction of the First North Carolina Hospital. The building was that fine dwelling at the corner of Mary and America-streets, belonging to the estate of the late JAMES S. BHETT. When first discovered, the flames were issuing from the ceiling of the third story. The alarm was given by the nurses, and in a very short while the steward and all the inmates were aroused. There were about fifty patients in the hospital, and it happened, very fortunately, that all of these had been removed on the previous day to the lower floor. They were removed to safe places without any accident, and all the furniture, beds, bedding, medicines, in fact everything but the bunks, were saved. The building, however, was totally consumed. The fire is attributed to a flaw in one of the chimneys.

Between seven and eight, p. m., on Monday night, there was another alarm of fire, originating in the already scorched kitchen of the demolished hospital. This fire was readily extinguished before any damage was done.

PASSPORTS.—We learn that, under the direction of the President, the following rule will hereafter regulate the issuing of passports for foreign destinations:

“No passport will be issued from the Department of State during the pending war to any male citizen, unless the applicant produce and file in the Department a certificate from the proper military authorities that he is not liable to duty in the army.”

The Charleston Courier.

6 January 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIRST DAY.

The enemy fired sixteen shells at the city between ten o'clock Monday night and half past five Tuesday morning, averaging one shell about every half hour. The number of shells fired at the city from the commencement in August last, is about four hundred and fifty.

The Yankees were still at work Tuesday, repairing damages caused by the late storm. Two more embrasures were also opened by them at Gregg yesterday, one bearing on James' Island.

There was no other firing between the batteries Tuesday, and no change in the position of the fleet.

In order to furnish a permanent laboring force for the defenses of Savannah, and to obviate as far as possible the necessity of impressment, Captain JOHN MCCRACKY, Chief Engineer, has received authority from the Secretary of War to hire one thousand negroes for the war.

6 January 1864, 2

Soldiers' Directory of Public Offices.

Headquarters of General Beauregard, Southwest corner of Meeting and John-streets.
Major General Gilmer, No. 12 Charlotte-street.
Col. Harris, Chief Engineer, Northwest corner Charlotte and Alexander-streets.
Col. A. J. Gonzales, Chief of Artillery of the Department, 46 Rutledge-street.
Major Motte A. Pringle, Quartermaster, Chapel street, opposite Alexander.
Provost Marshal, Captain W. J. Gayer, Northeast corner King and Hudson-streets.
Ordnance, Col. Waddy, Southeast corner Charlotte and Elizabeth-streets, second story.
Col. Rhett, Commanding Fifth Military District, Washington-street, near Charlotte.
Major Hutson F. Lee, Chief Quartermaster, Wragg Square.
Captain Lee, Engineer City, Alexander street, one door North of Charlotte.
Major Molloy, Rail Road Office, Ann-street, North side.
Post Quartermaster, Tax in Kind, Captain John Kennedy, Hudson-street, near King.
J. B. Ryan, Captain and Chief of Subsistence Engineer Department, Northeast corner King and Citadel Square.
Captain Crafts, Quartermaster, King-street, near Spring.
Soldiers' Transportation Office, King-street, near Spring.
Com. Ingraham, Navy, King-street, near Calhoun, West side.
Paymaster Army Department, Charlotte street, Southeast corner Elizabeth.
Major Echols, Chief Engineer South Carolina, 472 King-street, two doors South of Postoffice.
Major Willis, Quartermaster, Wragg Square.
Chief Superintendent Singletary, Negro Labor, Meeting street, West side, two doors South of Ann.
Medical Purveyor, Dr. Lining, No. 10 Charlotte-street, North side.
Medical Director, Dr. N. S. Crowell, 570 King-street, East side.
Medical Examining Board, 572 King-street, East side.
Medical Director, Dr. Brodie, Southeast corner of Meeting and John-streets.
Naval Paymaster, Charlotte-street, Southeast corner of Elizabeth.
Captain E. A. Rabb, Commissary, the Church, corner of Elizabeth and Chapel-streets.
Postoffice, corner of King and Ann-streets.
Courier Office, corner of Meeting and Reid-streets.
Mercury Office, King-street, East side, one door from Hudson.
U. S. Sub-Treasury, W. Y. Leitch, corner of Meeting and Wragg Square.
Telegraph Office, second story South Carolina Rail Road Office, John-street, South side.
Military Telegraph, No. 8, Ashley-street, near the Arsenal.
Southern Express Office, Orphan House, entrance on St. Philip-street.
Mayor's Office, Orphan House, entrance on Calhoun-street.
Captain Proctor, Quartermaster, John-street, three doors West of Alexander.
Wayside Home, W. J. Wiley, Steward, Southwest corner King and George-streets.
Wayside Hospital, Surgeon, R. Leiby, Sr., King-street, opposite Cannon.
Soldiers' Relief Hospital, Surgeon, W. H. Huger, corner Blake and Drake-streets.
First Virginia and Roper Hospital, Surgeon, J. D. Brown, corner Smith and Morris-streets.
First Georgia Hospital, Surgeon, W. H. Cummings, corner King and Vanderhorst-streets.
First North Carolina Hospital, Surgeon, J. B. Baxley, corner Mary and America-streets.
Third North Carolina Hospital, Surgeon, J. A. Har- old, Charlotte-street, between Elizabeth and Alexander.
First South Carolina Hospital, Surgeon, G. R. C. Todd, Rikersville.
U. S. Naval Hospital, Surgeon, W. F. Patton, corner Spring and King-streets.
Negro Hospital, corner Spring and Rutledge streets.

The Charleston Mercury.

6 January 1864, 1

Our Fate in the Old Union.

Under the stress of danger, and in the midst of the calamities of the war, despondent persons may some times look back with regret to the action of the Confederate States. But let such reflect that resistance was the unavoidable result of the course pursued by the Northern section of the old Union, tending to our certain ruin.

The Constitution assigned the limit to the powers granted to the Central Government by the States; and this fundamental law, with the reserved rights of the peoples of the States, afforded the only safeguards against oppression—the only guarantees of security to their interests and liberties. Unlimited power, whether in the hands of a single individual or a sectional majority, is *despotism*. The protection of law, in regard to persons and property, is essential to liberty. But the North, having the majority in the Central Government, and rejoicing in the convenient dogma that "the majority must govern," set aside the Constitution. "Constructions" were constantly used to stretch its provisions in conformity with their views, whether of interest, ambition, or fanaticism. The struggle for the protection of law, on the part of the South, progressed for many, many years. The battle of the Constitution was the battle of the Union. It was fought in Washington by our statesmen. When the North succeeded in grasping all the reins of power of the central agency and got a House of Representatives, a Senate and a President, organized on a purely sectional basis, and regardless of constitutional limitations, the people of these Southern States were no longer free—no longer safe in either property or person under such a Government. They were at the tender mercy of an irresponsible majority from States inimical to them and their institutions, ambitious of power, and intent upon wringing enormous tributes from them for the benefit of Northern manufacturers, merchants, shipowners, bankers and middle men generally. The boon of "liberty protected by law" was no longer theirs. No alternative was left but ignoble submission to this soulless despotism, with its frowning future of degradation and ruin, or that resistance which self-preservation inculcates, and which every people, aspiring to character and courage, has, at some time or other, found it necessary to practice against internal tyranny or foreign aggression.

After vain exertions to preserve the Union, Secession was a conservative effort to save the South from the lawless tyranny of an external population organized and possessed of power to work their will through the Central Government. Under that dominion, the South was inevitably doomed to destruction. The contest has been forced upon us by the North—is for self-government, and involves all the rights of person and property. Submission to the Yankee sway would have forever forfeited to that vulgar and rapacious despotism all that we have and hope for ourselves and our posterity on earth. It would have made us as a people, of all civilized men, most miserable and degraded. Even the timid and weak-kneed should rise to the height of this great controversy, and fortify their fears by facts.

The Charleston Mercury.

6 January 1864, 2

*THE SIEGE—ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-
FIRST DAY.*

At about ten o'clock on Monday night the enemy renewed his fitful bombardment of the city. Between the hour above named and six o'clock Tuesday morning he threw a shell every thirty minutes. Sixteen shells fell within the town, with the usual amount of damage.

Work still goes on at Morris Island, but no change is visible. The harbor elsewhere is quiet.

7 January 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SECOND DAY.

There have been no new movements on the part of the enemy, or any further shelling of the city since Monday night. Some few scattering shots were fired between the batteries Wednesday morning. The fleet remained quiet, the number of vessels reported being about the same. The cold and rainy weather appears to keep the Yankees on Morris' Island inside of their works, as they showed themselves but very little yesterday.

During last week a negro, who says he was the servant and cook of General GILLMORE, was captured on John's Island by a servant of one of the members of the "Rebel Troop." He states that he had been sent from Folly Island to John's Island to bring off some pumpkins for General GILLMORE, but that he had lost his way and had been out exposed to the severe weather of several days previous to his capture, when he was discovered by the servant above mentioned and brought in a prisoner. He had a very emaciated appearance, and when captured was badly frozen and exhausted. He was sent to the hospital on John's Island.

In the account the negro gives of himself he says that he belonged at one time to a Virginia planter, who gave him his freedom when twelve years of age, and that he then went to New York. He has been in the employ of General GILLMORE for fourteen years and accompanied him from New York to Hilton Head.

He states that he has heard General GILLMORE say that he despaired of ever being able to take Charleston, and that it was his intention to remove his headquarters soon from Folly Island to Hilton Head. General GILLMORE, he says, has about nineteen thousand troops in the whole department.

The negro believes there will be no further demonstration against Charleston, but that from what he has heard, thinks they meditate an attack by way of the Ogeechee river, upon Savannah.

The substitute question—one of the most vexed questions which the present Congress had to decide—has been settled. The bill has been signed, and is now a law. All good men and true will acquiesce in the decision, as they have acquiesced in other decisions, says the Richmond Examiner. The army yielded, in 1862, with a good grace to the cancelling of their contract with the Government. The volunteers saw that the salvation of the country depended on their remaining under arms; they remained. The promised furlough was withheld in thousands of instances; they submitted. The promised liberty of transfer was not granted, except as a special favor in individual instances; and yet there was no mutiny and little murmuring. The hardship was as great, the sense of injustice as poignant, as they can be now. Let this example be followed by those who are innocent sufferers by what some choose to call this change of policy. Let those who have abused the immunity which they had gained by their better fortune awake to a sense of their shortcomings, and bear, with what philosophy they can, the dissipation of their golden dreams of indefinite extortion and unlimited enrichment. Any attempt at vengeance will recoil on their own heads, and, unless we are greatly mistaken, the natural evil consequences of the measure will be grave enough to glut their ire. True wisdom, as well as true patriotism, requires them to put on as good a face as possible while this sad game is enacted.

7 January 1864, 1

Political Accountability.

It is and should be matter of devout gratitude that we are enabled, humbly, yet trustfully, and in a candid appeal, to the Word of God, to say that we are not guilty of the great crimes charged against us concerning slavery. There is danger, however, lest this proper assertion and consciousness of relative innocence, which is one great source of added courage, endurance, hope, and daring to our true soldiers, should be perverted into a pharisaic assumption of righteousness and merit.

While we can say that as States and peoples of States, we have not sinned as our enemies accuse us, and have not against them, or aggressively broken the pact and bond of Federal faith which it was, fondly, yet, falsely, hoped by its framers would be lasting, we must acknowledge and deplore and turn away from many political alliances which as parts and constituent States of the United States, we committed or connived at. Our acquiescence from the United States, after so long, complicated and partnership, in what is now seen to have been a monstrous crime, cannot alone save us from the just retribution of the God who rules and governs States, and nations, and peoples, without the countervailing sanction of future rewards and punishments. Nations and States as such, and as far as they are, under Divine law, must be rewarded or punished in this life. Man individually awaits the fuller and complete award of the "Great hereafter," but politically, and as a citizen, may often suffer, even when personally innocent, from the sins of his people; or on the other hand, when grossly guilty, may enjoy much prosperity through the blessing imparted to his people if their character is better. As "one sinner destroyeth much good," so one good man may often, in the order of Providence, be the conductor that disperseth for a while innocently the lightning wrath, of Heaven, which would otherwise descend on a guilty city, or society or State.

Ten men, righteous and faithful, we are told, would have prolonged the life of Sodom, even when ripe for the pending judgment, and it may be that if the faith of ABRAHAM had not halted in his intercessory prayer, a smaller number of good men would have been accepted as hostages by Heaven. God's long suffering towards nations as well as individuals, but His national punishments and rewards must be announced and en-

forced in this life.

The sins of the United States, in many or all of which we have, as States and peoples, shared, are, and were, grievous and persistent against light, and knowledge, and privilege. We may enumerate a few for the consideration of readers who heartily wish and desire and are resolved to do their part in national and popular repentance and reformation—which require much more than the observance of fast days or thanksgiving days, however frequently, or devoutly, or decorously this may be done.

One great sin of the United States has been that highest and worst sin, Mammon worship—a greedy pursuit of all material advantages—in boastful reliance on natural and human resources, and with reckless indifference as to the laws of God or the rights of man.

Other sins were, and are, intemperance and profligacy—of both of which we regret to believe we of the Confederate States performed our full share, and have brought out with us at least our share. Offences more distinctly political, we may mention perjury, permitted against the purity of the ballot, and in the whole matter of elections, Great meetings, instead of meeting, denouncing and opposing them.

It has thus occurred that the influence and control of the worse classes of citizens, and of those who only valued their votes at their money price, and were willing to swear in a vote for consideration under any name or for any candidate, have been relatively increased, and have thus increased and spread the evil. In how few of the States for the last thirty years have the men in power and station or office or influence been such as would have been quoted and accepted by good honest citizens as fair representatives of the virtues and intellect of the constituencies or communities?

We have to unlearn and forsake much that we learned in and under the United States, and the less resemblance we can exhibit to any precedent's hence derived within twenty years, the better for us and for our success in the grand experiment which is to decide on and for this continent, and perhaps for generations to come; for the world, the possibility of constitutional government with an elective Executive.

There is much to be said on the subject, which, however, we must pass over at present to the calm consideration of thoughtful readers.

7 January 1864, 2

HEADQUARTERS DEPT S. C., GA. AND FLA., }
CHARLESTON, S. C., January 3d, 1864. }

Citizens are particularly requested to refrain from purchasing from soldiers in this Department, any copper, brass, or zinc of any description, all of which are wanted by the Ordnance Officers in this city for purposes essential to the defence of Charleston
THOMAS JORDAN,
January 4 3 1mo Chief of Staff

HEADQUARTERS, }
CHARLESTON ARSENAL, S. C., January 6, 1864. }
THE FOLLOWING MACHINISTS, HAVING AB-
SENTED themselves from this Arsenal without leave, in accordance with General Orders No. 30, from Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Richmond, are hereby published as deserters:

T. W. SIREB, F. E. POU, NOT, EDWARD SHIRER,
C. W. STOLL, WILLIAM WELSH, G. W. VERONE,
W. J. REE, W. F. STRONG, T. H. MICOW, S. W. KILEY,
C. H. BURGESS.
Contractors, Superintendents of Rail Roads, and Government establishments, are hereby notified that, in compliance with said orders, no employment must be given to any of these men. A failure to observe this order will be reported to the Secretary of War.
N. R. CHAMBLISS,
January 6 2* Major Commanding Arsenal.

HEADQUARTERS DEPT S. C., GA. AND FLA., }
[EXTRACT.] CHARLESTON, S. C., January 1, 1864. }
[SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 1.]

VII. FOR THE BETTER REGULATION OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT in the several Military Districts, in the STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, the following regulations for the future government of that Department will take effect this day:

1. The CHIEF QUARTERMASTER will be required to consider all requisitions made by the Quartermasters of the several Military Districts in the State of South Carolina, upon Captain G. J. CRAFTS, A. Q. M., in charge of Clothing and Camp and Garrison Equipage, and to approve or disapprove the same, as the supply on hand may warrant, or the exigencies of the service require, upon which approval Captain Crafts will issue without reference to these Headquarters.

2. The CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, or such other Officer of his Department as he may assign temporarily to the duty, will devote at least ten (10) days of each month (or a greater period if found necessary) to the inspection of the supplies of DISTRICT QUARTERMASTERS, to see that said supplies are in good order, and are adequate to the wants of the Troops in their respective Districts. If not found in good condition, and equal to the demand, he will institute immediate measures to correct all evils and supply existing deficiencies.

3. DISTRICT QUARTERMASTERS requiring Forage, Transportation or Quartermaster's Stores, excepting Stationary and Camp and Garrison Equipage, will make timely requisitions on Major MOTTE A. PRINGLIE, Depot Quartermaster.

4. Captain THOMAS M. BARKER, A. Q. M., is relieved from duty as Issuing Quartermaster of the 1st, 6th and 7th Military Districts, and he will hereafter only be required to perform the duties of Quartermaster of the 5th Military District and those of Deputy-Quartermaster.

5. Captain CRAFTS, A. Q. M., is announced as Quartermaster for the supply of Clothing and Camp and Garrison Equipage, and will report monthly through the CHIEF QUARTERMASTER to these HEADQUARTERS the supplies of these Stores on hand.

6. Captain S. R. PROCTOR will continue the issue of Stationary and Payment of Vouchers to Abstract, "I."

VIII. Requisitions or Estimates for Property or Money which have to go beyond a District by the Commanding Officer of the District in person, and not by his Staff Officers,

by command of General BREUREGARD
JNO. M. OTKY,
January 4 6 Assistant Adjutant General.

The Charleston Courier.

7 January 1864, 2

IMPORTING AND EXPORTING COM-
PANY OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Board of
Directors of the above named Company having de-
clared a Dividend on its Capital Stock of FIVE THOU-
SAND DOLLARS PER SHARE, payment of the same
will be made on and after *Monday*, 4th proximo, at the
Office of WM. C. BEE & CO., John-street.
December 22 15 W. C. BEE, President.

The Charleston Mercury.

7 January 1864, 2

THE SIEGE—ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SECOND DAY.

With the exception of the exchange of a few shots between the opposing batteries, Wednesday was an unusually quiet day. The weather was cold and rainy, and the state of the atmosphere precluded all observation of the fleet. There has, however, been no material change in its number or position since our last report.

THE WEATHER.—For some days past we have been visited with very disagreeably rainy weather, which we learn from our exchanges extends over a large portion of the Confederacy. Our rivers are swollen to an alarming extent, and fears are entertained for the several railroad bridges by which they are spanned.

THE VIRGINIA CENTRAL RAILROAD, during every twenty-four hours, transports to the army of Northern Virginia an amount of freight which it would require a thousand wagons and drivers, and four thousand mules or horses, ten days to transport the same distance.

The Charleston Courier.

8 January 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-THIRD DAY.

Nothing new has transpired in the last twenty-four hours, the only firing heard being from Sumter's sundown gun.

The incessant rain and cold weather has prevented any out-door military operations.

The number of vessels inside the bar was somewhat less, the strong Easterly wind having driven them into Stono and Lighthouse Inlet for shelter.

8 January 1864, 2

Obituary.

DIED, in Columbia, South Carolina, on the 27th of December, Mrs. MARY BACHMAN, the beloved wife of the Rev. Dr. JOHN BACHMAN, of Charleston, South Carolina, aged 64 years.

For years in feeble health, she yet lived but to make others happy. As a wife, tender, true and untiring in making home cheerful, in administering to the comforts, in lightening the labors of her husband. As a mother to his motherless children, she gained their love, their warm attachment, and their sincere affection. As a friend, devoted, hospitable and active; as a Christian, conscientious, consistent, and instant in season and out of season, and she loved to contribute to and promote every charitable enterprise. A mind highly cultivated, a hand skilled in the use of the pen and pencil, a heart pure; a soul adorned with the sweet graces of the spirit, her loss is mourned near and afar.

The husband, almost home, whose right hand she was for so many years, writing from his dictation over fifteen hundred sermons, making the drawing of every tree and plant for his works on natural history, and not slighting a single duty of woman as wife, mother and mistress—has our most sincere sympathy and prayers. The children, the friends, and all who knew her, and to know was to love, will cherish her remembrance and imitate her example. The Church, which had her prayers; its members, who had her love; and the many of its ministers whom she so kindly entertained, will not soon forget her. To have known her was indeed a privilege; to meet with her in yonder happy world will be joy. Quietly now she sleeps; far indeed from the home she loved; driven away by the merciless foe. Her ho can disquiet no more, and she is blest; for precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of His Saints.

[Southern Lutheran.]

The Charleston Mercury.

8 January 1864, 1

REPORT OF THE BATTLE OF POCONALIGO AND YEMASSEE.

REPORT OF COLONEL O. J. COLCOCK.

HEADQUARTERS

THIRD REGIMENT CAVALRY, S. C. V.,
Grahamville, November 4, 1863.

Lieut. Ed. H. Barnwell, A. A. A. General:

SIR: A little after nine o'clock, on the morning of the 22d October, it was reported to me unofficially that, about daylight that morning, the Abolition fleet, consisting of fourteen steamers, with numerous barges attached, had proceeded up Broad River.

Prostrated by a protracted spell of fever, from which I had just begun to convalesce, I was too weak to take the field, but resumed the command of my post. I ordered Lieut. Col. Johnson to take command of the small force at my disposal, which consisted, as you are aware, of five companies of cavalry and two companies of sharpshooters—of Major Abney's Battalion, who was in command—and to proceed, with the least possible delay, towards Coosawatchie, to which point I was informed that a portion of the enemy's fleet were advancing. On arriving at Bee's Creek, still four miles from Coosawatchie, Colonel Johnson was informed that a portion of the Abolition forces were landing at Seabrook's Island, in his rear, a point indicating an attack upon this place. To meet this he had to divide his command and put three companies in the vicinity of Bee's Creek Hill. This information was subsequently ascertained to be incorrect, but too late to make use of these forces in the defence of Coosawatchie.

Proceeding with three companies of cavalry towards that point, upon arriving within two miles of it he ascertained that the enemy had already landed from a gunboat and barge lying a little below the Ocean landing, and was advancing his column towards the direction of Bee's Creek Hill. He immediately dismounted his men and formed them as skirmishers to meet the expected attack. This movement, however, was only a feint, as they soon "about faced" and advanced towards Coosawatchie. The ground being unfavorable for a charge, the effect of which would have necessarily been attended with severe loss to the cavalry, Colonel Johnson very judiciously made a detour to the left, hoping to cut them off before they reached Coosawatchie.

About this time the train, with a portion of Colonel Ellis' regiment and Captain Chisolm's company, of Major Abney's battalion, which had been taken up within a short distance of Coosawatchie, as they were marching along the railroad towards that point, passed by. The enemy hearing their approach for some distance (the two roads here running parallel and very close to each other), availed themselves of the opportunity to ambush and fire into the train.

The particulars of this disastrous affair I will not refer to, as I suppose a full report of all the circumstances will be made up by the officer in command of that detachment, who succeeded the late unfortunate Major Harrison. It seems that, on arriving near Coosawatchie, the enemy divided into two detachments—one of which ambuscaded the train, as above referred to, and the other ad-

vanced to the river for the purpose of destroying the railroad and turnpike bridges. With timely forethought, you had, fortunately, despatched, at an early hour that morning, for their protection the Lafayette Artillery, Lieut. Le Bleux commanding, and a section of Captain Elliott's Battery, Lieut. Stuart commanding. These, supported by Captain Wagon's company of infantry, most gallantly repulsed the enemy in their attack on the bridges, and drove them, in confusion, towards their other detachments, which, beyond the range of our artillery, had succeeded in cutting the telegraph wire and displacing a couple of rails on the track. About this time the cavalry, which had to make a considerable detour over very unfavorable ground, made its appearance, and the enemy beat a hasty retreat, the cavalry pursuing. Unfortunately, the enemy had taken the precaution, in advancing, of destroying all the bridges, which so retarded the progress of the cavalry as to prevent their cutting off their retreat to their gunboat and barges. Disappointed in this object, Col. Johnson dismounted his men, and, deploying them as skirmishers, advanced to within about one hundred and thirty yards of the gunboats, where, under the protection of a few trees, they poured three volleys from their rifles into the crowded decks and barges of the enemy, which must have done considerable execution. The companies composing this detachment consisted of Captains J. A. Howard's, A. B. Estes', under the immediate command of Lieutenant Peebles, and Captain Geo. C. Heyward. Recovering from their surprise, the enemy opened a terrific fire of grape, shell and musketry, in which they were assisted by two of their gunboats stationed a half mile lower down the river, under whose enfilading fire our small force had to fall back. In this affair, I regret to inform you, we lost Private Thomas B. Frapp, of Captain Heyward's company, who fell mortally wounded, shot in three places, as gallant a soldier and true-hearted gentleman as ever fell a martyr in defending the cause of liberty. First Lieutenant T. G. Buckner, of Captain Heyward's company, was also severely, but I hope not mortally, wounded in the abdomen, and Corporal Thomas Farr, of the same company, received a flesh wound in the thigh, from which, I am happy to say, he is rapidly recovering. That the casualties were not greater, I can only attribute to the interposition of a merciful Providence, who protects those fighting in a righteous cause. For casualties occurring in Major Abney's command, I refer you to that officer's report, which you will find herewith enclosed.

Two hours after this train passed Grahamville another train arrived from Savannah, with the 32d and — Georgia regiments, under the command of the gallant Colonel Harrison. Unfortunately, they arrived at Coosawatchie after the enemy had retired, and thus were denied the pleasure which they seemed earnestly to desire, of having a brush with the Abolitionists.

The enemy's boats retired immediately after the skirmish, leaving to their hasty retreat, one of their splendid barges, capable of transporting seventy or eighty men.

The next morning not a sign of the Abolition fleet was to be seen in the upper waters of Broad River.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

O. J. Colcock,
Colonel Commanding.

The Charleston Mercury.

8 January 1864, 2

THE SIEGE—ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-THIRD DAY.

The weather continues so inclement as to interfere with all operations. There was no firing on Thursday. The only martial sound that broke the dull monotony of the day was the evening gun at Sumter, which, with military regularity, rolls at every sunset across the waters.

THE WAYSIDE HOME is really a most beneficent institution. No less than one hundred and fifty soldiers were fed at its bounteous board before half-past eight o'clock yesterday morning; and shelter was afforded last night and the night before to the same number. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the sum of \$1275 was received yesterday in subscriptions.

WE ARE REQUESTED TO STATE that the congregation of the Circular Church, by permission of the Commissioners of the Orphan House, will occupy the Chapel of the Orphan House, in Vanderhorst street, for religious worship, until further notice. Seats free. Citizens and soldiers invited to attend.

GENERAL BRAGG.—The *Richmond Sentinel* says: "We have reason to believe that the fact stated, viz.: that General BRAGG has offered to serve as General JOHNSTON'S Chief of Staff, is entirely true; and we are further informed that General BRAGG has also announced to the President his readiness to serve in any capacity in which his services may be deemed useful, and, if desired for the public interests, he will fall back upon his old sphere as commander of a battery. Such a heroic and self-sacrificing spirit is worthy of all emulation. Let such a disposition animate our officers and the army will be invincible."

9 January 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FOURTH DAY.

The day again passed without any event of importance. The Yankees were busy repairing damages to the slopes and flanks of their batteries, caused by the late storm. Our batteries on James' Island kept up a slow fire for the purpose of annoying the enemy at his work. Firing was heard for a short time in the direction of Secessionville Friday afternoon, believed to be an exchange of a few shots between our batteries at Secessionville and the enemy's at Lighthouse Inlet.

There was no change of importance in the enemy's fleet. Some few gunboats went round to Edisto.

The Charleston Mercury.

9 January 1864, 2

THE SIEGE—ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FOURTH DAY.

Operations in the vicinity of Charleston are still at a stand. Not a gun was fired on Friday. The weather still continues cold and cloudy, but there is a prospect of clearer skies, and consequently of a more active time.

The Charleston Courier.

11 January 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SIXTH DAY.

The enemy about twelve o'clock Saturday night recommenced shelling the city, and fired to daylight Sunday morning eighteen shots at intervals of half an hour. On Sunday afternoon, between three and four o'clock twenty-eight more shells were fired at the city from three guns simultaneously. The firing was again renewed at seven o'clock Sunday evening. The results in each case have been about as usual. We heard of no casualties. Our batteries replied to the enemy's fire. The general position of the fleet remained unchanged. The *Ironsides* on Friday night displayed a large revolving light, which was kept up during the night. Affairs at Fort Sumter continue quiet. Some of the gunboats Sunday morning evinced a little more than their usual activity.

Arrival of Yankee Prisoners.—Twenty-four Yankee prisoners, including one non-commissioned officer, arrived in this city Friday evening on the Savannah train, and were duly registered by Lieut. SINKLER, Acting Provost Marshal. They belong mostly to the 10th Connecticut Volunteers and 29th Massachusetts, and were captured near St. Augustine, Fla., by the cavalry company of Captain TUCKER. The prisoners were lodged in jail.

The negro captured on John's Island, who stated he was formerly Gen. GILMORE's cook, has also been brought to the city.

The Charleston Mercury.

11 January 1864, 2

THE SIEGE—ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SIXTH DAY.

On Saturday and Sunday there was the usual amount of labor going on at Morris Island, and of occasional firing between the opposing batteries.

At about twelve o'clock on Saturday night the enemy opened upon the city. Eighteen shells were thrown by morning, at intervals of half an hour. The bombardment was renewed at 3 o'clock p. m. on Sunday, and within an hour twenty-eight shells were thrown, two sometimes falling together. Another shell was thrown at eight.

The fire was replied to by our island batteries, it is believed, not without annoyance to the enemy.

There has been no change observed in the position of the fleet. The *Ironsides* displays every night a revolving light.

It was exactly six months on yesterday since the Yankees landed on Morris Island, when the siege of Charleston may be said to have fairly commenced. A half year has passed, and they are now no nearer the possession of the city than they were on the 10th of July. In fact, they are even further from that desired end; for, with every day of the long and tedious siege, we have grown stronger in our means of defence and offence.—When the year is completed, if GILLMORE shall not have abandoned the siege by that time, he will at least, we are sure, have advanced not a single step.

12 January 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SEVENTH DAY.

The enemy fired four shells into the city between eleven and twelve o'clock Monday morning and six more between three and four in the afternoon. No casualties were reported.

Sunday afternoon the enemy again opened on Fort Sumter and fired nine shots from a thirty pounder at Gregg. Seven of the shots struck, but had no other effect than to create a little more needed debris.

Our batteries on James' Is and opened Monday morning, for a short time, on the enemy on Black Island. The Yankees replied, and the firing was kept up until dark.

Only three Monitors were observed off Morris Island during the day. The *Pawnee* came up the Stono as far as our Observatory, but retired slowly without firing a gun. There were no other movements of the fleet.

About ten o'clock last night the enemy again opened on the city and continued shelling every fifteen minutes up to the hour of closing our report at twelve o'clock.

A Yankee dispatch from Charleston to the New York Herald, dated December 16, states that the *Ironides* and three Monitors, while attempting to pass the obstructions, became entangled. The *Ironides* will have to be abandoned. Two of the Monitors are badly disabled.

HEADQ'RS SIXTH MILITARY DISTRICT; }
ADAMS RVS, S. C, January 5, 1864. }

[SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 5.]

III. THE VARIOLOID HAVING BROKEN OUT in this Military District, commanded by Brigadier-General B. H. ROBERTSON, and as it now threatens the various Camps in this Military District, (one of the Guides at these Headquarters having caught the disease by its being introduced East of the Edisto River, by servants coming from the West side of that River,) now to prevent the spreading of this disease, the owners of slaves and proprietors of plantations are warned not to permit their servants to leave the plantations without the strictest examination of their health, and without permits to pass and repass on absolutely necessary business.

All servants or persons suspected of coming from Small Pox Districts on the West side of the Edisto; and all slaves on this side of that River found straggling without permits and certificates of health from owners or overseers, will be taken up and confined.

By command of Brigadier-General Wm.

JAMES H. PEARSE,

January 12—

6

A. A. General.

The Charleston Mercury.

12 January 1864, 2

THE SIEGE—ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY SEVENTH DAY.

Three shells were thrown into the city on Monday morning, between the hours of 11 and 12, and six in the afternoon. Fort Moultrie and the batteries on James Island replied with effect. A shell from Moultrie was seen to burst immediately over Gregg.

Some firing was heard in the course of the day in the direction of Light House Inlet. It was supposed to be an exchange of courtesies between our batteries and those of the enemy at Black Island.

In the morning Gregg opened upon Sumter with a thirty pound Parrott gun, firing nine shots, of which two missed.

13 January 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-EIGHTH DAY.

The enemy, since five o'clock Monday evening, has kept up a constant fire on the city, indicating, it is believed, a design to continue it steadily and without intermission as heretofore.

The number of shells reported thrown to five o'clock Tuesday morning, was eighty-two. There have been no casualties, although some very narrow escapes were made. The shots fired are mostly one hundred pounder Parrots and the small Wiard rifle shells. Our batteries returned the enemy's fire deliberately, but have not succeeded in silencing it—the enemy having his guns and men very strongly protected. Heavy shelling was continued throughout yesterday, and was still going on at the hour of closing our report, twelve o'clock.

There were no new movements of the fleet.

The new iron steamer *Virginia Dare*, Captain SKINNER, from Bermuda, in attempting to run the blockade at Wilmington about 5 o'clock on the morning of the 7th inst. was discovered by two of the blockading squadron, who immediately gave chase. The *Dare* ran down the coast hotly pursued by the Yankees, throwing shells every few minutes, until on approaching Georgetown, about 2 P. M., the blockading steamer off that port threw herself directly in her path, and also commenced firing. Capt. SKINNER thereupon turned his vessel's bow to the shore, and ran her on the beach about six miles from Georgetown—the passengers, officers and crew escaping in the boats. Two launches were sent from the Yankee steamers to take possession of the *Dare*, but one of them was swamped in the surf and three of her crew drowned. The other succeeded in boarding the vessel, and after remaining on board for a short time landed on the beach, where they had been but a few minutes when they were surrounded by a detachment of our cavalry, and the entire party, consisting of a Lieutenant's subordinate officer and twenty-four seamen, made prisoners. The three Yankee steamers then commenced shelling most furiously, and succeeded in setting the *Dare* on fire, but the tide being out, the Confederates boarded her and extinguished the flames. Next morning the baffled pursuers again vented their impotent spite by throwing shells, which was continued, without doing any damage, until the evening, when they withdrew, completely baffled in their designs, and with the loss of a considerable portion of their crews and two fine launches, which are in our possession.

Capt. SKINNER deserves much credit for his courage and seamanship in eluding his pursuers. During the chase of nine hours upward of a hundred shells were thrown at his vessel, many of which passed over her, and five passed between the steam funnels.

The *Dare* had an assorted cargo, which is now being landed on the beach, and will be nearly all saved in good condition. The prisoners were expected to arrive by the Northeastern Rail Road Tuesday evening.

The prisoners mentioned above arrived by the Northeastern Rail Road train. They belong to the U. S. steamers *Montgomery*, *Aries*, and brig *Perry*, blockading Georgetown.

The officers captured are as follows:

George H. Pendleton, Master U. S. steamer *Montgomery*; George M. Smith, Ensign; G. M. Smith, 3d Assistant Engineer; J. E. Parkman, Captain's Clerk.

The Charleston Mercury.

13 January 1864, 2

THE SIEGE—ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-EIGHTH DAY.

The enemy, apparently weary of the desultory and fruitless shelling to which his efforts to demolish the city have heretofore been confined, seems at last to have begun a steady and continuous bombardment. Since five o'clock on Monday afternoon there has been no cessation of the firing from the embrasures of his batteries bearing upon the city. Up to six o'clock on Tuesday morning eighty-two shots had been fired, and the shelling continued briskly all day and up to the hour at which we went to press last night. The interval between the shots is generally about five minutes. The projectiles used are the one hundred pounder Parrott shells and those of the "Wiard" pattern, which are much smaller than any previously fired in this direction. Notwithstanding the severity of the fire, we are glad to report that no loss of life has taken place, and that the damage to property is inconsiderable.

But three monitors were in sight off the harbor yesterday.

The Charleston Mercury.

13 January 1864, 2

IMPORTING AND EXPORTING COMPANY OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the above named Company will be held at the office of W. O. BEE & CO., John-street, on the 15th Inst., at 12 o'clock m., at which time an election will be held for President and four Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

As business of importance will be submitted for the consideration of the Stockholders, a general representation in person or by proxy is requested.

W. O. BEE, President.

The South Carolinian, Columbia, Richmond Dispatch, Petersburg Intelligencer, and Chronicle and Sentinel, Augusta, are requested to insert the above and send bills to this office.

January 1

The Charleston Courier.

14 January 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-NINTH DAY.

The bombardment of the city was continued throughout Tuesday night and Wednesday, the enemy's fire averaging about ten shots an hour.— The number of shells reported thrown into the city since our last up to six o'clock Wednesday evening, was one hundred and sixty. One man, a German, whose name we could not learn, while standing on the sidewalk, was wounded in the right hand by a stone from the middle of the street, torn up by a shell on Wednesday morning.

Fort Johnson and Battery Simkins kept up a steady fire on the enemy. The latter also opened on our camps on James' Island. Two men were wounded. One man, a member of Captain Dixon's Company, had his right arm taken off.

About seven o'clock Tuesday evening, during the shelling, a house in Lightwood Alley, three doors East of Meeting-street, was set on fire by an incendiary. It was fortunately discovered by an officer of Major BLANDINE's command, and extinguished before it had caused any damage. The circumstances attending it prove that it originated from design. The officer, while engaged in extinguishing the fire, was shot at by parties in the vicinity.

The fleet inside the bar remained quiet. The fourth Monitor again made her appearance on Wednesday morning. A heavy fog has prevented accurate observations being made for the last two or three days.

A number of transports were reported passing the bar yesterday, going South. A dispatch from Hardeeville, dated the 12th inst., says:

"Our scouts report an increase in the fleet at Hilton Head. Three ironclads compose a part of the fleet."

A report from Stono gives the following number of vessels there: Nineteen schooners, one bark, two gunboats and four transports in the harbor. Everything quiet.

The enemy commenced a more rapid fire upon the city about eight o'clock last evening, throwing shells at intervals of five minutes. The firing continued up to the hour of closing our report, twelve o'clock.

14 January 1864, 1

The Georgia Cavalry.

The Savannah Republican has an interesting letter, giving a detailed report of the services of a portion of Georgia Cavalry who have been for some time in South Carolina; and, as Georgians have done elsewhere, have done, excellently well. We regret that we cannot now find room for the letter, and we further regret that opportunities and assistance needed have not been furnished to us and the press of this city, to enable us to give full and impartial reports of the services and deserters of our countrymen from North Carolina, Georgia and other States, who are and have been in our hands, under the policy which seems to have prevailed of not permitting a soldier to fight in his own State, if it can be helped.

We have published more than was proportional concerning the comparatively few South Carolinians retained in their State—as has been asserted by journals (or their correspondents) of North Carolina and Georgia. It has been and could have been so charitable to have shown their friends and relatives being able to procure fuller information. We desire to report as fully as compatible with decorum, all the achievements of our soldiers, and all shortcomings where exhibited by soldiers or officers of any State, and without any party jealousy of State pride or animosity, to do justice to all, and of course, reward and stimulate a good one.

Any information, or corrections, or additions for any reports that have appeared, or may appear, will be thankfully received and used on communications from responsible authors. What more could be expected?

The Savannah Republican thus refers to the correspondence, which is partially explained in the orders subjoined:

We publish this afternoon an interesting letter setting forth many interesting facts connected with the service of the Georgia cavalry on the coast of South Carolina. Whilst all these troops and their gallant commander have done well, the name of Private W. T. Ridgell, of Clinch county, is deserving of especial mention and honor. He ought to be presented with a sword.

CHARLESTON, S. C., December 16, 1863.

General:—The Commanding General directs me to express through you to Captain Harrison and his officers and men his appreciation of their soldierly behaviour in the affair with the enemy on the 5th inst., near Murrell's Inlet, which resulted in the capture of three officers and eleven men of the Federal Navy, being the whole of the party who landed, except one. This affair reflects credit on all concerned, and will be a salutary lesson to the enemy, showing our ability to resist in the quarter and our vigilance.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) THOMAS JORDAN,
Chief of Staff.

To Brigadier General TRAPIER.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT, }
Georgetown, December 18, 1863 }

Major W. P. White, Commanding 41st Battalion
Georgia Cavalry.

Major:—I take great pleasure in transmitting through you to Capt. Harrison a copy of a letter received this morning from Headquarters of the Commanding General, and I avail myself of the occasion to express through you to that faithful, zealous and gallant officer and his brave command, my own thanks and gratitude for the vigilance, promptness and courage displayed in the late affair with the vile invaders of our country, as well as on former occasions. He has invariably met the enemy just where he should be met—at the water's edge.

I am, Major, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. H. TRAPIER,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

The Charleston Courier.

14 January 1864, 1

Whiskey—The Government distilleries in Virginia alone are reported to yield five hundred thousand gallons of whiskey. A single Government distillery at Salisbury, North Carolina, is estimated to have turned out two hundred and fifty thousand gallons of the liquid poison within the last year. A North Carolina paper states that the Confederate Quartermaster at Salisbury has recently been ordered to turn over to the Government distillery there thirty thousand bushels of corn to be manufactured into whiskey.

It is a moderate estimate that not less than *two million* gallons of whiskey are furnished the Government per annum. In the name of a starving population, what need has the Government for so much whiskey? If it is really manufacturing for speculators and grog-shops, at least let it be done in portions of the Confederacy where grain is much more abundant and at less cost than in Virginia and North Carolina.

The Charleston Mercury.

14 January 1864, 2

THE SIEGE—ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-NINTH DAY.

The weary spell of rain, cold and endless mud through which we are passing, seems it no vice to diminish the ardor with which Gen. GILLMORE's artillerists maintain their fire upon the hated "Cradle of the Rebellion." Wednesday was another day of continuous bombardment. Throughout Tuesday night the loud rashing sound and final crash of the shells was incessant, and the dismal dawn of yesterday was ushered in by the same terrible music.

We have no authentic statement of the number of shots fired against the city. One account gives the number fired between six o'clock Tuesday morning and six o'clock Wednesday evening at one hundred and sixty; but this estimate is probably much below the mark. The fire is still kept up, apparently from two guns only—one 100 pounder Parrott rifle and a small Wiard rifle.—The shots from the former are the only ones that can be heard for any considerable distance.—The intervals between the reports have varied from five to twenty minutes. Eight minutes, we think, would be a fair average. Our batteries have been slowly replying to the enemy's fire.—There was but one casualty in the city—one man being slightly injured. The shelling was attended by the usual amount of damage to property, in those cases in which the enemy's aim was effective.

During the shelling on Tuesday night an officer of Major BLANDING's command discovered a small wooden tenement in Lightwood Alley, three doors from Meeting street, to be on fire, and, summoning help, promptly extinguished the flames before they had gained any considerable headway. The fire was evidently the work of an incendiary, and a pistol shot was fired at the parties who were engaged in throwing water into the burning building. The perpetrator of this fiendish crime has not yet been detected.

On Tuesday afternoon the enemy shelled our camps on James Island. Two of our men were wounded. One, a private in Captain DICKSON's Company, had his arm taken off.

Our accounts from Fort Sumter report that everything is progressing perfectly, quietly and satisfactorily at that post. The enemy still refrains altogether from any renewal of fire against the fort.

The fleet off this port continues quiet. An official despatch from Hardseville, received at Headquarters, mentions that our scouts report an increase of the enemy's fleet at Hilton Head.

The Charleston Courier.

15 January 1864, |

Siege of Charleston.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINTIETH DAY.

The enemy continue to vent their impotent malice upon the city, a steady bombardment having been kept up since our last report. A few buildings have sustained some slight damage, but we are happy to state that no further casualties have occurred. This is the more remarkable, considering the number of people, who from an intense curiosity to witness the effect of the shells, are constantly exposing themselves to danger. Groups of small boys are frequently met with spades and shovels in hands, waiting for the next shell to fall and dig it out. Some of the missiles thus secured have been found buried in the ground some six and seven feet. The largest number picked up are of the small Ward pattern.

The total number of shells fired since the enemy opened Monday afternoon to half past five o'clock Tuesday evening, is reported to be five hundred and fifty-eight, of which one hundred and fifty-three were thrown during Wednesday night and Thursday.

While on Tuesday the enemy have unmasked one or more light Parrot guns than they have heretofore employed. These guns are reported situated on the scarp of the main work at Battery Gregg. They have also paid more particular attention to Battery Simkins and Fort Johnson lately, showing that our fire from those batteries has become exceedingly troublesome. In several instances of recent occurrence, the Yankees were seen carrying off their dead and wounded in litters. Some new embrasures bearing upon Fort Johnson and Battery Simkins have been opened in the last two or three days, and more active movements are expected. Whatever the designs of the enemy, we are assured they will not find us unprepared.

The casualties from the enemy's fire on James Island Monday afternoon last were Color Sergeant JASPER HIERS, 11th S. C. V., severely wounded in the arm and side, and Private TURNER, of Capt. Dixon's Company, 2d S. C. Artillery, slightly wounded in the arm, (previously reported as having lost an arm)

The bombardment continued without any abatement, the shots averaging about one every five minutes, up to the hour of closing our report 12 o'clock. Our batteries were replying deliberately, and it is believed with good effect. The dense fog had cleared off, giving our gunners the opportunity of making much more accurate observations of the enemy's positions.

Fire—The alarm of fire about eleven o'clock last night, was caused by a slight fire in the State Bank, corner of East Bay and Broad-streets—The firemen were out with their usual promptness.

Jewish Citizens.

In repeating, by justice and explanation the extracts given below from the Richmond Sentinel, we deem it due to ourselves to make a single remark. We have received some notes, complaining of injustice towards classes. So far as our recollection goes—and certainly so far as intention was concerned—we have written or inserted nothing in these columns editorially censuring or condemning as a class any portion of our resident population or citizens.

When the words Irish, German, Jews, &c., have been used in terms of reproach, or censure, it has been or was designed to be in qualifying connection with notes or statements which applied and limited the censure not to classes of citizens or residents as designed by nationalities, but to special and exceptional cases of obnoxious conduct.

It is needless, and would be fulsomely impudent, to pass but of the way whenever reference is made to an offender of any kind, a deserter, or extortioner, to indulge eulogies by the nationality represented or misrepresented by him.

Notwithstanding threats that have been made thoughtlessly, we suppose, we deem it strictly within the duty and province of any citizen, privately or publicly, in speech or in print, to mention the fact when it is a fact, that any malefactor is of Irish, or Scotch, or German, or Hebrew descent or extraction—and for this no good, honest citizen or resident of such descent can take exception.

When we have uttered strong censures against any class of skulkers and seekers of Consular certificates, we have not referred to aliens or residents, who have in good faith preserved the position and duties of alienage. We designed only to refer, in terms of the strongest indignation and denunciation we could command, to persons or creatures who, for years before this war, had claimed and exercised citizenship and had enjoyed all the benefits of citizenship, but suddenly discovered, when a call was made on them, that they once had not been citizens. There has been hard swearing somewhere among persons who have voted in this State or City, and now carry Consular certificates.

Another small class of persons, and dodgers justly obnoxious to all honest censure, is composed of peripatetic dealers who never had place or position as merchants before the war, but are now found everywhere when bargains can be made by running up the necessaries of life to enormous prices. Many of these creatures enjoy neutrality on both sides, and pass out and in over the Yankee lines for the purpose of getting our currency at heavily discounted rates. In short, we wish to be understood, that in censuring or condemning any persons, natives or residents, for shirking duty, or swearing on both sides of the question, or combining and conspiring to aggravate any evil of war for filthy lucre, we intend to refer only to those persons guilty as such, and not to any class, or family, or persuasion. So far from any censure on the disciples of Moses, we would gladly exchange our whole statute code of laws—*Habeas Corpus* and a few great organic laws excepted—for the Mosaic Constitution, with guarantees of its faithful administration, and we could entrust life, and honor, and all that a citizen can hold dear, for himself or his country, to the keeping of good and faithful followers of Moses. It is precisely because the laws of God, as revealed to and through Moses, are notoriously and wantonly violated, that we complain and protest against practices whose evil results we see and feel—not so much in any immediate results to ourselves as in the

threatened injury to our cause.

Give us or show us a population, military and civic, that mainly and in the great mass recognizes and obeys the laws of Moses, and especially does not flagrantly and frequently violate the third, fourth, seventh and tenth Commandments, and we will be satisfied. Awaiting that we must claim the privilege if we deem it a duty, to say some things, perhaps emphatic, against extortioners, swindlers and offenders against all laws of decency, trade or patriotism without incurring imputation of censure against good citizens, or any class of citizens as such.

A correspondent of the Richmond Sentinel writes:

Go where you will—in the street, in the cars, in the saloon—everywhere, the Jew is the unfortunate subject of cowardly abuse, and even in our legislative halls, men have been found so forgetful of the principles of free Government, as to revile as a community the Jewish citizens of this Confederacy.

Only ask men to remove the spectacles of prejudice, and view him with the eye of truth. Hebrews are to be found as efficient officers in the civil, military and naval departments of the country; and as soldiers in the ranks of our army. This war has made Jewish wives widows, Jewish children orphans, Jewish parents obdileless. The daughters of Israel are found ministering in our hospitals; the houses of Jews have been open to receive the sick and wounded; and the wealth of Jews has been freely expended in support of the war. In the lists of suffering refugees, we trace Jews with the same honorable names which designated their ancestors, the heroes of the Bible. What are the crimes, then, of Southerners of the Jewish faith? In our cities have recently sprung up a class of stores, which the elegant refinement of the nineteenth century has christened "Jew shops." In them we find a body of foreign extortioners, but, on their counters, neither corn, nor wheat, nor bread, is exposed for sale—only coarse cloths and a few miserable gawags.

Then is this abuse of the Jews either just, or according to the spirit of Christianity, or of a common humanity? So well understood by the old Roman pagan, when he declared, "*Homo sum, nihil humani a me alienum puto.*" Is this the doctrine of "*Peace and good-will to all men.*" It was not actuated by such a spirit that we commenced this war. The nation seemed to have one great heart and one great purpose; and under such an influence we won, Manassas, and a glorious succession of victories. Have we begun as successful since?

I do not fear for Israel; they are God's to punish and avenge, until His prophecies are worked out, and their destiny is accomplished; but I do fear for this nation, whose farmers withhold the corn, and whose manufacturers and mechanics extort their hundreds per cent, and then cry out against the Jew.

Oh! that there were more true men among our citizens and fewer Pharisees; that while our brave soldiers do their duty in the field, our statesmen and preachers would inculcate and our people practice honesty, true religion and brotherly love.

I have taken the liberty to address you on a subject on which much abuse has been heaped, and which no one, I believe, has before attempted to defend. Your dignified silence, in the midst of so much vituperation, urges me to hope, that through you, a defending voice may be heard.

Very respectfully, yours,

FRANCIS ALYAN.

Mr FRANCIS ALYAN, it is to be charitably construed, has purged his conscience, and is not seeking votes or influence from the *Sentinel*, or any class of its readers. It has not been generally characteristic of Southern journals to receive fulsome and pointed compliments at the expense of other journals and of journalism. We for ourselves and for friends who agree with us, repel his imputations against the Confederate Press, and assure him that his *jeremiad*, which he offers as a special proof of the fairness and moderation of the *Sentinel*, in contrast with its competitors, would not have been rejoiced by any journal in the country, unless for the prestige of better matter.

The Charleston Mercury.

15 January 1864, 2

THE SIEGE—ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH DAY.

The bombardment of the city steadily continues. The report of our lookouts gives the number of shots fired at the city during the last three days as follows: On Tuesday, January 12, two hundred and forty-seven; on Wednesday, January 13, seventy-five; on Thursday, January 14 (the report closing at half past five o'clock in the afternoon), one hundred and fifty-three. The shelling is still going on this (Friday) morning, as we put our paper to press.

The enemy has unmasked at Cumming's Point one or more light Parrott guns, in addition to those heretofore used at that work. The position of the new pieces is at the foot of the scarp of the main work which now occupies the site of Battery Gregg.

We have no news of interest from the coast.

16 January 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINEFY-FIRST DAY.

The enemy's fire upon the city was again kept up vigorously during Thursday night and Friday. The number of shells thrown from five o'clock Thursday evening to four o'clock Friday afternoon, when the enemy ceased firing, was one hundred and eighty. No casualties are reported. A number of buildings were struck as usual.

Affairs at Fort Sumter and elsewhere continue quiet. The fleet remained at their usual anchorage.

It will do no harm—and perhaps no good—to repeat a suggestion we have made and which we deem of sufficient importance to demand attention from all officially and heartily interested in the welfare and safe deliverance of our city. Many of the houses now specially exposed to incendiary attempts from Yankees without or within were left by their late occupants with one room or more filled with rubbish and combustibles thrown together in the haste of removing. These houses should be visited and cleared of all such moveable combustible material, and where possible tanks, barrels or tubs of water should be kept full. A few bomb-proof shelters could be easily and readily constructed in different portions of the exposed district, and would render it safe and easy to keep on duty constantly a small but sufficient guard of observation and prevention.

What say the good citizens? Since reading this in proof we have seen the Mayor's order to which we refer.

Fires—About six o'clock, Friday morning, a fire broke out in a two story brick kitchen on the premises of JAMES ADGER, Esq., 38 Meeting street, East side. The kitchen and the stables adjoining were consumed. The exertions of the firemen, which were worthy of all praise, prevented the fire from communicating to the main building.

The Charleston Mercury.

16 January 1864, 2

THE SIEGE—ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY FIRST DAY.

The bombardment has been kept up with unabated vigor since Thursday evening. One hundred and eighty shells were thrown up to four o'clock Friday afternoon, when the enemy ceased firing. The damage to buildings has been about as usual. No casualties are reported. The position of the fleet is unchanged.

FIRE.—About six o'clock on Friday morning a fire broke out on the east side of Meeting street, near Water, in a brick kitchen attached to the premises of JAMES ADGER, Esq. The kitchen, together with the adjoining stables, were consumed. By the most strenuous exertions of the firemen the fire was prevented from spreading or communicating to the main building. The buildings destroyed were nearly new, very substantial, and will be quite a serious loss.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN JOHN KENNEDY.—We regret to announce the death of Capt. JOHN KENNEDY, Post Quartermaster and Collector of the Tax in Kind, for the 2d Congressional District. He died very suddenly, after a brief illness of only two days, of paralysis of the brain. He was a Printer by profession, and served his apprenticeship in the *Evening News* office, and was for sometime connected with the *Courier*.

ACCIDENT TO A FIREMAN.—During the fire yesterday morning, Mr. THOS. S. SIGWALD, one of the Directors of the Marion Fire Engine Company, while in the discharge of his duty, received a very painful flesh wound in the right leg, by the accidental discharge of a pistol which he carried in his belt. We are pleased to learn that he is doing well.

The Charleston Mercury.

16 January 1864, 2

To the Citizens of Charleston.

BY ORDER OF HIS HONOR THE MAYOR, ALL PERSONS owning and occupying buildings in the range of the enemy's shells, are *ordered immediately* to have removed all papers, combustible material, &c., &c., &c., contained therein. This notice particularly pertains to the Banks, Insurance, Printing and Law Offices, as also the Custom House. Our citizens will see the necessity of this stringent order, and it is to be hoped that it will be cheerfully and promptly attended to, as it is the interest of those concerned as well as the public authorities.

M. H. NATHAN,

January 16

3

Chief Fire Department.

18 January 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-THIRD DAY.

The bombardment of the city was renewed Thursday evening, and has been vigorously maintained since last report. The missiles fired are still the small Wiard and one hundred pounder Parrott shells, and average about one every five minutes.

On Saturday one hundred and thirty-four shots were fired, making the total number of shells thrown during the week, up to three-quarters past eight o'clock Saturday night, one thousand and thirty-eight.

No report of the number of shots fired Sunday was received up to the hour of writing. Our batteries have kept up a spirited reply, and heavy firing was still going on at the hour of closing our report, eleven o'clock Sunday night. We have heard of no casualties.

The heavy firing heard Saturday in the direction of Stono was from one of our own batteries practicing. The enemy at Gregg opened heavily upon Battery Simkins for about an hour Saturday afternoon.

The Yankees are still busy at Gregg tugging the glacie, and were also engaged Saturday and Sunday in hauling ammunition to Gregg and the Cummings' Point batteries.

The steam frigate *Wabash* has left, and her place been supplied by a small sloop of war, with out steam.

An increase of the number of vessels in Stono is reported. The number of vessels inside the bar continues about as usual, including the *Iron sides* and four *Monitors*. A propeller transport and a river steamer, filled with troops, having two barges in tow, were seen Saturday going Northward, supposed to be on a reconnoitering expedition.

An official dispatch from Hardeeville, dated 16th, says: "Our scouts report the enemy's river steamers busy plying between the fleet at St. Helena and the fleet at Hilton Head."

A report from Fort Sumter mentions the sudden death at the fort on Friday of private G. W. DUNCAN, Company E, 27th S. C. V., from congestion of the lungs and brain fever, also a negro from the same cause.

Editors Courier—My attention is drawn to a communication copied from the *Savannah Republican*, from Capt. JAMES F. TUCKER, concerning the capture of the twenty four Yankee prisoners at St. Augustine, in which there exists a slight error, which I desire to correct.

Capt. DICKSON, instead of Lieut. REDDOCK, as stated in Capt. TUCKER's communication, commanded the expedition, with two Lieutenants, (REDDOCK and MCCORDELL) and seventy five men from Companies "C" and "H" of the 2d Florida Cavalry, stationed at Palatka, Fla.

Capt. DICKSON ambushed the enemy two miles from St. Augustine, East of Norfolk River, at the Fair Banks place, (where they have been in the habit of cutting wood,) on the 30th December, 1863, and after three or four rounds completely routed the enemy, sixty strong, capturing twenty four, and killing and wounding six. The Yankee Lieutenant, the only officer in command, was shot while in the act of rallying his men, and left on the field. Capt. DICKSON would have captured the entire party had they not resorted to the dense scrub, as their only means of escape.

I am a Lieutenant in Captain DICKSON's Company, and wish him to receive all the credit that he justly merits.

H. C. DOZIER,

Lieutenant Co. H. 2d Florida Cavalry.

Grahamville, S. C., January 15, 1864.

The Charleston Mercury.

18 January 1864, 2

THE SEVENTY-ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-THIRD DAY.

Since our last issue the bombardment of the city has progressed without intermission and with increased violence. One hundred and forty-one shells were thrown up to five o'clock Friday afternoon. From that time until five o'clock Saturday morning, the number of shells thrown was one hundred and eighty-nine. On Saturday, up to forty-five minutes past eight in the evening, the enemy fired one hundred and forty-one shots. The damage caused by this severe fire, as usual, has been comparatively trifling. The only casualty of which we have heard was one man slightly wounded.

In reviewing the operations of the week, we find that from Monday morning to Saturday night, inclusive, the enemy has fired one thousand and eighty-four shots at the city. About dark last evening the firing was very heavy, and it still continues as we go to press. Our batteries have joined their hoarse voices in the general *melee* of heavy artillery, and keep up a brisk return fire. The Yankees on Morris Island are still busily at work upon the glacis at Battery Gregg, and are hauling ammunition to that post and to Cumming's Point.

The enemy's naval movements are, perhaps, worth noting. On Saturday a propeller steamer from the bar was seen going northward; also a river steamer, laden with troops and having two barges in tow, also going northward. The destination of these vessels is not known. Probably the troops they contained were despatched to make a reconnoissance at some point along the coast. The huge and powerful steam frigate *Wadash* has left this port. A small (sailing) sloop-of-war now occupies her place. We learn that there has been an increase in the number of vessels in Stono Bay. A despatch from Hardeeville brings trustworthy intelligence that the enemy's river steamers and tugs are busy, plying between St. Helena and Hilton Head.

All goes well at Fort Sumter. On Friday last Private G. W. DUNCAN, of Co. E, 27th S. C. V., died suddenly at that post, of congestion of the lungs and brain fever. Also a negro, from the same cause.

The Northern papers contain some interesting accounts from Charleston. The latest statements of their correspondents represent that "block by block that city is being reduced to ashes; and by a process as steadily inexorable as that by which GILMORE humbled Palaski and Sumter." The gaseous statement proceeds to claim that "the rebels killed in attempting to retain a foothold on the ruins of Sumter, amount, in numbers, to the destruction of at least as many as the entire rebel garrison once in ten days."

The official report of the attack of our land forces on the ship of war *Mahsheed* in Stono River, however, exhibits a less flattering result. It closes by remarking that "we were struck thirty times, every shot passing through the ship or masts, and covering the deck with splinters and blood." * * * * "This is the severest fight experienced since the taking of Port Royal. Our proportion of killed and wounded is one in twelve."

The *Mahsheed* was a first class war steamer, bearing ten guns of the heaviest calibre—mostly 11-inch rifled cannon.

19 January 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY FOURTH DAY.

The bombardment of the city has been continued about the same as previously reported. The damage is extraordinarily small in comparison with the number of shots and weight of metal fired, and creates general astonishment. The whizzing of shells overhead has become a matter of so little interest as to excite scarcely any attention from passers by. We have heard of no casualties. Some of the shells have exploded and pieces of the contents picked up which, on examination, have been found to be a number of small square slugs held together by a composition of sulphur and designed to scatter at the time of explosion.

There has been no change of importance in the fleet.

A Case for Attention.

Editors Courier—I have a son on the coast, in a company of the (Euler) 25th Regiment. He is a tall, hearty soldier, and though subjected to scanty fare and hard work, has never uttered a word of complaint. He sent me a bill of his Christmas fare. For breakfast he was on picket-frozen rice. Dinner, and supper, the hard rice-cake left in the pot.

I immediately dispatched to him a box containing 50 pounds bacon, 20 pounds sausage, 1 quart of pepper vinegar, 3 quart syrup, and a quantity of biscuit, besides two or three pounds of chewing and smoking tobacco, putting it in the care of a younger son, who was on his way to the Citadel Academy in Charleston. Everything went up well till he arrived at Kingville, when the Conductor refused to allow him to put his box in the car, and as the train was about to start, and his carpet bag had already been deposited in his seat, in the passenger car, he was compelled to scurry that and leap aboard, leaving the box of supplies for the patriot soldier boy lying upon the platform, to be plundered and consumed by the well-fed and well-housed harpies that infest Kingville and harbor there.

This is not a solitary case. It is one out of many scores of similar cases that have come to my knowledge. Very few boxes for soldiers ever pass Kingville. They are known to contain provisions of the choicest kind, and I believe are systematically plundered. Can there be no remedy devised? Ought not officials, so remote in their duty, and so culpable, be put in the army, and the Government take charge of the road, and put three men who know how to feel for those in service, and who will do their duty faithfully?

The value of the box sent, I mean its pecuniary value, is as nothing. The Government cannot supply our sons; we in this quarter will if we are not prevented. We wish to see constant supplies so that our sons may not suffer, even when the Government has nothing to give them. If the authorities will take the matter in hand, and put its agents upon the road, and there are many disabled volunteers who can perform these duties well, there will be far less murmuring on the part of our soldiers.

I have been at Kingville, and have seen such going by the car-load to speculators, when the small portion given by the State to families of volunteers was detained for months, and no persuasion, entreaty, or argument could prevail upon the Agent to move it. The golden argument was the only one not used.

I shall inform the Military authorities of the name and conduct of the Conductor who detained the box sent to my son on the second day of January, and hope they will deal with him. In the meantime I hope you will call public attention to the grievance. Some servants of most corporations are as invulnerable against such remedies as the hide of an rhinoceros. Bribery and fear of being put into the army are the only considerations that weigh with them.

The love of money and the fear of gunpowder can alone move these gentry.

19 January 1864, 1

Our carriers are not allowed to sell copies of the Courier, and are only supplied with the number needed for subscribers. Persons buying from carriers are therefore encouraging a fraud and doing injury to us and our subscribers. We shall be obliged to any friends who will aid us in detecting and preventing this practice. The news-boys can supply papers for all.

The \$50 sent from the Masonic Lodge, at Ridgeway, S. C. for the Wayside Hospital in this city, were duly received and acknowledged in the Courier.

The fact that the acknowledgment has not been seen, gives emphasis to complaints that reach us concerning the failure of the mail in delivering papers. Whenever such complaints are well founded, or occur frequently, all interested should go to work promptly and report the facts, so as to locate the blame and prepare the way for a remedy.

It is no time to keep incompetent or negligent officers in any responsible places under pretext or disguise of accommodation or public service. Many men who are not fit for office could do service in the army, or could plant corn for a soldier.

We do not believe much in flags of truce—we think there is too much intercourse with the enemy, both with and without that obsolete symbol of courtesy which the Yankees recognize as they do other valued institutions of decency, so far as it pays them, but we would be pleased, if opportunity offered, to request General QUINCY ADAMS GILLMORE, the great apostle of Yankee religion and morals, to stop his operations for six months to test a theory which is puzzling some of our weather-wise friends. It has been conjectured that much of the unusual rains of the last few months has been due to Gen GILLMORE's obtrusive, and noisome, and noisy interference with the equilibrium of meteorological elements and conditions near Charleston. He is called by some the raining king of Morris' Island for the present, but he can never establish a dynasty there or here. He has for six months showed energy and resources which in a good cause would or should have gained the unqualified approval of men who can not be brought down to a comparison with the caricature which now occupies the seat once filled and graced by GEORGE WASHINGTON and ANDREW JACKSON, and other respectable gentlemen who never split rails, or told vulgar jokes in flat boats, but were supposed to know such elementary truths as the difference between truth and falsehood, white and black, virtue and vice, republicanism and Democracy.

If General GILLMORE would hold off for twelve months and give us an opportunity of testing the effect of his enormous waste of powder on the weather and the atmosphere—which he hits very often to be candid in reporting—we shall not only credit him the results in "MILLER'S Almanac" for 1865, but we shall take pleasure in informing him whenever we desire a renewal of his attentions.

What a pity that such talents as he enjoys could be wasted under the service of LINCOLN, who cannot expect to have any successor like himself—or, indeed, to find a mate, until he sees JUDAS ISCARIOT and BENEDIKT ARNOLD over the river."

If GILLMORE, BUTLER, McPARRSON, and the representative men of Yankeeedom, were only in issue, what a pleasant and profitable job they could find in that little affair of "re-construction" with Poland, or the great European war which is inevitably coming.

The Preachers and the War.

A friend writing from Butler Lodge, asks an opinion from the Courier, as to the propriety of the proposed conscription of ministers. The startling appeal made to us is duly appreciated and will be frankly answered.

We think first of all it is very doubtful whether there is any need for any extension of the conscription as to ages or classes. We firmly believe that a faithful enforcement of the original conscription from eighteen to forty-five years, with the discontinuance of substitution, unless in special cases, to be decided not by the amount of money, of the position, or influence of the conscript, but on just discrimination and sound discretion before a competent board, would give us an army sufficient and efficient if properly organized, disciplined and managed.

We see all around us not occasions for new laws, but urgent occasions for the faithful enforcement of extant laws.

Supposing, however, the Congressional wisdom of the country ignoring the fact of large discounts from our paper armies, by absenteeism, straggling, and neglect in enforcing the conscription laws, and the laws now nearly two years old, for re-organizing the Quartermaster's Department, for the benefit of the army and of disabled soldiers fit for bureau duties, should extend the conscription, should preachers or ministers of the Gospel be included?

"Is it right for the clergy to be called into military service? Can we expect the smiles of God if we undertake to break up the Church?"

There are our correspondent's questions in his own words, and to them we briefly address our reply in candor and in deference to the right of opinion in any who think differently.

The first question, "Is it right?" is equivocal; as is often the case in the use of that important, but often misunderstood, word "right." It may mean has Congress the right to do so, or admitting that, should Congress do so.

In the first view we see no reason for doubting the right of Congress. We recognize no morality, or religious duty, or restriction, devolving on a preacher more than on a citizen layman, except in the special, positive duties of the sacred office. What is sinful in a layman is sinful in a preacher, so far as all civil and social and political duties and relations are concerned. If a preacher's house was attacked by a burglar, or a robber, or a desperado, threatening his property, or his life, or the honor of his family, we would expect him, if possible, to resist and to repel or kill the offender. If he did not, but yielded, or retreated on the plea of non-combatancy, we would never care about hearing him preach.

We are engaged in a war of self-defence—of defence for homes and houses and fields, and wives and sisters and children—defence of all institutions, civic, domestic, social, political and religious, which have been regarded as the distinguishing traits and preferred features of American Republicanism as designed in the United States Constitution. We are fighting, among other cherished rights, for a free pulpit and for the right of worshipping God according to the best information and belief we can obtain. Is it not right for preachers to join in such a war? Did not our preachers animate us all to the steps which opened the war? Did not preachers sign the Acts of Secession of several States? Is not LYONNAS POLK, a Bishop, now a General in the field? Is that excellent artilleryman, Gen PANDLTON, doing dishonor to the Church and the pulpit

in telling his men to aim low and well and hit the Yankees?

Have we not seen and heard preachers in this city, wearing not merely the badges of chaplains but of officers? Is it right, as all have admitted in words and deeds, for preachers to accept and occupy commissioned offices in service, we cannot logically or consistently doubt the entire propriety of their doing private service.

To the second question we enter a protest or disclaimer. We deny that in giving this opinion we "undertake to break up the Church"—nor do we think this imputation will justly or necessarily attach to any one in or out of Congress advocating the enrollment of ministers. Those who seek that end—if such there be—will of course adopt and use every means that they think will conduce to it—but for this others should not be held responsible any more than a Christian believing in certain geological or astronomical propositions should be charged with infidelity, because infidelity has resorted to astronomy and geology.

We believe the Church was founded not for its own sake or for the benefit of a class, but for the world. The original commission given to Christian preachers was, "Go and preach," "Preach and go." Where could a preacher now do more good than in the army? The preacher is appointed for the sake of the Church, and through that for the world, and his place, although ordinarily and in common times in the pulpit, is truly wherever he can do the most good, in exhorting sinners, in comforting penitents, in cheering mourners, and in confirming true and faithful believers or disciples. This war is especially one in which preachers should take deep and active interest. They have done so, as we gratefully record, and we believe, if it is decided by competent authorities, that they can do better service in the army, not many of them will object. Custom or deference to what was supposed to be due to their office has, we know, deterred some from volunteering—some who, in their hearts, longed to go out as soldiers, expecting and desiring of course to preach all they could. We know nothing that could now more thoroughly improve the tone of the army where it has been impaired, and confirm it where it has been kept good, as a fair representation and infusion of our young active preachers. We believe those legally exempted by age and by clearly known physical debility or infirmities, would suffice for the present for the few men at home who go to Church, and for pastoral offices for our devout and faithful women who, in their own way and examples, are often, after all, the best preachers. What sermons are many of them giving now not from the pulpits, or from a platform, but by the bedsides of sick and wounded soldiers?

To conclude for the present in regard to our topic. We need only say that we think the question concerning the preachers should be decided without respect to any considerations or maxims, or tenets which would claim for them personally any peculiar or special privileges. We think a true sense even of the dignity of the pulpit should induce all its worthy occupants to claim exemption, if at all, on other grounds, and with the distinct admission of their liability. Nothing could or would degrade the pulpit more than its acceptance of the privilege of exemption as such.

Of all professional exemptions the same may be said—the worthy members of the profession

should only regard exemptions as specially accorded in each case for discriminative reasons and not as a wholesale compliance exigent.

The physician should never claim or await any exemption from military service, or jury duty, or other call, merely on the fact of a diploma, but on the ground of actual service and of pending duties and relations to patients. So of the attorney, and so also of the preacher who, notwithstanding the superior importance of his calling and its objects, is neither more or less a citizen and should be foremost in exhibiting and illustrating good citizenship and in denouncing all efforts or propositions to convert the pulpit into a refuge for skulkers or non-combatants. We believe even under the conscription extended as proposed, no pastor, faithfully laboring with and for a congregation, would or should be taken if a competent tribunal for directing special exemptions could be established.

We cannot say our brave friends in the army need the rites and lessons of religion more than all at home. On the contrary, the hardest cases which defy almost anything short of the miraculous interposition which convinced and converted SAUL of TARSUS, are to be found at home among the extortioners, and the money changers, and the sellers of necessities of life; but we candidly avow the opinion that there is nothing in or about the brief but glorious records of our army to render a connection with it either voluntarily, or under dictate of law, offensive to any preacher, and at present we think few preachers would find at home as promising fields, and occasions, and opportunities of labor as are now invitingly opened in the army.

We again disclaim any attempt or purpose against the Church—but we frankly admit that we shall not regret it—rather we shall rejoice at it—if the war in addition to our political and Confederate independence, should deliver many of our Church-going citizens from the thralldom of sectarianism and excessive deaconism. We shall not regret if the experience and observations of the war shall convince many of our Baptist or Methodist friends who fight and pray under Gen POLK, that an Episcopalian, may, after all, be a better Christian than they had been accustomed to suppose—or shall we regret it if further the war assures our Episcopalian friends that Presbyterians like JACKSON and D. H. HILL, and C. S. may be hailed as brothers, and "joint heirs" of the promises and merces of God—and if it should convince all denominations of Protestants that some of the Irish, and French, and Germans, and native Americans, and others who prefer to have their banners blessed before they go by such patriots, and preachers, and teachers, and pastors, as our own LYONNAS, or Bishop VANDER, or SAVANNAH, or McOILL, at Richmond, are a great deal better men than has been represented by the reports from Canterbury, or Geneva, or Boston, or New York, or Cincinnati, or any other city which five years ago denounced all foreigners and all Catholics as unworthy of a place among American citizens of active privileges, but now finds that Catholics and foreigners—or even foreigners infidels, or of any or no creed—are decidedly useful for fighting in the place of the boastful and insolent Yankee.

God, we believe, designs to teach the world and the Church great lessons in and through this war, and the lessons will be for the benefit of the world and chiefly of the Church, visible and earthly, and so far as related to or separate in the world, and not for the benefit merely of preachers or any other class.

The Charleston Courier.

19 January 1864, 2

Mr. Villere, of Louisiana, offered a resolution
~~that~~ the President be requested to furnish the
House with a copy of the proceedings of the
Court of Inquiry in the case of Gen. Mansfield
Lovell.

The Charleston Mercury.

19 January 1864, 2

*THE SIEGE—ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY
FOURTH DAY.*

The enemy still keeps up the bombardment of the city, though the intervals between the shots on yesterday were longer and more irregular. The return fire of our batteries is maintained, as usual.

Judging from the industry with which the Yankees are hauling supplies of ammunition to Cumming's Point, it would seem that they design to keep up the present continuous shelling for some time.

We have no new movements of the fleet to report.

The Charleston Mercury.

19 January 1864, 2

MAYORALTY OF CHARLESTON, CITY HALL—
JANUARY 12, 1864.—In accordance with the following Order, served on the Mayor and Alderman of the City of Charleston, all slave owners within the City are hereby summoned to deliver **ONE-FOURTH** of their male slaves, between the ages of sixteen and fifty, at the Depot of the South Carolina Railroad, in Mary street, on **MONDAY**, the twenty-fifth day of January instant, at 10 o'clock a. m., for thirty days' labor on the Fortifications.

The penalty for neglect or refusal to comply with this Order, according to law, shall be deemed a misdemeanor, punishable by indictment in the Court of General Sessions, and upon conviction thereof the owner or employer shall be fined in the sum of **Two Hundred Dollars** for each slave or slaves he or she has so neglected or refused to send.

This Order does not apply to those owning but one male slave.

Free Persons of Color (males), between the same ages are hereby ordered to report on the same day, time and place above mentioned. Those failing to do so will be imprisoned and sent down to work on the fortifications along the coast. By order:

CHARLES MACBETH, Mayor.

W. H. SMITH, Clerk of Council.

CAMDEN, S. C., December 24. 1863.

To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Charleston:

You will forthwith summon all slaveholders within the city to deliver one fourth of their male slaves between the ages of sixteen and fifty, at the Depot of the South Carolina Railroad, in Mary street, on Monday, 25th January proximo, at 10 o'clock a. m., for thirty days labor on the fortifications, as per published orders of the 19th instant.

You will also impress and deliver, according to law, one-fourth of the male free negroes between the same ages. Labor is greatly needed.

January 19

WM. M. SHANNON,
Agent State of South Carolina.

Siege of Charleston.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-FIFTH DAY.

The enemy continue to shell the city while they are still busy at Gregg and engaged in hauling ammunition to Gregg and the Cummings' Point batteries. From half-past five o'clock Sunday afternoon to half-past five Monday evening one hundred and eight shot were fired, and during the same hours from Monday to Tuesday evening one hundred and twenty-three. This shows a considerable falling off, perhaps attributable to the heavy Westerly blow which has prevailed since Monday evening.

Only three Monitors were to be seen Tuesday, the fourth it is supposed having sought shelter behind some of the larger vessels.

The sailing sloop-of-war previously reported, came inside the bar Tuesday, and took the position formerly occupied by the *Wabash*.

There were no other movements of importance in the fleet.

The Soldiers' Wayside Home and the Free Market both need and will need provisions and supplies. Neither can be called charities, as some people suppose that word to denote what can or should be given or not, at pleasure.

They embody and represent duties which none can omit or neglect without serious responsibility. They avoid and prevent impostures, and apply means of relief more economically and advantageously than can be done largely by the most benevolent citizens, who have no time or opportunities for investigation. We do not say that any citizen does all his duty, in giving, however liberally, to organized institutions of relief and benevolence, if he has within reach worthy objects and needed recipients of private relief. We do say that no man, however little he has to spare, can do his duty now without giving something, and if needed, doing something, towards the war, or the support of those engaged, or their families.

The Wayside Home has never received aid in money or rations from the Confederacy, or State, or City, we believe, and is entirely dependant on voluntary offerings. The Free Market has been mainly supported also in this way, and is so dependant. It is better to meet these demands freely and in time, and thus prevent much increase of suffering, and avoid the expenses of increased taxes—for the beneficiaries of the Free Market will, many of them, if not thus relieved for a while, be transferred where their claims will not be left to voluntary offerings, but to the persuasive appeals of the Tax Collector, and his very urgent friend, the Sheriff. No citizens will rejoice more than these officers, if we go to work as we can and may, with such zeal and efforts as will cut off all chances of increased commissions to them.

Rub It In.

We regret the annoyances and insults to which many colonial subjects of Her Britannic Majesty are exposed by Yankee cruisers and ravers, but we cannot extend any sympathy towards these apologists of the Home Government, who have invited insults from the Yankees, and have lowered the tone and standard of British honor and foreign policy at the nose and back of *Swash*—who at heart is actuated by a bitter prejudice and hatred against Great Britain—no less bitter or decided than that of the *flashy* "patriot" *Mexicana*—or some of the few rascals in the Confederate territory who five or ten years ago were constantly obtruding their Anti-British spleen on the ear of American citizens, but since this war commenced have discovered that they were once British subjects.

The *Nassau Herald*, of the 2d instant, says:

Today the port of Nassau is actually blockaded by a Yankee Man-of-War, (the *Tioga*). We understand that formal protests have been laid before His Excellency and the Naval Authorities in regard to the matter, and confidently expect some action at their hands. We hope the Colonial Authorities will not hesitate to take high and dignified ground in this matter, such as becomes a people confident of their rights and their ability to maintain them; and not fall into the sad and temporary errors of Her Majesty's Cabinet. Our support they will always be sure of, and that is the sympathy and approbation of the people. There is no avoiding the question in the aspect it has now assumed. British honor is there and; who among ye will not rally to its defence? In our next issue we shall touch on this subject again in its legal bearings.

We call special attention to the subjoined statement which has been laid before the authorities as endorsing the fact of the late, Yankee outrage upon our commerce:

James Kelly, master of the British schr. *Tweed* belonging to this port, while on a voyage from Havana to this port when within fourteen miles of Stirrup's Cay, at 9 A. M. on the 20th December, 1863 made out a steam vessel; said steamer made for the *Tweed*, showing United States colors; *Tweed* also showing her colors, when the steamer rounded and came to an anchor within less than a mile from the shore. The *Tweed* pursuing her voyage passed said steamer still lying at anchor, where she still was when the *Tweed* ran out of sight. Shortly afterwards the *Tweed* sighted another vessel coming from the direction of this port, which she made out to be the British steamer *Don*. Made signals but was not answered, the *Don* continuing her course towards Stirrup's Cay. Shortly afterwards saw the *Don* being chased by a mentioned U. S. man-of-war. Said chase continuing till both chased and chaser were out of sight.

We hope the Yankees will rub it in. *PALMERSTON* and *RUSSELL* are both old enough to have known that the best way to avoid war or danger is not to appear too much afraid.

They will bring on their misgoverned country a fearful retribution—a load of vengeance and terrible admonition justly due for the intermeddling of Great Britain in all foreign quarrels or war nearly for two hundred years—except this very war, in which her institutions, and interests and blood are deeply involved.

The day of retribution for British abolitionism and intermeddling and dominating over weak States, and cultivating idolatry in India and opium eating in China, and other enormities strangely contrasted with the proud boast of championship of Christianity, would have dawned long since in a terrible question of starving labor against bloated capital and monopoly, had not the for unen of England found outlets for much of her "dangerous population" in her Colonies and in America. She has had the good fortune to send off for a century generally her most troublesome classes—unlike New England who has driven out of her border the best representatives of the original New England and retained the Yankee of modern

20 January 1864, 1

Absenteeism in the Army.

CURIOSUS DISCOLORE.

The public for a long time have found it difficult to account for one of the most extraordinary phenomena, and, we may say, the strongest contradiction in the war: the extraordinary amount of absenteeism in the Confederate army. But the subject was enlightened yesterday in Congress, by the introduction of certain correspondence, which is the most monstrous curiosity we have yet seen of inefficiency in the Richmond department. It appears from this correspondence that all the legislation of Congress on this subject has been absolutely thrown away, and that the Adjutant and Inspector-General of the Confederate army, whose duty it was to put the legislation in effect, has the astounding hardihood to come before Congress with the declaration that he knows nothing about the matter, and has taken no steps in the matter. We annex the material portions of the correspondence:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE. RICHMOND, January 7, 1863.

Hon. S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector-General. Sir:—Your communication of this date, containing a copy of a Resolution of the House of Representatives, requesting to be informed "if any steps have been taken by commanding officers to enforce the provisions of an Act to prevent the absence of officers and soldiers without leave, approved the 16th of April, 1862," and asking for information as to whether, or not the officers of the department have been governed in their payments by the requirement of General Orders, No. 108, last aforesaid, has been received.

I have to state, in reply, that the Act required to make it the duty of commanding officers of companies to state, upon the muster and pay rolls of their companies, the length of time any such officers or soldiers have been absent therefrom; requires officers to certify, on their pay accounts, whether they have, or have not, been absent without leave within the time for which they claim pay; and commands commanders to make the additional certificate that they have noted upon the muster rolls the period of absence of the officers and men under their commands.

So far as I have been able to ascertain, the officers of the department have complied with the provisions of said order. If, in any instance, there has been a failure to observe its requirements, it has been without my sanction or knowledge.

Your obedient servant, A. R. LAWTON, Quartermaster-General.

Assistant and Inspector-General's Office, Richmond, January 9, 1864. Sir:—(Routes the preceding letter.)

What additional measures may have been adopted by commanding officers to secure the observance of this law, I regret not to have the means of stating.

I am, &c., very respectfully, Your obedient servant, S. COOPER.

Adjutant and Inspector-General.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, &c. The public may not understand the real cause of absenteeism in the army, and may lay their censure for this vice at the door of the official who does not deserve it. It will be useless for Congress to legislate for the interests of the army if executive officers are too lazy, too indifferent, or too much troubled with a sense of their bodily impotence, to put the laws in execution or to record their results. What is the use of an Adjutant and Inspector-General in the army, if he has to "regret" that he is ignorant whether laws against desertion have been put into practical effect in the field? In fact, he knows nothing of the most vital concerns of the army. We have, in this correspondence, a striking example of the way Confederate affairs are managed; an instance of official ignorance and helplessness that the whole world, some day, will laugh at.

Gen. GILLMORE, with one of his shells—which with the characteristic impartiality of Yankee warfare, he distributes right and left, not caring whether they fall on the cradle of a child, the bed of a patient, or in the hospital filled with Yankee prisoners, or perhaps on the table where one of his traitorous correspondents is writing him a letter—has destroyed one enemy in addition to our last reports of casualties.

One of his shells, on Monday, entered one of our smaller Churches—not one of our older and more prominent Churches, which have notoriously been used by their spires for targets—and nearly destroyed and obliterated a copy of a book once held in some esteem by the "settlers" in New England and New York. He has diminished our stock of Bibles by virtually destroying one copy. Can Dr. Hook undertake to supply the loss from the generosity of some of our English friends?

Let the scattered and torn fragments and pieces of this shattered Bible be kept, and let some of them be sent to the British and Foreign Bible Society, the American Bible Society, and other institutions of the sort, as memorial of Yankee warfare.

We have a small portion of this shattered Bible, beginning with part of the 13th Matthew, and concluding a part of 16th Mark. The shell has passed through the lower half of the paging, and the first page we have has been torn just below the 29th verse of 13th Matthew, leaving this verse:

"He said unto them, an enemy hath done this. The servants said unto Him, wilt Thou that we go and gather them up?"

Wherever the Abolitionists meet the Bible, they meet there "servants." We prefer GILLMORE'S shells to Yankee comments and interpretations, which virtually destroy the Bible, or would erase its teachings to inscribe thereon as a preface, PULLIMPTON, some Gospel according to GARRESON, or GILLMORE, or GREENEY.

The ancestors of Yankees since the days of CAIN, have endeavored to wipe out from the Bible certain stringent laws against murder, and theft, and bearing false witness, and occultism.—We believe the Bible will prevail even against "the gates of hell," and God helping us, we intend to keep up our Bible Banner, which we have set up in His name.

The Charleston Courier.

20 January 1864, 1

Gen Beauregard and Staff are at present in this city, stopping at the Palaski House.—Savannah News, 18th inst.

20 January 1864, 2

Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of the Palmetto Guard Artillery, held at Leiby's Place, James' Island January 14th. 1864, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

We have again to mourn the death of a valued and cherished comrade

WILLIAM HEYWARD ANORUM died on John's Is and, December 26th, 1847, having received a mortal wound in the engagement of that morning with the enemy's gunboats on Stono River.

We have never suffered the loss of a dearer or nobler companion. His frank and agreeable bearing rendered him a general favorite, while he was regarded with the warmest affection and highest esteem by all who knew him well for his rectitude of principle and high sense of honor.

We can recall nothing during his association with us which mars the melancholy pleasure with which we remember his many acts of courtesy and of kindness.

While in his life there was much worthy of admiration and of respect, in his last hours he displayed the greatest fortitude and heroism. Although suffering great pain for some hours, and fully conscious of the approach of death, he expressed neither regret nor complaint; and the few sentences which his weakness permitted him to utter were of encouragement and kindness to his surrounding friends, and of perfect resignation to the will of God.

But few have died at his early age who have left behind them the record of a life so pure and noble, and a death so gallant and heroic.

His friends and comrades in arms claim the melancholy privilege of paying a tribute of respect to his memory.

Resolved, That by the death of **W. H. ANORUM** we have lost a dear and highly esteemed companion, the Confederacy a valuable and gallant soldier, and society an upright and honorable member.

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with his bereaved family in their severe affliction, and desire to offer them our condolence for their irreparable loss.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be sent to the family of the deceased, and that they be published in the daily papers of Charleston.

Lieutenant **J. A. BRUX**, Chairman.

TO THE CITIZENS OF CHARLESTON.

BY ORDER OF HIS HONOR THE MAYOR, ALL persons owning and occupying buildings in the range of the enemy's shells, ARE ORDERED IMMEDIATELY TO HAVE REMOVED ALL PAPERS, COMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL, ETC., CONTAINED THEREIN. This notice particularly pertains to the Bank, Insurance, Printing and Law Offices, as also the Custom House. Our citizens will see the necessity of this stringent order, and it is to be hoped that it will be cheerfully and promptly attended to, as it is the interest of those concerned as well as the public authorities.

January 20

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Chief Fire Department.

The Charleston Mercury.

20 January 1864, 2

THE SIXTY-ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-FIFTH DAY.

The shelling of Charleston continues unabated. From 5 30 p. m. on Sunday to the same hour on Monday, the number of shots fired was 108; and from Monday afternoon until 5 30 p. m. on Tuesday 121. The enemy's working details are still busy completing his works at and near Cummings' Point, and the transportation of ammunition to those works goes on incessantly. No further casualties have resulted from the bombardment.

All goes well at Fort Sumter, where the brave garrison have now for a long time enjoyed complete immunity from any further bombardment.

The position of the fleet is unchanged. There are but three monitors off the bar.

21 January 1864, 1

Flag of Charleston.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-SIXTH DAY.

The enemy continues the bombardment of the city with slight intermissions. The shells thrown are still the Wiard rifle and one hundred-pounder Parrotts, fired at intervals of about one every ten minutes. One hundred and thirty-four shots were fired at the city from half past five o'clock Tuesday afternoon to half past five o'clock Wednesday evening. We learn that a private of the "Gist Guard," Captain CHICKSTER'S Company, First S. C. Artillery, was instantly killed last evening by the explosion of a Wiard rifle shell. This is the first instance of a white person having been killed outright by a shell since the bombardment of the city. The name of the man was not ascertained at the time of writing our report. A negro was also reported severely wounded on Tuesday.

A flag of truce boat was sent from the blockading squadron Wednesday morning, and was met by a boat from Sullivan's Island. The nature of the communication has not transpired, but it is believed was simply to send in some letters, &c., for the Yankee naval prisoners in Columbia.

There was nothing unusual with the fleet during Wednesday.

The number of vessels inside the Bar remains about the same, including the *Ironsides* and four Monitors.

The reader will be pleased to suppose that we wrote or ~~intended to write~~ "a profane Palimpsest" in our remarks on the Bible which received GILLMORE'S annotations. Many other errors may be detected, but we shall not trouble readers at present with corrections which their charitable considerations will supply and pardon under the difficulties now besetting all concerned in setting type.

We shall endeavor to make such errors as rare as possible.

The Charleston Mercury.

21 January 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-SIXTH DAY.

Yesterday, with its clear cold air and cloudless sky, brought no cessation of the bombardment. All day long the enemy kept hurling his ponderous bolts towards the city. The number of shots fired from 5.30 p. m., on Tuesday, until the same hour on Wednesday, was 134. We regret to chronicle two casualties: A member of Captain CHICHESTER'S Artillery Company, the Gist Guard, was killed, and a negro was wounded.

The fleet off this station now comprises the *Ironsides* and four Monitors, with the usual number of wooden vessels.

A boat from the enemy, under flag of truce, communicated with Sullivan's Island yesterday. This gave rise to a variety of vague and improbable rumors in the city yesterday. The real object of the flag of truce has not yet transpired; but it is supposed to have brought letters, etc., for prisoners in our hands.

The accounts from Charleston, which we find in the Northern papers, contain the usual amount of gasconade. A correspondent, with GILLMORE'S army, says Charleston is now at the mercy of the Yankees. The *New York Times*, *per contra*, says, editorially:

The country has ceased to look for the capture of Charleston, either by Gen. Gillmore's army or by the iron-clad navy. The many months that have passed since the last serious attempt by the monitors, have brought with them many promises, and left behind them an equal number of disappointments; and those who anticipated that Gen. Gillmore's reduction of Fort Wagner would instantly be followed by the seizure of Sumter's site, of Fort Moultrie, James Island, and all the works in the harbor, have waited in vain for the realization of their hopes. The *Times* says, further, that the few thousand troops there could not be expected to capture Charleston, but only to execute this part of the plan of joint operations. Gillmore has executed his part of the plan, but that of the vessels of war to remove the obstructions in the harbor, and reach the city by running by the works on Sullivan's Island, has not been accomplished. The consequence is that "the shores of the inner harbor and the wharves of the city bristle with guns that did not exist at the time Gillmore took Wagner, and military men assert that what was feasible for the monitors to do then, is very difficult, if not impossible, now; that if they once reached the inner harbor they could not hope to remain there. The permanent occupation of Sumter by our troops, while the enemy holds James and Sullivan's Islands, seems to be impracticable, neither is it at all necessary. The enemy has a concentric fire on Sumter. It would appear, therefore, if it were possible to get possession of it, it would not only be possible, but easy, for the enemy to get it back again.

The *New York Herald's* Folly Island correspondent says General GILLMORE has succeeded in improving the Greek fire shells so that he can shortly commence the regular bombardment of Charleston with them.

22 January 1864, 1

Stoige of Charleston.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-SEVENTH DAY.

The enemy commenced some experimental firing Thursday morning with the one hundred pounder Parrott shells, fixed with time fuses so, as to explode at some height in the air over the city. It was continued for about two hours, after which they again renewed their usual fire of the Wiard and percussion cap shells. One hundred and three shells in all were fired at the city from half-past five o'clock Wednesday evening to half-past five Thursday afternoon. We have heard of no casualties. The reported killing of a private of Captain CHICHESTER's company, published in Thursday morning's issue, has since been authoritatively contradicted. The private mentioned was only slightly wounded and knocked down insensible, but quickly recovered.

There was no other news of interest. The fleet remained at the usual anchorages. All was quiet at Sumter.

22 January 1864, 2

The Jews.

Our Richmond correspondent "B," sends us a letter, the major portion of which, however, has been anticipated. We extract from it the following tribute to a class of our fellow-citizens:

No one class of our citizens have been the subject of greater misrepresentation, and against whom more unjust prejudices exist, than the Jew. They are entitled to a full share of justice. Of their religious faith I have nothing to say. This is a matter between them and their God—there let the responsibility rest. They have their faith, but this is common to the human race. They possess many commendable traits of character, and Christians would do well, in many respects, to profit by their example. In religious matters, they appear as devout, sincere and consistent as Christians. The rites, ordinances, forms, ceremonies and festivals of their Church are strictly observed. On the score of morality, they present a bright record. In a period of eighty years, but one Jew has been confined in the Virginia Penitentiary. Not one, I believe, has been convicted of murder, in the State. Common drunkenness is rare among them, while blasphemy and profanity seldom escape their lips. Of the many gambling hells that infest our land, it is not believed a single one is kept by a Jew.

They are well educated, affable and polite in their manners, and seldom interfere with the business of others. If prejudices exist against them on account of their wealth, let it be observed—that a love for trade and traffic is inherent in their nature. They possess great business sagacity, and untiring energy; are good judges of human nature, bold and venturesome in their operations, and not upon the true idea that savings and not makings are the substantial basis of wealth. Who ever saw a Jew begging, or an inmate of an Almshouse? They are always on the alert, know what to buy and how to sell. These traits are more to be admired than despised, and properly exercised cannot fail to insure success. They are economical and industrious and keep no drones. Both sexes understand and practice the arts of trade. If they speculate, it is not in the prime necessities of life. If they are extortioners, it is in a less degree than their Christian competitors, for they always undersell the latter. They are grateful, kind hearted and benevolent, as their charitable deeds fully demonstrate.

In our present struggle they have been true to the South. Their devotion to the cause is shown in the fact, that, in proportion to numbers, there are and have been as many Jews as Christians in our ranks. They have fought well and bravely. Many of them have sealed their devotion with their blood, others have been wounded and disabled, and thousands yet remain as monuments of gallantry and patriotism. As a class, they have contributed their full share to the support of the Government, and the destitute families of our brave defenders. If some of them have employed substitutes and avoided military service, are there not many Christians who have done the same? During the progress and subsequent to the battle around Richmond, they contributed liberally to the comforts and wants of our wounded soldiers.

The Charleston Mercury.

22 January 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-SEVENTH DAY.

From half past five o'clock, p. m., on Wednesday, until the same hour on Thursday, the enemy fired 103 shots at the city. All day Thursday time fuses were used in the shells thrown—an innovation upon the custom of the Yankees hitherto, in their bombardment of the city. We have heard of no further casualty resulting from the shelling; and it gives us pleasure to correct a misstatement in regard to a casualty, which found its way into our last report. There was no one killed on Wednesday. The private of Capt. CHICHESTER's company, who was reported killed, was, in fact, only knocked over and slightly scratched and stunned, remaining insensible for some fifteen minutes.

The number and position of the enemy's fleet is unchanged.

The Charleston Courier.

23 January 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY EIGHTH DAY.

The bombardment of the city since our last report has been very slow, only eleven shells having been fired by the enemy up to half-past five o'clock Friday evening. An experiment with rockets in the Western part of the city gave rise to some exaggerated reports yesterday. The firing heard Thursday in the direction of Stono was from the enemy's batteries at Lighthouse Inlet shelling Secessionville. The *Plover* came up Stono Thursday morning and fired a few shots, and then returned to her usual anchorage. The position of the fleet remains about the same. A Yankee tug was observed unusually near Fort Moultrie Thursday night. A shot from the fort soon caused her to move off out of range. There was no news of interest from the coast.

The Charleston Mercury.

23 January 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-EIGHTH DAY.

The enemy's fire upon the city has almost ceased since our report of Thursday evening. Eleven shells, only, fired at long intervals, were thrown into the city up to half-past five o'clock Friday afternoon. Some exaggerated reports were in circulation during the day, which originated from an experiment with rockets in the western part of the city.

The enemy shelled Secessionville Thursday from their batteries at Light House Inlet, causing no damage. The *Porpoise* also moved up Stono a short distance, and fired a few shots, when she returned. There were no other movements of interest on the coast.

No change of importance has occurred in the enemy's fleet, the position and number of vessels being about the same as previously reported. A tug was seen hovering unusually near Fort Moultrie Thursday, as if reconnoitering. The fort opened upon her, when she retired.

25 January 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

TWO HUNDREDTH DAY.

Since our last report the enemy have maintained a slow fire upon the city, scarcely averaging one shot an hour. The number of shells fired since half-past five o'clock Friday to half-past five Sunday evening was only twenty-four, of which nine were fired Friday night and Saturday, and fifteen from Saturday evening to half-past five o'clock Sunday afternoon. The damage, as usual, has been very small. During Saturday night a one hundred-pounder Parrott struck a building, entering through the roof, and after shattering a bedstead on which the family, including three small children were sleeping, passed through to the lower floor and exploded, causing some destruction to the building but injuring no one. The escape of the occupants of the bed is regarded as almost miraculous, and the place has been visited by crowds of citizens, civil and military.

On Saturday the enemy fired seven shots at Fort Sumter from Battery Gregg, three of which missed. The picket Monitor has given place to two small steam tugs, which are now anchored off the fort. No other change of importance has taken place in the fleet, the number of vessels, including the *Ironsides* and four Monitors, being about the same.

The enemy continue hard at work upon Gregg and the Cummings' Point batteries. They have also commenced some additional work on the central batteries. The Yankees for several days past have kept up a sharp and rapid musketry fire on Morris' Island, frequently firing by platoons and regiments.

On Saturday morning an impression prevailed that an infantry fight had commenced. The firing is believed to be only a shrewd Yankee trick to cover their weakness on Morris' Island and keep up the appearance of a large force. It is believed that the most of their troops have left for active movements elsewhere.

The Seabrook building on James' Island, used as a hospital for Gen. Colquitt's brigade, accidentally took fire Sunday morning and was consumed. The inmates were all safely removed to the city, and most of them taken to the Wayside Hospital in King-street. Nearly all the furniture was saved.

The Charleston Mercury.

25 January 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—TWO HUNDREDTH DAY.

The siege of Charleston has now lasted two hundred days. We have no incident of special interest to note since our last report.

On Saturday the enemy fired seven shots at Fort Sumter, three of which missed.

The bombardment of the city is now quite slow, compared with what it has been of late. Only twenty-four shots have been fired in this direction since Friday last. Of these, nine were fired on Saturday and fifteen on Sunday.

The enemy's fleet remains as usual. Two steam tugs were yesterday at anchor off Fort Sumter.

The Seabrook house on James Island, which for some time past has been used as a hospital, was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. The inmates were all safely removed, and the furniture was saved. The fire, it is stated, was accidental.

THE RECENT ENGAGEMENT IN STONO RIVER.—

A Yankee letter from on board the *Marblehead*, the gunboat recently attacked by our artillery in Stone River, seems to think that if our forces had held on a little longer they might have captured the boat and the Yankee troops at Legareville. Three of the crew were killed and two wounded. The letter says:

We were struck twenty times, every shot passing through the ship or masts, and the deck was covered with splinters and blood. A rifle shot struck the ship at the steerage, and, passing through, made a perfect lumber room of it. The hole through the ship was as large as a hat, and much broken, and the shot passing through broke up two of the berths on the starboard side and tore down the curtains, and, going on, struck the solid floor, making a long hole in it a foot wide. The shot then passed over to the engineer's side, breaking to atoms the glass, and passed through the lockers of the other two engineers, and then smashed Mr. S.'s berth all to pieces, ripping open his mattress and cutting the ends off from all the slats.

We found the shot on the floor. It was more than a foot long, conical, and weighed thirty pounds. It was a wicked shot, and was evidently aimed at the engine, and if it had struck, as intended, a few feet further forward it would probably have killed all in the engine room and disabled the engine, when the boat would probably have been lost. Nothing but the mercy of the Almighty turned that tremendous missile from its course and saved the ship and our lives.

26 January 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIRST DAY.

The enemy still keep up a slow fire upon the city. Seven shots were fired at irregular intervals, from half-past five o'clock Sunday to half-past five Monday evening. They have also been busy for the past two or three days, including yesterday, hauling ammunition to Battery Gregg and the Cummings' Point batteries.

Some unusual activity was observed among the fleet on Monday, three of the Monitors moving up and taking a position between Fort Sumter and the buoys off Cummings' Point.

Some few scattering shots were exchanged between our batteries on Sullivan's and James' Islands, the firing lasting from a half to three quarters of an hour.

The firing heard in the direction of Stono about ten o'clock yesterday morning, is believed to have been from some of our batteries practicing.

The number of vessels inside the bar and Stono and Folly rivers, continues about the same.

26 January 1864, 1

Besuregard—By the way, speaking of the visits of Generals to Richmond, it is a little remarkable that *Besuregard* has never been in the Capital but a single night since the beginning of the war.— He arrived here on the evening of the 1st of June, 1861, on his way to take command of the army of Northern Virginia, then near Bull Run, and left the next morning, and when he was ordered to assume command of the army of the West at Corinth, he went thither by way of Lynchburg.— Very few of our citizens have ever seen him.— Some months hence, when the siege of Charleston shall have been abandoned by the Yankees, we hope to greet him in the Capital with the plaudits that he so well deserves.

So says the Richmond correspondent of the *Memphis Appeal*. Gen. BRAUREGARD can afford to bide his time, remarks the *Richmond Whig*.— His hold upon the affections of the country is so sure. He has already been thanked four times by Congress—worse as often as any other Commanding General. His defence of Charleston is unparalleled in the annals of the war. It is the only glory achieved during the past year. The shelf on which he was laid has proved a niche of fame. Intrigues have served but to elevate him. We should be glad to see him here if his great heart and comprehensive mind could be accepted in the service of his country. Plaudits of the hour are of little worth to him, for he looks beyond and sees the gloom. His hope and aim is to pierce that gloom and dispel it. His life has no other end. When Peace, with her own fair hand, puts his sword back into the scabbard, then and not till then, will his right ovation—the applause of his grateful countrymen—be acceptable and in season. He wants no pay until the work which Providence has called him to perform is done. The liberty of his country and the love of his people, are all he asks. Idle noises and show are not to his taste. He is content to toil quietly for freedom and independence.

The Charleston Mercury.

26 January 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—TWO HUNDRED AND FIRST DAY.

We have but little of interest to chronicle in regard to the progress of the siege. From half past five o'clock on Sunday until the same hour yesterday, only seven shells were fired at the city. During the last two days there has been some slight interchange of fire between the enemy's batteries and our own. On Sunday a three hundred-pounder bolt was thrown from Cummings' Point at Fort Moultrie. Considerable firing was heard at intervals in the direction of the Stono yesterday, but we were unable to learn the cause.

Some slight movements of the Yankee fleet were observed yesterday. The number of vessels, including the blockaders and those in Stono river, was about the same as usual; but the three monitors have moved up and anchored between Fort Sumter and Cummings' Point buoys.

All day yesterday the enemy was busily hauling ammunition to Battery Gregg and Cummings' Point.

Among the incidents worth noting in the progress of the recent bombardment of the city, we may mention that one of the enemy's large shells, after penetrating the roof of a dwelling, overturned a bed in which three young children were sleeping together, throwing them rudely to the floor, but then, strange to say, passing on without bursting, and burying itself in the foundation of the house.

27 January 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

TWO HUNDRED AND SECOND DAY.

No change of importance has taken place since last report. The enemy maintain a slow fire upon the city. The number of shots reported fired from half-past five o'clock Monday to half-past five Tuesday evening, was twenty-four.

The fleet remained quiet.

A report from the coast mentions the probability of some active operations in the direction of Stono. The firing heard in that quarter Tuesday was again from one of our batteries, practicing.

Boots and Shoes.—For the "benefit of posterity," as well as for the information of the people of the present day, we put upon record the following schedule of prices for making and repairing boots and shoes charged at an establishment in Richmond, which is generally overrun with orders:

For making boots, \$225; for footing boots, \$140; for ordinary cavalry boots, \$250; for gaiters, \$110; for high lace shoes, \$100; for Oxford ties, \$90; for fixing, half-soleing and heeling boots, \$62; for half-soleing and heeling boots, \$20; ditto shoes, \$18; for new gores to gaiters, \$10; for half-soleing boots or shoes, \$12; for heeling ditto, \$8. If calf skins are furnished, the charge will be for making boots, \$120; shoes, \$60. Where it will not be possible to fill an order in the course of four weeks from the time it is taken, no price will be set, but the price will be fixed at the time of delivery.

The U S Government and the Indian Tribes.
The New York Observer states that the hostility of the Indians to the United States is increasing rapidly.

"One act of the Government, forbidding warfare among themselves, was regarded as yeanical. And when in 1861 our country was plunged into an awful civil war, the Indians said, 'Our great Father has always told us it was wrong to make war, yet now he himself is making war and killing a great many. Will you explain this? We don't understand it.' This was a home thrust, and it was hard to make a savage understand the distinction between the right of a white and a red man to go to war."

The Charleston Courier.

27 January 1864, 1

Lieutenant-General W. J. HARDEE, who was married several times in the newspapers before that happy event, has now taken into his family a member bearing the rank and title of Mrs W. J. HARDEE

"None but the brave deserve the fair."

He well deserves the fairest and the best of the fair daughters of the South. We beg the girls, however, not to allow the benefit of this example to any duffer or private who has lounged about home.

The Charleston Mercury.

27 January 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—TWO HUNDRED AND SECOND DAY.

One shell per hour has been the average rapidity of the firing on the city since our last report, twenty-four shots having been fired between half past five o'clock on Monday and the same hour on Tuesday afternoon.

No incident has occurred at any of the posts in this neighborhood worthy of remark. The firing heard in the direction of the Stone on Monday was caused by artillery practice at one of our batteries.

No change has been observed in the enemy's fleet.

Lieutenant General W. J. HARDEE and lady, Col. ROY, his Adjutant General, and his Aid, Major WHITE, arrived in Savannah on Sunday evening. The General and his lady are stopping at the residence of his brother, N. A. HARDEE, Esq.

28 January 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

TWO HUNDRED AND THIRD DAY.

The enemy ceased firing upon the city Tuesday evening, and remained quiet until about nine o'clock Wednesday night, when the bombardment was renewed. During the day they were observed still busy hauling ammunition to their batteries at Cummings' Point. Fort Moultrie and some of the batteries on Sullivan's Island opened upon the Yankee teams and working parties on Morris' Island, and kept up a steady fire throughout the day, causing frequent stampedes at the enemy's batteries, and particularly among the teams engaged in hauling the fresh supplies of ammunition.

No new movements were observed among the fleet, the number of vessels being about the same

Hunt up the stragglers, the skulkers, the dodgers, the men who are playing all pretences under cover of details or unlimited furloughs.

Smoke them out of their holes and drive them with scorn or sneers or stronger inducements to their places.

This should be the duty and determination of all good citizens who are at home lawfully on furlough, or are usefully and lawfully exempt from field service.

The women have done well and can do more in this way.

Any wife, sister, daughter or sweetheart who wishes a furlough visit from a husband, brother, father, or beau, who has been faithful to his post, has only to escort into camp a straggler or a returning and penitent prodigal.

Persuade gentle matrons and maidens in your good works and efforts. Stir up the laggards with needles or bodkins, or persuade them to duty with the broomstick.

Let it be known that the fair maids now awaiting the calls of Hymen will never accept an invitation to his bower if it proceeds from a dastard and a laggard.

Persons transiently or occasionally in the city would prevent delays and disappointments by reporting specifically their address to the Telegraph Office or Express Office, if they expect anything from either—or by giving standing directions to all correspondents for some well known address and place of delivery.

Many parcels, packages and messages are either delayed or altogether lost, or rendered useless, from a neglect of these precautions. The most diligent messenger cannot always find in time for delivery a transient visitor.

Cannot a Visitor's Register be opened at the Express Office, as was once the case, with advantage?

The Charleston Mercury.

28 January 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—TWO HUNDRED AND
THIRD DAY.

From Tuesday afternoon up to eight o'clock last evening not a single shot was fired at the city. Between eight and nine o'clock last night a few shells were thrown in quick succession.

Two shots were fired by the enemy at Fort Sumter on Tuesday night, one of which missed.

We have nothing new respecting the position or movements of the fleet.

29 January 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

TWO HUNDRED AND FOURTH DAY.

The enemy, between half past eight o'clock Wednesday night and half past one o'clock Thursday morning, fired five shells at the city, averaging one shot every hour.

Five shots were fired at Fort Sumter Wednesday night, all of which struck.

The enemy fired a few shots on Sullivan's and James' Island.

The only casualty was that of Private WEAVER, 11th S. C. V., who was mortally wounded Wednesday night, by the accidental discharge of his own gun, the ball from the gun entering his head and taking off a part of the skull.

Wednesday night a medium sized reflector, red color, was displayed the greater part of the night from Battery Wagner.

It was reported yesterday that a large number of tents had disappeared from Morris' Island, and it was believed that the Yankees had left only a small garrison on the island for protection.

Several small boats filled with men have been discovered reconnoitering in the direction of Dewees' Inlet. They are also hard at work on Long Island, throwing up earthworks.

The Yankees appear to be carrying out a scheme for the annoyance of our batteries on Sullivan's Island. They have a three hundred or Parrott bearing upon Fort Moultrie, which they fire only once a week, and that on Sunday. It is no doubt intended both for a surprise and annoyance.

We have no change to report in the fleet. The number of vessels inside the bar continues about the same.

In the accounts of fires which our exchanges have reported lately, we are impressed by the fact that in a large number of cases the fire originated in hospitals, or offices, where there should have been a competent guard. The number of these fires and of attempts at escape by prisoners is entirely too great to be explained altogether without attributing some blame, when we consider the number of soldiers stationed in villages, towns and cities. A stricter responsibility and vigilance are imperatively demanded to prevent fires and robberies in all places, and in places near the Yankee lines to prevent the egress of suspected persons.

The Charleston Mercury.

29 January 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—TWO HUNDRED AND FOURTH DAY.

The enemy of late has shown some activity hereabouts, in making small boat expeditions and reconnoissances. Rumor says that a large number of the Yankee tents recently on Morris Island have disappeared, giving us reason to presume that a diminution of the enemy's force on the Island has taken place; but we have not been able to get any official confirmation of this statement.

During Wednesday night five shells were fired at the city, and a few more had been thrown previous to twelve o'clock last night. On Wednesday night five shots were fired at Sumter, none of which missed their mark.

THE FREE MARKET of Charleston is sorely in need of help. The maintenance of this noble institution costs no less than \$14,000 per month, and the contributions of late have been altogether inadequate to meet this heavy expense. Will not the friends of Charleston throughout the State and Confederacy renew their generous efforts, and so increase the resources of the Free Market, by contributions, both in money and in kind, as to enable the managers to sustain, if not enlarge, the sphere of its usefulness? We trust that we do not appeal in vain.

The Charleston Courier.

30 January 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTH DAY.

After another long interval of silence, the enemy, about nine o'clock Thursday night, reopened with mortars the bombardment of Fort Sumter. The firing was from three ten inch Columbiads and a thirty pounder Parrott, mounted at their middle battery. During the night one hundred and twenty-three shells were fired, eighty two of which burst in and over the fort. Two Parrott shots also struck Sumter. The fire of the enemy was directed principally at the South angle. The bombardment continued heavy all day Friday, and was still going on at the hour of closing our report. Lieutenant-Colonel ELLIOTT, however, reports no casualties and no damage done to the fort.

There has been no further shelling of the city since Wednesday night, and the enemy's operations in that respect have suddenly ceased altogether.

The position of the fleet and character of the vessels inside the bar remain about as usual. In our report Thursday we mentioned the Yankees throwing up earthworks on Long Island. It should have been Long Island, opposite Secessionville.

The Charleston Courier.

30 January 1864, 1

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 October, 1863, and the cause of their arrest:

OFFENCES.	WHITES.		BLACKS.		Total number of Arrests.
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Attempting to leave the City with forged Furloughs.....	4	...	...	...	4
Attempting to leave the City with Forged Passports.....	5	..	..	..	5
Attempting to leave the City without Passport.....	1	...	...	...	1
Deserters.....	20	...	1	...	20
Disturbing the Peace.....	20	1	6	2	29
Highway Robbery.....	1	...	...	...	1
Intoxication, lying down in street.....	43	3	2	1	49
Intoxication and Disturbing the Peace.....	29	6	...	3	34
Larceny.....	15	3	19	...	27
Application for Lodging..	..	1	2	...	2
Receiving Stolen Goods.....	3	3	1	...	6
Runaways.....	..	..	19	4	23
Selling Spirituous Liquor without License.....	2	...	...	...	2
Slaves without Pass.....	..	..	16	1	17
Improper Tickets.....	..	..	3	...	3
Slaves Sleeping out without Tickets.....	..	..	2	...	2
Swindling.....	1	...	1	...	2
Trespass upon Premises.....	2	2	3	...	7
Violation of City Ordinances.....	9	3	2	...	14
Committed for Safe Keeping.....	49	...	181	5	185
Total.....	218	19	208	18	461

Amount of Fines imposed at Mayor's Court.....\$1399.00
 Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners.....1097.95
 Amount paid to Policemen.....47.00
 Balance paid to City Treasurer.....610.95
 Amount of Fines deducted from pay of Police.....1102.00

OFFENCES.	WHITES.		BLACKS.		Total number of Arrests.
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Sent to Post.....	20	...	3	...	23
Delivered to Owner.....	..	..	81	3	84
Referred to Magistrate.....	11	4	1	...	16
Committed to House of Correction.....	16	...	...	...	16
Committed to Work House.....	..	..	47	5	52
Discharged.....	29	3	17	3	51
Paid Fines.....	48	18	6	3	75
Sent to Engineer's Department.....	..	..	54	...	54
Sent to Provost Marshal.....	91	...	...	...	91
Total.....	218	19	208	16	461

Charleston, S. C., December 7, 1863—I do hereby certify that the above is a true Report, as per Mayor's Report Books for Upper and Lower Wards.

C. B. SIGWALD, Captain of Police.

Received, December 8th, 1863, of Capt. Sigwald, Six Hundred and Ten Dollars 00-200, as per above Report.
 S. THOMAS, for City Treasurer.

The Charleston Courier.

30 January 1864, 1

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 November, 1863, and the cause of their arrest:

OFFENCES.	WHITES.		BLACKS.		Total number of Arrests.
	Males.....	Females.....	Males.....	Females.....	
Attempt to leave the City with Forged Passports...	8	...	...	...	8
Attempt to leave the City with Forged Furloughs.	4	...	...	...	4
Encouraging Desertion.....	...	1	...	...	1
Deserters.....	21	...	...	...	21
Disturbing the Peace.....	9	...	2	...	11
Intoxication, lying down in street.....	30	...	1	...	31
Intoxication and Disturbing the Peace.....	11	5	...	1	17
Larceny.....	21	3	21	5	50
Applicants for Lodgings.....	...	...	12	...	12
Receiving Stolen Goods.....	7	1	1	...	9
Runaways.....	...	...	11	3	14
Selling Spirituous Liquo. no License.....	4	2	...	...	6
Slaves without Pass.....	...	...	5	1	6
Improper Tickets.....	...	...	9	8	17
Slaves Loitering in Groceries.....	...	...	1	...	1
Stabbing.....	1	...	...	...	1
Swindling.....	...	...	1	...	1
Trespass upon Premises.....	1	...	2	1	4
Violation of City Ordinance.....	6	1	4	...	11
Committed for Safe Keeping.....	6	...	68	1	75
Total.....	128	13	129	29	288

Amount of Fines imposed at Mayor's Court.....\$1218 00
 Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners.....\$22 00
 Amount paid to Policemen.....408 00
 Balance paid to City Treasurer.....418 00
 Amount of Fines deducted from Pay of Police.....989 12

OFFENCES.	WHITES.		BLACKS.		Total number of Arrests.
	Males.....	Females.....	Males.....	Females.....	
Delivered to Engineer's Department.....	...	...	7	...	7
Delivered to Owners.....	...	...	50	...	50
Referred to Magistrate.....	16	1	1	...	18
Committed to House of Correction.....	2	2	...	1	5
Committed to Work House.....	...	...	38	10	48
Discharged.....	23	5	26	7	61
Paid Fines.....	21	5	9	2	37
Sent to Provost Marshal ...	54	...	...	...	54
Sent to Post.....	10	...	...	...	10
Total.....	128	13	129	20	180

I do hereby certify that the above is a true report, as per Mayor's Report Books for Lower and Upper Wards.

C. B. SIGWALD,

Captain Commanding Police.

Charleston, S. C., January 19, 1864.

Received, January 19th, 1864, of Captain Sigwald, Four Hundred and Thirteen Dollars, as per foregoing Report.

A. CAMPBELL, City Treasurer.

Alderman Kirkwood, from the Committee on Licenses, made the following Reports, which were occurred in:

The Committee on Licenses to whom was referred the application of C. E. Rogers for an Auctioneer's license, offering as security, M. McBride and H. W. Kinsman, and the bond be fixed at \$3,000, recommend that the License be granted.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM KIRKWOOD,

WM. H. GILLILAND.

The Charleston Mercury.

30 January 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTH DAY.

The monotony of the fire which the enemy has so long maintained against the city is varied, at last. At nine o'clock on Thursday night the enemy opened from the middle battery upon Fort Sumter. During the night one hundred and twenty-three shells were thrown, eighty-two of which burst in and over the fort. Two Parrott shots also struck the walls. The firing was from three ten-inch Columblads, and a thirty-pounder Parrott gun, all directed at the south angle of the fort. The firing continued steadily all day yesterday, and was still going on last night.

There has been no further shelling of the city.

FIRE.—A little after five o'clock on Friday morning the rear portion of the building at the southwest corner of Bull and Gadsden streets took fire, accidentally, it is believed, and the whole building was soon wrapped in flames. The house was owned by Mr. H. ESPORN—the front being occupied by himself as a grocery store. The rear portion contained the coffee-roasting establishment of Mr. AURENS, the well known coffee dealer, who had lately removed to Bull street from his old stand, corner of King and Clifford streets. The fire, having made short work of the corner building, stretched along southwardly to the wooden building occupied by Mr. BEASLEY, which was also totally consumed. At one time it seemed that the conflagration would extend further amongst the wooden houses in the neighborhood; but the firemen were present in strong force, and their efforts succeeded in checking the flames, without further loss, excepting the partial burning of an unfinished frame house, belonging to Mr. JONES, the builder.

The Charleston Courier.

1 February 1864, 1

Stops at Charleston.

TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTH DAY.

The enemy's bombardment of Fort Sumter ceased at dark Friday evening, but was resumed Saturday morning. The number of shots fired from the commencement up to the time of closing, Friday, was one hundred and fifty-six, of which one hundred and twenty-nine struck. The firing was from three Parrott guns of different calibres, a thirty, a one hundred and two hundred pounder, and a ten-inch Columbiad directed at the South angle of the fort. Thirteen mortar shells were also fired, seven of which struck.

On Friday afternoon the flag-staff was shot away. It was promptly replaced, first upon a small and afterwards upon a larger staff, by Private F. SHAFER, Company A, Lucas' Battalion, who stood on the top of the traverse and repeatedly waved the flag in the sight of the enemy. Private SHAFER was assisted by Corporal L. BARENTIAM and Private CHARLES BANKS, of the same corps, and by H. B. MIDDLETON, of the Signal Corps, and acting Adjutant of the Post in the absence of the regular officer. This gallant act was performed under a very accurate fire of shells to which the men were exposed. At the close of the scene, the flag having been securely planted, Private SHAFER, springing from a cloud of smoke and dust of bursting shells, stood for a long time waving his hat in triumph. The effect upon the garrison of this gallant deed was truly inspiring.

During Saturday one hundred and fifty-nine shots were fired at the fort, of which one hundred and thirty-eight struck and twenty-one missed. The bombardment again ceased at dark. The firing Saturday was from two hundred pounder Parrott guns, one at Battery Gregg and one at the Middle Battery—the latter supposed to be a gun formerly used against the city. A garrison gun is reported stationed in an adjoining embrasure in the Middle Battery.

The following are the casualties thus far reported:

Lieut. J. C. LOAN, head, by a brick, slight, (wounded on the 28th)

Private J. H. HERRICK, Company I, 23d Georgia, contused back, slight.

Private J. J. HANSFORD, Company K, 6th Georgia, fractured leg, severe.

The bombardment of the fort was renewed Sunday morning, and vigorously maintained throughout the day.

About nine o'clock Saturday night the enemy re-opened fire on the city, which continued up to the hour of closing our report Sunday evening. One hundred and one shells had been fired at the city up to five o'clock Sunday evening, with about the usual damage to buildings. There were no casualties. The fire of the enemy throughout the day averaged about one shot in every five minutes on Fort Sumter, one in every ten minutes upon the city.

The Charleston Courier.

1 February 1864, 2

WANTED, A DRAUGHTSMAN, THO-
ROUGHLY skilled in Machine Drawing. If
in service name regiment and company.
February 1 1864 FRANCIS D. LEE,
Captain Engineers.

1 February 1864, 2

Consignees per Southern Express Company, Charleston, January 31, 1864.

G. V. Aucker, J. Ashhurst & Co., H. Anderson, H. C. Baggett, T. Bradford, W. W. Bailey, J. J. Barnwell, J. Bateman, R. L. Broddie, N. Cairns, T. Bishop, W. B. Black, J. M. Bell, J. S. & L. Bowie, J. Bradley, H. Brady, W. E. Bevin, R. B. Brown, Capt. Culpeper, Charleston and C. R. R., J. Carter, M. Cushman, R. Camble, A. Champey, J. M. Cooper, G. W. Cooper, P. L. Cleapor, A. Calder, J. F. Drake, J. J. Davis, G. F. Dourling, J. N. Dabney, R. DeTreville, J. L. David, W. D. Ellis, J. Ellis, W. Edwards, W. A. Elder, A. W. Eckel, W. H. E., A. E. Egan, S. O. Evambert, A. G. Fitzgerald, F. D. Fanning, W. Gultan, S. Gresthing, Dr. H. T. Gibbs, W. Gasking, Mrs. Gadsden, Mrs. Goodman, Capt. Guinard, G. & S., W. H. Gardner, J. A. Gaiz, J. Gray, Capt. Howard, A. J. Heath, E. Wiggins, Dr. J. Harrold, J. Harris, W. G. Holmes, H. Hiram, J. Hatfield, Haviland, Stevenson & Co., J. O. Holland, E. W. Hays, J. O. Hough, S. D. P. Hortar, W. Hull, Mrs. Jenkins, Miss H. A. Johnson, Jeffords & Co., J. O. Johnson, W. H. Jewell, G. Jones, H. M. Jonsson, W. O. Jervey, H. L. Johnson, Jenny Keith, S. S. Kennedy, S. B. Kitchen, D. Keefe, T. Keen, J. Lloyd, T. D. Logan, M. J. Lawton, E. B. Lartigue, G. B. Logan, F. F. Langbeley, J. A. Lane, R. DeLawrence, McLau, B. Mitonell, R. J. Miller, W. T. Means, J. S. Mabley, D. Mitchell, J. B. Mabley, W. Mabley, J. Murphy, J. M. Mowry, L. Munnerlyn, M. McCarthy, S. W. Mitchell, R. Miller, R. & L. R. Moore, M. McNamara, W. H. Mosley, W. J. McGoun, B. P. McLeod, J. G. Mayrant, M. McLean, W. McCarthy, J. Norris, C. Nelson, J. Patten, W. H. Peroneau, R. Q. Pinckney, J. J. Pringle, F. O. Prioleau, A. C. Prudgear, B. S. Purse, F. M. Phillips, T. O. Pannam, F. J. O. Patterson, E. F. Paine, T. Ross, E. M. Reedy, T. Simons, S. B. Stabfield, W. H. Spears, A. H. Sheppard, R. Sellers, L. S. Siddons, J. O. Scott, T. Simons, J. Shaw, T. Sanslewy, S. E. Spencer, J. B. Seabrook, R. R. Stone, Diamond S., A. S. Smith, R. B. Scott, E. C. Smith, H. G. Smith, W. O. Staley, J. D. Lease & Son, M. H. Smith, G. W. Fickner, E. W. Talbot, R. A. Taylor, J. Thornton, J. A. Timmons, N. Trescott, O. Vam, R. A. Vam, J. Vidal, T. P. Wood, J. G. Wyatt, J. W. Williams, J. W. Wilson, Waldron, Eglington & Co., W. C. White, B. Wiseley, G. Wallace, O. O. Wagner, W. G. Young, E. W. Young.

W. T. J. O. WOODWARD Agent.

The Charleston Mercury.

1 February 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTH DAY.

The bombardment of Fort Sumter was maintained by the enemy throughout Friday. At dark that evening the firing ceased—one hundred and fifty-six shells in all having been thrown, of which one hundred and twenty-nine struck. The guns used by the Yankees were three Parrott guns (a 30 pounder, 100 pounder and 200 pounder) and one 10-inch Columbiad. The south angle of the Fort seemed to be the chief object of the enemy's aim. At three o'clock, Friday afternoon, the flag-staff of the Fort was shot away, but was soon replaced, first upon a small and afterwards upon a larger staff, by Private F. SHAFER, Company A, Lucas Battalion, who stood on the top of the traverse and repeatedly waved the flag in full view of the foe. He was assisted by Corporal L. BREBENTIAM and Private CHARLES BANKS, of the same corps, and also by H. B. V. MIDDLETON, of the Signal Corps, acting Adjutant of the post. During the performance of this gallant act, these brave men were exposed to a rapid and accurate fire from the enemy's guns. When their task had been completed, Private SHAFER, springing from a cloud of smoke and dust occasioned by the enemy's shells, remained upon the traverse for some time waving his hat in defiance. Besides the Parrott shells, thirteen mortar shells were fired at the Fort during the day, seven of which struck.

On Saturday morning the firing was renewed, but was mainly directed at the west angle. The number of shots fired was one hundred and fifty-nine, one hundred and thirty-eight of which struck. Night again brought a cessation of the bombardment, which, however, was sharply renewed on Sunday morning. The enemy's fire seemed still directed at the west angle, and is mainly kept up from a 200 pounder at Battery Gregg and a 100-pounder Parrott at the "Middle Battery."

The following are the casualties which have taken place at the fort since the recent renewal of the enemy's fire upon the glorious old ruin:

Lieutenant J. C. LOGAN, slightly wounded in the head by a falling brick.

Private J. H. HEFFREY, 23d Georgia Regiment, contusion in the back, slight.

Private J. J. HANSFORD, Co. K, 6th Georgia Regiment, fracture of the leg, severe.

At nine o'clock on Saturday night the enemy suddenly re-opened fire upon the city, and the bombardment was steadily maintained all that night, all day Sunday and up to a late hour Sunday night. Up to five o'clock Sunday afternoon the number of shells thrown at the city was one hundred and one.

We have nothing of special interest to note in the movements of the fleet.

2 February 1864, 1

Siege by Charleston.

TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTH DAY.

The bombardment of Fort Sumter was continued until dark Sunday evening, when the enemy ceased firing at the fort. The number of shells fired during the day was one hundred and thirty-one, of which one hundred and fourteen struck, and seventeen missed. The firing, as on the previous day, was from a two hundred pounder Parrott at Gregg and a one hundred pounder Parrott at the Middle Battery. It was directed against the Southern angle of the fort. There were no casualties.

A steady bombardment of the city has been kept up since our last report. One hundred shells were fired from half-past five Sunday afternoon to half-past five Monday evening. The enemy, shortly after that time, opened a very heavy and rapid fire upon the city, which continued steady up to the hour of closing our report, at twelve o'clock Monday night. Two persons were slightly wounded—one a white woman, by a brick, and the other a white man, by the fragment of a shell striking him in the ankle.

The family of Mr. MORRISARY had a very narrow escape Sunday night. About half-past nine a shell entered the house from the South side, upper story, and passing through the first floor, cut the pavilion, and glancing off demolished a table at the foot of a bed where two grown persons were sleeping. It then passed through and exploded in the cellar, tearing off the weatherboarding of the house, making a large hole in the brick foundation, and scattering the fragments in all directions without other injury to any of the sleeping family than covering them with dust and enveloping them with smoke for some fifteen or twenty minutes.

There was no change observed in the position of the fleet, except in the absence of two blockaders. The Monitor nearest the fort appeared to have what are supposed to be beams projecting from her sides similar to that of the *Ironsides*.

Present to General Beauregard—A handsome and superb blooded stallion has been presented to General BEAUREGARD by Mr. THOMAS ARNOLD, a patriotic citizen of Bryan county, Geo., who has given many evidences of his devotion to the good cause. It was a well deserved compliment, says the *Savannah Republican*. The most formidable warlike preparations of the war have been directed against the department of General BEAUREGARD, and it has probably sustained less damage than any other in the Confederacy. All honor to our gallant and ever vigilant defender.

The Charleston Mercury.

2 February 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTH DAY.

From half-past five o'clock on Sunday until the same hour yesterday the enemy fired one hundred shells at the city. Two persons, a woman and a man, slightly wounded, were the only casualties resulting.

On Sunday the number of shots fired by the enemy at Fort Sumter was one hundred and thirty-one, of which one hundred and fourteen struck and seventeen missed. The bombardment of Sumter ceased at dark, but was renewed on yesterday morning with the usual rapidity. No further casualties are reported from Fort Sumter.

The following are the resolutions passed by Congress on Thursday, briefly alluded to in our Congressional report:

Resolved, That the thanks of Congress are eminently due, and are hereby cordially tendered, to General G. T. Beauregard and the officers and men of his command, for their gallant and successful defence of the city of Charleston, South Carolina—a defence which, for the skill, heroism and tenacity displayed by the defenders during an attack scarcely paralleled in warfare—whether we consider the persistent efforts of the enemy or his almost boundless resources in the most improved and formidable artillery and the most powerful of engines of war hitherto known—is justly entitled to be pronounced 'glorious' by impartial history and an admiring country.

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate the foregoing resolution to General Beauregard and the officers and men of his command."

FIRE.—About five o'clock yesterday afternoon the row of wooden buildings on Commercial Wharf, lately occupied as offices by GOURDIN, MATHIESSEN & CO., O'HEAR, ROPER & STONEY, and others, was discovered to be on fire. Notwithstanding the severe shelling of the city kept up by the enemy at the time, the fire companies were promptly upon the spot, and, by their vigorous efforts, succeeded in confining the destruction caused by the flames to the row of offices referred to.

THE GAS TO BE SHUT OFF TO DAY.—We call public attention to the important notice of the President of the Gas Company published in today's paper. If there be any remedy for the vast public inconvenience involved in the stoppage of the gas supply, that remedy ought to be applied at once.

PRESENT TO GENERAL BEAUREGARD.—A handsome and superb blooded stallion has been presented to General BEAUREGARD by Mr. THOMAS ARNOLD, a patriotic citizen of Bryan County, Ga., who has given many evidences of his devotion to the good cause.

3 February 1864, 1

Two Hundred and Thirty-Six of the Steamers Parrot.

The enemy, with the exception of an occasional shot, has discontinued firing upon Fort Sumter. Four thirty-pounder Parrott shells only were fired at the fort during Monday, and two more shots Monday night, since which the firing on the fort ceased.

The number of shells fired at the city from half-past five Monday afternoon to half-past five Tuesday evening was one hundred and thirty-six. No casualties were reported.

Between eleven and twelve o'clock, Monday night, the steamer *Priso*, Captain HONSKY, from Nassau, in attempting to run the blockade into this port, struck the wreck of the steamer *Mingo*, and unfortunately got ashore of Sullivan's Island, nearly opposite the Beauregard Battery. Every effort was made by the Captain and crew to get her afloat, by throwing over the cargo and otherwise lightening her. It was found that the vessel had got into a kind of juxta where it was impossible to move her.

About daylight she was discovered by the enemy, who at once opened fire upon her from two thirty pounders at Gregg. The crew having thrown over a greater part of the cargo and securing their personal effects, abandoned the steamer and landed on Sullivan's Island, from whence they came to the city. The enemy shortly afterwards opened with a two hundred pounder Parrott at Wagner and a three hundred pounder at Gregg upon the grounded steamer. The four Monitors also moved up and joined in the firing upon the steamer. A very heavy fire was kept up on her by the enemy all day.

A number of shells had burst in and over the steamer, and it was expected that she would be a total loss. Most of the cargo has been saved in good condition.

The *Priso* was a very fine new steamer and brought a valuable assorted cargo of shoes, blankets, bacon, hams, &c., for the Government. Only a small portion of the cargo belonged to private individuals.

There was no change of importance in the fleet.

Another Serious Accident—Explosion of a Two Hundred Pounder Parrott.—About half-past one o'clock Tuesday afternoon, another dreadful explosion of an eight inch or two hundred pounder Parrott shell took place in the blacksmith shop of Mr. Wm. S. HENNINGER's foundry, on Meeting street, near Line street, wounding six of the boys connected with the blacksmith shop—one mortally, one seriously and four slightly.

The boys, it appears, had taken one of the loaded shells from a pile that had been picked up in the city, and sold at the foundry, and reloaded it in the blacksmith shop, with the ignition of drawing the charge. They filled the chamber with water, and supposed that the powder had become thoroughly absorbed with it. One of them, to test it, ran a red hot wire into the charge, when the shell

exploded with terrible effect.

The following boys were wounded: *Ben*, a free negro, wounded in both legs mortally; *Wilson*, belonging to Mr. T. P. O'NEAL, wounded in the leg seriously; *Jackson*, belonging to S. E. SCAMLAN, slightly; *Anthony*, belonging to Mr. W. W. RILEY, slightly; *Wilson* and *Wheeler*, two free negroes, slightly.

This is another warning to use the utmost caution in handling these shells. We learn that the powder in these shells is packed very lightly and after remaining exposed to the rain and weather for weeks they have been opened and the powder at the bottom found dry and easily ignited.

Any persons who know the duties of a faithful fireman, or have witnessed the ordeals to which our gallant and self-sacrificing firemen have been lately exposed, would not suppose that any one seeking a covert or refuge from danger would undertake that business. Our fire list now includes, all told, four hundred men—perhaps in all four hundred and fifty officers and men. The list has been strictly closed for some time, and no one has been suffered to join for mere purposes of exemption from military duty. Even in ordinary times the duties of a fireman often demand all the qualities of a good soldier, and sometimes call for even greater exertions and physical endurance than the ordeal of battle. Under present circumstances the firemen of this city are exposed to more trying dangers and duties than many soldiers in the field or in beleaguered posts.

Col. ALVAREZ HUNT, Capt. C. B. CHICKERING and other soldiers who have smelt powder, and the windage of balls and shells under circumstances of intimate acquaintance, have observed the exertions and deportment of our firemen, and speak of them in the strongest terms of commendation and admiration. We do not say that citizens over forty-five years could not be found willing to try to do these duties—we do say confidently that these duties under present conditions especially require the physical vigor and endurance of the prime of life, and for their efficient discharge considerable exposure. It is not now a favorable time for training new firemen, young or old—the fire might not wait for them to get the necessary practice which can only be gained by frequent small alarms. A general is rarely forced to battle with an army altogether new, but were we now compelled to organize a new fire department, we could have no guaranty against an engagement anytime with a fearful fire. It is believed by some citizens that the great fire of December, 1861, owed its extent and progress in part to the absence of many experienced firemen.

Late events have confirmed the belief and hopes of good citizens that Charleston can be preserved against fire, but that to do so will require fearless and vigilant efforts. We do not see how five hundred men well organized and instructed in the duties of firemen could do more for the threatened city than in watching and defeating the incendiary attempts of that dealer of firebrands, GILLMORE.

NOTICE.

OFFICE CHARLESTON GAS LIGHT COMPANY,
Charleston, S. C., February 1, 1864.

MESSES. EDITORS—THE TRANSPORTATION from all sources, which we can command, is now so totally inadequate to the supply for Gas purposes, that we are reluctantly compelled in order to save our apparatus to suspend, for the present, the supply of Gas. The Municipal and Military authorities have done all in their power to sustain us, but the fact is manifest that we cannot have delivered the wood (although abundant on the two rail roads,) into the city to supply our customers. In this we intend no disparagement to the Rail Road Companies, nor do we desire to inculpate them; but without their extra assistance we are powerless for any supply of Gas to the public.

The City, Public Institutions, the Military Bureaus and the Hospitals must, in the meantime, find an illuminating substitute elsewhere on this day, until we have supplies of wood sufficient to resume operations.

Respectfully, J. SOENLERLE, President.

February 2

FREE MARKET OF CHARLESTON.

THE FREE MARKET OF CHARLESTON HAS been in successful operation for nearly two years. This noble charity was established and has been supported mainly by private benevolence. Its object is to supply provisions, free of charge, to the needy families of soldiers and seamen who are fighting the battles of our country.

The friends of this institution, both in the city and interior, have been called on again and again to contribute their means for its support. Many have responded promptly, and it will be necessary for them to continue to give so long as this cruel war shall last. The funds of the Free Market are exhausted. Unless speedy relief is furnished, the Committee will be under the painful necessity of closing it.

Such an event would inflict untold suffering on several thousand dependent women and children. Do we not owe it to the brave soldiers who have left their wives and little ones to our care, to see that they do not suffer for bread? Was there ever a time when these families so much needed assistance? Every one knows the fabulous prices, which food and clothing have reached, and the insufficiency of a soldier's pay to supply their families even with the common necessities of life.

The stagnation of business consequent on the deplorable state of the city has greatly diminished the amount of employment heretofore open to the laboring classes.

We again appeal to our fellow-citizens, both in the city and country, for aid. Contributions, either in money or provisions, will be gratefully received.

GEORGE W. WILLIAMS,
P. N. LYNCH, D. D., } Committee.
A. O. ANDREWS,

January 27

Y. YGLESIAS,

(LATE FOREMAN OF MESSRS. EDGERTON & RICHARDS.)

253 King-street, Charleston, S. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY BEGS TO call the attention of the old customers of Messrs. EDGERTON & RICHARDS, and the public generally, to the above Card. Every thing in connection with the business for the prompt execution of orders entrusted to him, has been obtained, and the best of workmen employed. Customers will be ensured that the work will be executed in the latest and best modern styles, and no pains or expense will be spared to give satisfaction.

N. B.—All MILITARY WORK from any point in the Confederate States attended to with dispatch.

3 February 1864, 2

HEADQUARTERS KIRK'S PARTIZAN RANGERS.

POOCTALICO, S. C., January 30, 1864.

HAVING RECEIVED AUTHORITY TO INCREASE my Command to a Battalion, I will receive NON-CONSCRIPTS and EXEMPTS, and such others as may be assigned me by the Enrolling Officers. A good horse is all that I require. This perhaps is the last chance that will be offered in this State for volunteering in the mounted service. M. J. KIRK, Captain Commanding Partizan Rangers

February 2

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Columbia, January 27, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 2.

I. ALL MALE-WHITE PERSONS IN THIS STATE between the ages of sixteen (16) and sixty (60) years who are not actually in Confederate military service, are required to report in person for enrollment to the State Enrolling Officer of the Judicial District in which they respectively reside, at the Court House of said District, on or before the 10th of March next, and give to said Enrolling Officer their names, ages and the Militia Beat in which they respectively reside.

II. All persons, except those above the age of fifty years, claiming exemption from State military service are required to present their claims to the District Enrolling Officer on or before the day above mentioned, or they will be liable to forfeit their right to the same, in pursuance of the Act of the General Assembly; and persons claiming exemption on the ground of physical inability will be examined by the Surgeon of the District at such times as he may publish his orders on or before the day above specified.

III. No claim for exemption will be entertained at this Office until first heard before the Enrolling Officer and reported upon by him.

IV. Persons holding certificates of exemption from this Office, will exhibit the same to the Enrolling Officer of the District, who is authorized to hear evidence in relation to the legality of the same, and report the facts to this Office; and all such certificates as prove not to be in accordance with law, will be revoked.

V. Persons who have been exempted from Confederate service, are required to show their certificates of exemption to the State Enrolling Officer; and if they are not also exempt by the laws of the State, they will be held liable to State service.

VI. Persons who are now in Confederate service for six months, or a longer time, are required at the expiration of their term of service, or on leaving the service, unless enrolled as Conscripts, to report to the District Enrolling Officer for enrollment.

VII. Applications for exemption by, or on behalf of railroad officers and employes, overseers, and persons employed by the State or Confederate Government in the manufacture of arms, munitions of war, and army supplies, or by contractors to furnish the same to the State or Confederate Government, must be forwarded to this Office, with the evidence of their claim, before being finally acted upon.

VIII. The commanding officers of Militia Beat Companies are required forthwith to return to the Enrolling Officer of the District the names of and ages of all persons residing within their respective Beats, between the ages of sixteen and sixty, designating the age of each person; and they are authorized to put any person on his oath as to his age, or require other proof, as they may decide, and they are also required on a separate list, to return the names of all persons residents of their respective Beats, who have gone into Confederate military service since the beginning of the war, not including the reserves or six month's troops.

IX. The commanding officers of Regiments (the senior officer present) are charged with the execution and enforcement of that part of this order which requires returns from the commanding officers of Companies, and being responsible for having the company officers at all times filed, they will be held to account for any default or duty in this respect, as being reported by the Enrolling Officers to this Office.

X. The names of the Enrolling Officer and Surgeon for each Judicial District will hereafter be announced in orders. By command, A. C. GARRINGTON,
Adjutant and Inspector-General. So. Car.

January 27

The Charleston Mercury.

3 February 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—TWO HUNDRED AND NINTH DAY.

The enemy seem to have discontinued their fire on Fort Sumter. Only four 30 pounder Parrott shots were fired at the Fort on Monday, one of which missed, and two more Monday night, both of which missed.

At daylight on Tuesday morning it was discovered that the blockade running steamer *Presto*, in attempting to run into the harbor, had got aground. The four monitors speedily opened fire from their heavy guns upon the unfortunate vessel. The enemy's land batteries, also, kept shelling her briskly, first from two 30-pounder Parrotts, and afterwards from a 100-pounder and a 300 pounder Parrott. Our batteries replied with spirit.

The *Presto* is a fine vessel, and is, we understand, two thirds owned by the Government, the other third by private parties. She was consigned to HENRY HART. At last accounts, it was believed that she would prove a total wreck, though much of her very valuable cargo had already been saved.

The enemy's fleet has not changed position.

A CITY WITHOUT GAS.—Charleston has passed a dismal night. The streets were dark, and no light was to be seen anywhere, save the occasional flicker of a tallow dip from the window of some unfortunate, whose work happens to carry him far into the night.

We wonder whether the Gas Company meant to perpetrate a joke on the public by cutting off our gas on *Candlemas Day*. If so, the day having now duly passed, we trust that the joke may pass with it. Seriously, the cessation of the gas supply is too great an inconvenience to last, and a remedy of some kind ought to be provided without delay.

At any rate, there was a wonderful rush for candles and candlesticks, which of course rose in price with a corresponding "rush." The stock of candles now in town is pretty well exhausted already, and we trust, therefore, that something may be done to-day to return to us our gas.

NOTICE.

OFFICE CHARLESTON GAS LIGHT COMPANY,
(CHARLESTON, S. C., February 2, 1864.)

Mr. Editor: The transportation, from all sources which we can command, is now so totally inadequate to the supply of Gas purposes, that we are reluctantly compelled, in order to save our apparatus, to suspend the supply of Gas for the present. The Municipal and Military Authorities have done all in their power to sustain us; but the fact is manifest that we cannot have delivered the Wood (although abundant on the two Railroads, South Carolina and Northeastern Railroads) into the city to supply our consumers. In this we intend no disparagement to the Railroad Companies, nor do we desire to inculpate them; but without their *extra* assistance we are powerless to any supply of Gas to the public. The City, Public Institutions, the Military Bureaus and the Hospitals, must in the mean time, on and after THIS DAY, find an illuminating substitute elsewhere, until we have supplies of Wood sufficient to resume operations.

Respectfully,

J. SCHNIEBLE, President.

February 2

2

4 February 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

TWO HUNDRED AND TENTH DAY.

Since our last report, the enemy have kept up a heavy and continuous fire on the wrecked steamer *Presto*. During Tuesday, the shells exploded over and in her with considerable effect, and about one o'clock, Tuesday afternoon, she was observed on fire, which afterwards subsided. At two o'clock, three tugs came up to the Monitors and commenced transferring guns and ordnance stores. Shortly after one of the Monitors opened upon the *Presto* with three field guns from her deck. Fort Moultrie and our batteries on Sullivan's Island replied to this fire, and exploded several shells so near the Monitor that the fragments struck her, causing a decrease in the activity of the field gun working detachments, and after a short time compelled them to cease altogether.

Wednesday the enemy again kept a slow but steady fire on the wreck from their land batteries and two Monitors—one of which again had some two or three field guns on deck.

About three o'clock Wednesday afternoon the steamer again took fire from the enemy's shells and burnt to the water's edge. The Monitors had previously endeavored to strike the wreck by ratchet shots, but failed, and the attempt was soon abandoned. The enemy's best practice was from a three hundred pounder Parrot at Gregg. Two of the Monitors were observed yesterday to have projecting beams attached, to serve as a protection from torpedo boats, of which they appear to be in constant dread. The nearest approach they have made to Sullivan's Island has been not over two thousand yards.

The position of the fleet remains unchanged.

The firing upon the city continues with but small results. One hundred and thirty-five shots were fired from half past five Tuesday afternoon to half past five Wednesday evening. No further casualties are reported.

The enemy opened a brisk fire for about two hours yesterday afternoon, on battery Simkins, James' Island, and on Fort Moultrie, and the other batteries on Sullivan's island, doing little or no damage. They are reported still at work upon their earthworks at the head of Green Creek, Long Island, and Dixon's Island, opposite Seceshville.

What do our friends of the detective details mean by lounging in groups of three or four at street corners, and annoying, detaining and arresting citizens? Does any one suppose that skulkers and deserters will be caught in this way? Will any one who has designedly and deliberately evaded duty march up to such a groupe after being told that the conscript hunters are about? The men doing this pretext of business and annoying citizens needlessly, could do the army as much good by joining it, as they will by sending to it all they can catch in this manner.

It is a needless nuisance to be stopped at every corner in a city where every man, and woman, and child may know you and your business, for a pass; but it is even worse when the person thus stopping you cannot read the pass.

The busy note of preparation is sounding.—Ring it across the land. Rally in heart and rally in person. Our armies, though now small, are in splendid health and spirits—full of life and hope. The enemy are massing all their gigantic powers for a final throw of the dice. Millions are pouring out in bounties, and hirelings, such as they are, will confront with their superior numbers our brave boys on the field. But Providence has been with us in the past, says the *Appeal*, and Heaven will not desert our cause if we but deserve its blessing, while we struggle for the right. The North chafes under its already immense burden; the approaching national election there is destined both to weaken and revolutionize, and chaos promises to come again. Let us hope, then, for success. United we can never be overwhelmed. Our strength is unabated, our resources undiminished, our all involved in the contest. Let our people prove true to themselves and their past, man the ramparts for a final struggle, and we shall make good the prediction of Gen Dix—that before the dawn of another year the flag of victory will wave over a free and independent Confederacy.

The Charleston Courier.

4 February 1864, 1

Gen. DUFF C. GREEN has left with the Eutaw (Ala) *W&G* a sample of thread spun from flakes of cotton without the usual process of carding. The specimen is equal to any coarse thread made from the carded roll, and for making coarse cloth will answer the same purpose. If once tried by our farmers, we think they will be induced to abandon cards entirely in the manufacture of negro clothing. The following is the *modus operandi* of preparing the cotton: "Gin the cotton slowly, so as to throw large flakes through the flue, which are caught in a hamper basket placed under the flue, and take to the spinning wheel, without pressing the cotton."

4 February 1864, 1

Rev. John Bachman, D. D.

Many friends of all religious denominations will share the gratitude with which we hail the renewed and restored health and efficiency of this venerable and esteemed pastor, and evangelist and bearer of good tidings and good things for the soldiers. For his age, and his frame never robust, he is now in remarkably good health, and working condition of body and mind—which we hope will be long continued.

We must take the liberty of saying that his case is an example worthy of the attention of all clergymen and scholars and others devoted mostly or partly to sedentary duties.

He selected Charleston as his residence nearly fifty years ago, to alleviate a pulmonary disease which it was feared would abridge his days. Under the favor of God, through the means of a simple and virtuous course of life, and habits, and the active pursuits at intervals demanded by his predilections as a Naturalist, he has reached a good age, with good prospects of prolonged usefulness. In the fields and woods he has not only acquired the world wide fame of a Naturalist in the interesting branches of Zoology and Botany, but has gained that greatest earthly boon of health.

Mr. CALHOUN was a signal instance of the same truth—the value and results of regular, orderly, active life and habits and rural recreations in prolonging a life otherwise deemed precarious. Young clergymen and others, who are necessarily confined, more or less, to the library or desk or duties in doors and in cities, should take a lesson from these examples, and should acquire and exercise a taste for active pursuits and useful recreations in the garden, the farm, the field, or in scientific explorations and researches. The great book of nature has yet many pages unopened, and were our BACHMAN and HOLMES to live and work as long again as they have moved among us, they would find new objects in our fields and woods and waters. Professionally sedentary men of all classes cannot do better for their own health and for the public service outside of their strictly defined duties, than by adopting and prosecuting some branch of natural science.

We have been drawn aside—not unprofitably or unpardonably we trust—from our theme.

Dr. BACHMAN visited Sumter lately on a mission of collection and solicitation for the soldiers—whose physical welfare next to the Church of God is his darling object. He preached a most acceptable and well received discourse on Sunday in the Presbyterian Church of Sumter, (under the pastorate of Rev. DONALD McQUEEN,) and on the day following, by general request, addressed the citizens on the duties and objects of his beloved mission.

We are encouraged from all signs that have reached us, to believe that much good was done, and that the fruits will be forthcoming soon and for many days.

The text of his sermon on Sunday is appropriate for the times, and was presented and expounded with favorable and encouraging effect and power. It is Psalm 50, 15:

"And call upon me in the day of trouble. I will deliver thee, and thou shalt glorify me."

Edisto and Ashley Canal.—We are pleased to see that the books of subscription to the stock of this much needed public improvement has again been opened at the office of Messrs. JOHN FAARSEN & Co., Rutledge-street, Mr. THEODORE D. WALKER being one of the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature for that purpose. We know of no enterprise more important to the interests of the city and State than the early completion of this Canal. By it the waters of the Edisto river will be united to those of the Ashley, thereby affording an easy channel for the introduction to our market of all the varied products of the richest section of the State for miles on either side of the Edisto river. Provisions of every kind, timber for fortifications, forage for the army horses, and cord-wood in the greatest abundance, besides numerous other articles of absolute want, would speedily seek transportation by this Canal. No more delay in important works of defence, for want of lumber; no more gasless nights for want of wood, and no more unmerited abuse upon over-tasked rail road companies, for not performing impossibilities.

We are informed that a contractor is ready to commence work upon this Canal immediately, and if well organized men will but subscribe liberally and at once for the stock, the work can be commenced and finished at an early day. Had the matter been taken hold of when we urged it upon the public more than a year ago, the Canal would have been in successful operation now, and we would be daily reaping its benefits.

In addition to the considerations we have presented concerning firemen and their duties and qualifications, we have learned some facts of interest.

Before the war the roll of our firemen embodied about eight hundred names. Under the patriotic impulses which excited all classes before Congressional expedients of substitution and incitements to blockade running had demoralized the general feeling, many of the firemen volunteered and are still in service. The want of them was early felt in the fire of December, 1861. For some time past, under the war regulations, the list of firemen has not exceeded four hundred and fifty men, and of these about one-third—certainly not more than one hundred and sixty—are liable to conscription. Of these many are in service, but on detail as mechanics and artificers, and, as firemen, are doing volunteer duty.

All of them are contributing liberally, in proportion to their earnings and resources, by stated offerings for the relief of the families of their associates and friends who are in the field or have died in service.

The question, whether the Fire Department of Charleston should be recklessly subjected to conscription or no: is thus simply a question whether it is necessary, for the sake of adding one hundred and sixty men to the army—to be furloughed by officers seeking votes—to incur additional risk of losing by fire a great part of the city, or of the public stores and public property in the city.

The good firemen for themselves—and we for them—ask no special favors or discriminations. If they can do more good elsewhere, let it be shown, and they are ready.

4 February 1864, 1

Fire—Wednesday morning about half-past ten o'clock, fire broke out amongst a large lot of Cotton awaiting shipment at the depot of the Northeastern Rail Road. When first discovered only one bale was on fire, but the very high wind prevailing at the time quickly communicated the flames to others. The alarm was given by one of the workmen in the yard. Captain S. C. TURNER, Mr. ROMAN, and a number of officers and citizens about the depot proceeded to the spot, and with the assistance of the workmen succeeded in moving a large number of bales out of reach of the flames. The firemen were, as usual, promptly in attendance, but the fire had made too much headway and could not be extinguished; every bale on the platform within the area of the fire having already ignited.

The loss is considerable, between two and three hundred bales of Sea Island and Upland Cotton having been destroyed, besides some damage to the platform. A small portion of the track was also slightly burnt. The property destroyed belonged to various private parties, among whom are T. ANDREA, MARSHALL, BRACKEN & CO., POWELL, LOW & CO., R. BRADLEY, Citizens Company, and Charleston Company, H. COBIA President.

Fortunately a large lot of Government Cotton at the depot had been shipped the day previous. We did not learn whether any of the Cotton burnt was insured. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the sparks from a locomotive.

Another Fire—Tuesday night another fire was discovered at D. Lopez's Factory on Smith street, near Queen. The alarm called out some of the firemen, who speedily extinguished the flames. The damage was trifling.

The Vigilant Fire Company of this city celebrated their forty-fifth anniversary on Tuesday, as we have reported. The occasion was made especially interesting by the presence of one of the "nest egg" members, CHARLES H. WEST, Esq., the only survivor, we believe, of the original roll, who presided. In reply to a call he gave some reminiscences of the formation of the "Vigilant" and of the changes and progress in fire engines. There was much opposition exhibited by the "old hunkers" in 1819, who predicted great evils from the introduction of fire engines and supposed the safety of the city and the republic depended on keeping up the good old way of putting out fires by strings of fire buckets. Readers of the "Georgia Scenes" will recall a graphic illustration of this plan in the case of "Ned Brace," whose extravagant thirst caused a hitch in the line of buckets.

It has always been so with new inventions and improvements—the old masters and teachers of the bow thought that artillery was only an invention of the devil—the old copyists and penmen who made a living by transcribing books, swore that printing was from the devil and would be the ruin of the world. Hackmen and stage drivers, and boatmen, predicted terrible evils from steam boats and rail roads. Even so called scientific men attempted to prove that a vessel propelled by steam could not safely and profitably cross the Atlantic, and the rail road cars could not go twenty miles an hour.

The introduction of every labor saving machine has been opposed and denounced—in many cases even with riots, and tumults, and violence. The introduction of steam fire engines has been opposed even after full and varied proofs exhibited in other departments of the value of steam as a

motive power where mechanical conditions are required. Many of the duties of a fireman are, of course, moral and intellectual, and cannot be substituted by mechanical power, but the conveyance and propulsion of a stream or supply of water are mechanical, and the application of steam here, as elsewhere, may save much wearisome labor and toil. It is simply a question to be decided by facts whether steam can be advantageously applied to fire engines or not. In all cities where it has been fairly tried, the result has been in favor of steam. Firemen, cool, discreet, fearless and vigilant, will be needed with as well as without steam engines, and as in other cases, the improvements and advances in machinery will only demand a higher standard of skill and qualifications in those attending or working the machine.

In the mode of giving alarm there is also room for continued improvement. In the investigation of the ways and means of preventing fires, and of deterring incendiary attempts, there is room for the exercise of ingenious resources.

We venture these remarks more confidently, because the history of our Fire Department shows that with us, firemen, although properly conservative and attached to established customs and modes, have ever been ready and willing to test and adopt clearly established improvements. The good fireman will, of course, run and work for the "old machine"—but he will run with and for a new one when you show him a better one. We have sufficient experience enough of the old ways of stereotyping every thing and closing the door against improvement.

Some of our officers went into this war swearing lustily that artillery could not be used to any greater distance than had been done in the Crimea, and that everything possible or expedient in war was already known and printed in the books. The war has been so far a series of achievements on both sides, doing precisely what some persons of accepted authority had stoutly said "could not be done." Guns have been discharged to distances declared impossible, and great guns have been removed where removal was pronounced impossible. Guns have sometimes been burst because they were handled by men who thought there was nothing in artillery beyond their own range of theory and practice.

Hose and belting and packing are excellent and useful and advantageous for many purposes in the hands of men who will use them as means, as faithfully and diligently as our firemen have directed their efforts to their duties and resources—but it will never do any good to tie them up or to tie up swords and muskets and bowie knives in red tape packages and forbid the access of any who might venture to propose or test some improvement.

Cannot our firemen aid us in getting from the few venerable survivors of the early days of the Department, and from the older representatives of each Company, some incidents and statements of reminiscences which will not only be interesting, but instructive and profitable? The Fire Department, well managed as it has been generally, with us, is not only a safeguard against fires, but a school and nursery of good citizenship for war or peace.

We may achieve our political independence by force of arms, but we never can be nationally independent until the sound of the anvil, the clatter of the looms and the whirr of machinery of all kinds is resarant throughout the land. To achieve our independence on any thing less is to invite it to another, and a still less important.

The Charleston Mercury.

4 February 1864, 2

SIXTH MONTH—TWO HUNDRED AND
TWENTY DAY.

The bombardment of the city continues. From half past five o'clock p. m. on Tuesday until the same hour on Wednesday, the number of shots fired at the city was one hundred and thirty-five.

All day Tuesday the enemy kept up a steady shelling of the wreck of the unfortunate steamship *Prado*. At two p. m. on that day three tugs were observed approaching the monitors, and soon afterwards one of the monitors opened with three 11 lb guns from her decks. The enemy's gunners being thus exposed, our batteries on Sullivan's Island were soon replying in handsome style, exploding their shells so close to the monitor, that some of the fragments struck her deck, causing an immediate and very perceptible decrease in the activity of the Yankee field gun detachments. The enemy continued shelling the wreck Tuesday night, at one time setting it on fire. On Wednesday morning the firing was renewed with more vigor, and kept up all day, until the afternoon, when the stranded steamer took fire and burned to the water's edge. On Wednesday one of the monitors was again using field guns from her decks. The best practice displayed by the enemy during the bombardment of the wrecked vessel, was from the three hundred pound Parrott gun at Battery Gregg. Only two shots were fired at Fort Sumter on Tuesday, and one on Tuesday night, all three of which struck their mark.

For two days past two monitors have been "on picket" at the distance of about two thousand yards from Fort Sumter. Their hulls are protected from the effects of our torpedoes by a strong frame work of beams, projecting in every direction from their sides.

Our readers will, doubtless, be curious to learn the enemy's ideas in regard to the condition of affairs in our city during the siege. We, therefore, copy from the Washington correspondence of the *New York Daily News* a few paragraphs which are given as the

"LATEST FROM CHARLESTON."

A gentleman who left Charleston on January 16th, furnishes some interesting though not important intelligence. The siege progresses slowly, and the Federals, he says, have less chance to capture that city than at any previous time. Indeed, its defences are regarded as almost impregnable; the spirit of the people of the beleaguered city have risen with its superb defence by Beauregard; they are confident that under his command Charleston may laugh.

It might be supposed that skill and labor had long since done all that was necessary for the safety of Charleston. Still, to make assurance doubly sure, Beauregard labors with untiring zeal to perfect his defences. Five thousand slaves are employed in the construction of works designed to approach to the city by land, and these works are of the most formidable character. The number of troops in this department at present is not large, but they can be readily obtained when their services are required.

Fort Sumter, if not as once it was, is grim and defiant as ever. In the dim distance it looks like the perfection of ruin, but military men declare that it cannot be taken except by assault; the terrible though ineffectual bombardment thus far, would seem to fortify that opinion. Communication is had with the shore at night by boats, which transport thousands of bags of sand, to use in repairing the damages which may be inflicted by the enemy. Beauregard's motto is "up with the sand and down with the Yankees."

The tenderest solicitude is evinced for the defenders of Sumter by the citizens, who look upon them as the noblest heroes of the war. A land attack is apprehended, but not immediately, as it is thought Mobile is threatened. Reinforcements have been sent to that point.

The Charleston Mercury.

4 February 1864, 2

FIRE—HEAVY LOSS OF COTTON.—A little before eleven o'clock yesterday forenoon a fire broke out and rapidly spread amongst the cotton bales piled on the wharves adjacent to the Northeastern Railroad Depot. The cotton, we understand, caught fire from the sparks of one of the passing locomotives. Up to yesterday afternoon there had been no accurate estimate of the number of bales destroyed, but it is believed that the loss will nearly approximate two hundred and fifty bales, made up of lots owned by POWER, LOW & CO., of Wilmington, Mr. ANDREA, of Wilmington, and the Bee Company. The Charleston and Cobia Companies also met with a small loss each. That the fire was prevented from accomplishing further damage in the midst of material so dry and inflammable, is due to the exertions of our firemen, and also, in large degree, to Superintendent HAINES, of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, who, on learning the locality of the fire, hastened, with the whole available force at his command, to assist in quelling the flames.

RAN THE BLOCKADE—We are glad to announce that two vessels—the *Tet* and *Heroine*—have run the blockade, and arrived safely in a Confederate port with valuable cargoes.

5 February 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

TWO HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH DAY.

The enemy continued to fire at the wreck of the steamer *Passaic* all Wednesday night and Thursday. One of the Monitors assisting the land batteries, fired eleven and fifteen inch shells at the wreck, causing the hull in two. The sea being smooth the firing of the Monitor on Friday was more effective than usual.

The number of shots fired at the city from half-past five o'clock Wednesday afternoon to half-past five o'clock Thursday evening was eighty. The damage trifling.

Occasional shelling is still kept up on the fort. Three shots were fired at Sumter Wednesday morning, and three Wednesday night. The former struck and the latter exploded overhead.

There was no change among the ~~authorities~~ of notice.

The firing on the city still continues at the hour of closing our report.

The Charleston Mercury.

5 February 1864, 1

LATEST CONGRESSIONAL NEWS—THE CURRENCY—THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS, ETC.

RICHMOND, February 3.—It seems to be generally understood that the finance measure, or tax bill, as passed by the House, contemplated a tax on Confederate notes so heavy as to absorb the bulk of the currency, with a view of increasing the currency value of notes left in the hands of holders.

It is also understood that the Senate has rejected this plan and referred the matter to a special committee, who have it now under consideration.

This morning, in the House, Mr. CURRY, of Alabama, submitted important joint resolutions in relation to the exchange of prisoners of war, especially negroes. They endorse the resolutions of Congress on the first of May last and President Davis' proclamation in response to LINCOLN'S emancipation proclamation and policy; and recognize that the North, in claiming the exchange of colored troops and their officers, intend this claim to apply to slaves, the property of our people, whom they have seized, abducted and impressed into their military service, and armed against their lawful masters. They declare the emancipation of slaves by the enemy within the Confederate States as not among acts of legitimate warfare, but classed by writers on public law, among whom are the most eminent publicists of the United States, with such acts as putting prisoners to death in cold blood and using personal weapons for assassination. That the claim of the North that when we recapture our own slaves whom they have abducted and armed, that we shall deliver them back in exchange as prisoners of war, is, in effect, to recognize the right of the United States to legislate within our limits and to aid them in giving effect to such legislations, which is too monstrous and revolting to be yielded for a moment, and is a pretext for violating the solemn obligations of that Government to liberate all prisoners of war on parole. But neither these resolutions, nor those of the first of May last, shall be construed so as to exclude from treatment as prisoners of war free negroes not residents of the Confederate States at the commencement of the war.

The House adopted resolutions of thanks to General LONGSTREET and men; also, a number of resolutions of thanks to the soldiers of various States re-enlisting for the war.

Re-enlistments are the order of the day in the army, and are going on every day with an enthusiasm resembling that of the volunteers at the commencement of the war.

The Senate passed a bill to create the office of Esquire in the army; and the bill to provide for the organization of the General Staff for the army. The Senate went into secret session on the bill to regulate foreign commerce.

The House was in secret session on the affray bill most all day.

The Charleston Mercury.

5 February 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—TWO HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH DAY.

Only eighty shots had been fired at the city from half-past five o'clock Wednesday afternoon up to the same hour on Thursday.

The enemy maintained, all day Thursday, a slow fire, both from his land batteries and the monitors, upon the wreck of the *Presto*. The monitors were firing 11-inch and 15-inch shell.

Three shots were fired at Fort Sumter on Wednesday, and three more during Wednesday night. The three first struck; the three last exploded over the ruins.

THE WAYSIDE HOME.—The Chairman of the Board of Managers of the Wayside Home requests us to deny, in his behalf, that there is the slightest foundation for the complaint of "Private," which appeared in the last issue of this paper. We have ourselves visited the noble institution in question, and have seen officers and privates seated without distinction at the same table, and served alike with the same abundant and substantial fare; and we are assured that this has uniformly been the case ever since the foundation of the Wayside Home. We are glad to have it in our power to make this correction, and thus to do justice to the gentlemen who have conducted, with so much zeal and success, this praiseworthy enterprise to its present stage of enlarged usefulness.

MESSRS. H. B. ROACH AND W. H. BERRY, Managers of City Engines Nos. 9 and 7, acknowledge the handsome present of one hundred dollars each, for the benefit of their respective companies, from the President of the Northeastern Railroad.

FROM THE SOUTH CAROLINA OFFICERS, PRISONERS AT JOHNSON'S ISLAND.—Rev. W. E. WALTERS, Chaplain of the 2d S. C. Rifles, has arrived at Richmond, under flag of truce, direct from Johnson's Island. He brings the following information: Lieut. NORWOOD, 6th Regiment S. C. V., of Captain COKER's Company, died 13th of January, 1864. Captain MACBETH, of 5th S. C. Artillery, sick; Captain Fox, of 1st S. C. Cavalry, sick; not dangerously sick, and thought they would recover. All other Carolinians well. He reports much suffering among our men. The sutler has been removed from the Island, and the prisoners are allowed to buy nothing but paper and envelopes.

6 February 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

TWO HUNDRED AND TWELFTH DAY

The enemy's firing upon the city continues steady. Eighty-five shots were fired from half-past five o'clock Thursday to half-past five Friday evening. There has been no further firing on Fort Sumter. The Monitors and land batteries ceased firing on the wreck Thursday night, the former moving back to their usual anchorage.

The Yankees are still working on Battery Gregg, and were also very busy during Friday hauling ammunition to Gregg and the Cummings' Point batteries. Our batteries kept up a slow but steady fire at their working parties with some effect. A large fire was observed on Folly Island all day, supposed to be the burning of a Yankee hospital. A Yankee gunboat in North Edisto was also reported hard aground Friday, lying high and dry. The Yankees were making great efforts Friday night to release her, but had not succeeded up to a late hour.

The number of vessels inside the bar continues about the same.

Cannot some of our vigilant policemen do military duty in arresting persons attempting to desert be detailed to watch the "water gap" near the city?

The "dark hours of the revolution" have been on us since the gas went out. As the darkest hour is just before day, we hope soon to see the gas brighter than ever from its eclipse, and distinctly visible to the naked eye.

The Charleston Mercury.

6 February 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—TWO HUNDRED AND TWELFTH DAY.

There has been no further firing upon Fort Sumter since our last report.

From half past five o'clock Friday until the same hour yesterday, the number of shots fired at the city was eighty-five. The enemy, apparently, is still industriously hauling ammunition to his various batteries at Cummings' Point. By the latest Yankee accounts from Morris Island, reproduced in another part of to-day's paper, it will be seen that GILMOR's officers flatter themselves that Charleston is "crumbling" beneath their protracted bombardment!

A large fire was observed on Folly Island yesterday—cause unknown. One of the enemy's gunboats in the North Edisto is reported to be fast aground.

The Charleston Courier.

8 February 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

TWO HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH DAY.

Since our last there has been a comparative lull in operations on both sides. The enemy ceased firing upon the city Friday, but are still engaged hauling ammunition to Battery Gregg and the Cummings' Point batteries.

There were no unusual movements in the fleet, the number of vessels being about the same.

HEAD'QRS DEPT OF S. C., GA. AND FLA., }
CHARLESTON, S. C., February 8, 1864. }

Soldiers of the Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida—The term of service of some of you is about to expire. You must have observed from the newspapers of your country that your brothers in arms of the veteran armies of Northern Virginia and of Tennessee have re-enlisted, as was to be expected of such men, by entire Companies, Battalions, Regiments and Brigades, proudly retaining the organization intact under which they have won renown. Will the men who have defended Forts Sumter and Moultrie, and Battery Wagner, fail to follow these examples of soldierly patriotism?

G. T. BEAUREGARD,

February 8 6 General Commanding.

~~Two~~ Two good *Compositors* can find employment at this office. None others need apply. Application for detail will be made for any good compositor in this Department.

We were agreeably surprised on Saturday evening by turning our gas cock to find the gas ready and willing again to burn. We hope never again to record another "dim eclipse" or privation of this light, which, next to the sun and moon, is most useful and convenient, and at present prices even the cheapest and best expedient for light in doors and for Police on the streets.

8 February 1864, 1

The Reported Arrest of Gen. Toombs.

The case, as reported to us, is as follows: Gen. Toombs had taken the cars in Savannah without a passport. The officer on the train, whose duty it was to examine passports, called, in the discharge of his duty, upon Mr. Toombs for his passport. Mr. Toombs had no passport, and so informed the officer, and said that he would not procure any, adding that he was Gen. Robert Toombs, and owed allegiance to Georgia and no other Government, and that his State did not require her citizens to travel with *passes and passports*, and that he would not procure a passport. The officer informed Gen. Toombs that his orders allowed him no discretion, but required of him not to permit *any man* to pass without a passport, Gen. Toombs, still refusing to procure a passport, was ejected from the cars by the guard. A crowd of citizens and soldiers having collected, General Toombs proceeded to harangue them in an excited and bitter manner, and in distasteful and treasonable language. Gen. Beauregard, being in Savannah, and hearing the facts, ordered the arrest and confinement of Gen. Toombs, and he was taken in charge by a guard.

An old lady, who was returning from visiting her soldier sons, witnessed the arrest. "Well, well, well," says the old lady, "they have got Bob Toombs. I heard him say he'd swallow the blood of all the Yankees that came South. Well, well, well, he can swallow all he sheds!" The remarks of the old lady caused a burst of laughter, in the midst of which the train moved off. "The inexorable military law" has the virtue of rigid equality, requiring and demanding of Gen. Lee no less than is exacted of the humblest private or the poorest citizen of the country. We have seen General Lee stand and deliver his pass at the challenge of the street guard and exhibit his passport at the call of the guard on the cars, and this great and good soldier complied without complaint against the regulation, or the least uncivility to the private who was discharging his duty.

We sincerely hope there is no truth in this rumor as to General Toombs' arrest. General Beauregard is the friend of General Toombs, and is not the officer to rashly exercise his authority, at the same time he is too much a soldier, to permit any man to sap the foundation of authority by publicly expressing sentiments likely to excite mutiny and insubordination. If General Toombs has been arrested, we venture the prediction that there was ample cause to justify it.—*Richmond Examiner.*

The Charleston Mercury.

8 February 1864, 2

SINGE MATTERS—TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINTH DAY.

Little of interest has transpired hereabouts during the two days that have passed since our last report. The official accounts from all the harbor posts represent everything as unusually quiet.

There has been no more firing on Fort Sumter, and the bombardment of the city, which our people had begun to regard as a chronic affliction, seems also to have ceased. There appears, however, to be no pause in the activity with which the enemy is hauling ammunition, etc., to his Cummings Point Batteries.

There has been no new movement of the enemy's fleet.

A correspondent on Sullivan's Island gives the Savannah News the following lively account of the scene there on the morning that the steamer *Exeter* was discovered to be aground. His letter is dated February 3d:

"There is an old saying, and a very true one, 'that it is an ill wind that blows no one any good,' which was very truthfully illustrated this morning. Reville had just beat, and we had answered roll call, when the sentinel sang out that there was a vessel ashore on the beach, opposite Fort Moultrie. Away went the boys; and such a race as then ensued beat John Gilpin's time altogether—for visions of good things generally cheered us on. The vessel was soon reached, and, after wading out in the water a short distance, we boarded her in line style. She proved to be a blockade runner, bound from Nassau to Charleston, with an assorted cargo. The officers and crew having deserted her during the night, we, of course, deemed her public property, and went in after our share of the plunder. It was truly a laughable sight to see us in and around her.—Among our storming party were two Irish women, who, with the usual gallantry of their nation, were foremost in the fight. Barrels, packages of blankets, dry goods, etc., were thrown overboard promiscuously, and at one time I thought one of them's fair daughters had sunk to rise no more; but, like a true Irish woman, as she was, she arose from the yeasty waves with a cod fish in one hand, while with the other hand she held out a barrel of Irish potatoes. She didn't look much like the 'Queen of the Nalada' as she arose from the sea, exclaiming, 'bad luck to the

palpeen who did that." I made my way down into the cabin, and, after filling my pockets with sardines, lobsters, pickles, jellies, etc., came across some pure old Bourbon, and in a short time we had forgotten our cares, and were as happy as princes. Shortly after, the iron-clads saw her, and the first thing we knew a shell came screaming over her, and without waiting for further notice, we retired, or, as the Yankees would say, "skedaddled." In fact, we made as good time back as we did going. A guard was stationed around her to prevent any one going on board after the Yankees opened on her, and one of the regulars, refusing to obey orders, was shot through the head and instantly killed by one of the sentinels, and I hear that another was bayoneted. The 18th Georgia Battalion were foremost in the breach, and came out "right side up with care."

It would do your heart good to take a look in our little shanties to-day. Bunches of bananas, oranges, pickles, coffee, tea, sardines, lobsters, condensed milk in cans, sweetened and ready for use, mustard, pepper, beef, etc., etc., and for a while we will live as princes.

The monitors (*Surin* number), and Batteries Gregg and Wagner, and the New York Battery, have opened a terrible fire of shot and shell on her, and the way the pieces are flying around our heads to-day is a caution. They have succeeded in setting her on fire. Our mortar batteries are replying, and the whole island is shaken by the discharges of heavy artillery. It would do your heart good to be here; and hear the shells scream overhead—it puts one in mind of a stormy winter's night, with the winds whistling around the corners.

GENERAL BEAUREGARD TO HIS TROOPS.—We would earnestly direct the attention of the brave soldiers throughout this Department to the brief but pointed address of their Commanding General, which will be found in another part of to-day's paper. We trust that it may be our pleasing duty to chronicle their prompt and worthy response.

GEN. HARDEE.—The marriage of Lieutenant General HARDEE was announced some time since, but to whom was not stated. The *Greensboro' (Ala.) Beacon* states that the General was married on the 13th ult. to Miss MARY T. LEWIS, of that place.

The Charleston Mercury.

8 February 1864, 2

To the Editor of the Mercury: I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of the following donations for the benefit of the Soldiers' Wayside Home, for the week ending the 6th February:

Sergeant Seabrook, Rebel Troop.....	\$ 10.00
Major A O Spain, Darlington, through Rev W A Gamewell.....	20 00
Courier Office.....	125 80
Ladies of Hardeeville, per W H Anderson, through Major Willis.....	250.00
St Jude's Church, Walterboro', through Rev E E Bellinger.....	50 00
Board of Directors of the Bank of Newberry.....	400.00
T B Sally, Orangeburg, S C.....	10 00
Jas Bancroft, Athens (7th donation).....	100.00
R O Tribble, 1st S T.....	5.00
Capt B O Jones, 1st S T.....	5.00
Capt J W Hurst, 1st S T.....	5 00
Rev A A Morse, Chaplain, 17th S O V.....	5.00
Dr W B McKellar, Newberry, through Silas Johnstone.....	25 00
J Caldwell, Newberry, through Silas Johnstone...	20 00
Cash, Newberry, through Silas Johnstone.....	60 00
T P Lide, Agent Ladies' Soldiers' Relief Society, Darlington.....	70.00
Proceeds of a Tableaux by the Ladies of Greenville, through Miss McCord.....	236.90
<u>Anna Elliott, Oak Lawn, through Rev Dr Bachman, per Mrs Wm Snowden.....</u>	<u>100.00</u>
Capt Layton, 27th Ga.....	5.00
Capt Billings, 27th Ga.....	5.00
Miss Rosa DeCosta, \$10; E W Hayes, 10; J Moneyhan, \$10; Miss Lizzie Ellis, \$5; Mrs J Wiley, \$5; Mr D O Gibson, \$5; W Gorman, \$5; Mrs O M Cohen, \$2; Mrs B Ellis, \$2; Little Sophy and Kate, \$2; Miss Cordella Cohen, \$1; Miss E H Cohen, \$1; Dr Skrine, \$1; Mrs H Cohen, \$1.....	60.00
T T Liffey, Company G, 27th Ga.....	5 00
A Soldier.....	25.00
R O Ashe.....	10 00
Lieut Capell, 21st S O V.....	5 00
Capt Bussey, 27th Ga.....	5.00
Lieut Forrest, 27th Ga.....	5 00
Officers, through Wayside Home Box.....	12 00
L Cohen, Augusta, through Major Willis.....	100.00

\$1728 90

JAMES S. GIBBES, Treasurer.

The Charleston Mercury.

8 February 1864, 2

OUTRAGEOUS RECKLESSNESS.—Some of the soldiers on duty as guard, in the city are much too ready to fire their muskets in the streets, regardless of consequences. Last evening, as two guards were conducting a somewhat unruly and, we believe, intoxicated soldier from the Wayside Home, they suffered their prisoner to slip from their grasp, when they instantly levelled their muskets, and, although they were in our most crowded thoroughfare, fired in the direction which the fugitive had taken. Their fusillade, so far as the escaped prisoner was concerned, proved a wretched failure; but, their bullets certainly did whiz uncomfortably close to the ears of several unoffending pedestrians near by. It might be urged, perhaps, that the ball cartridge was rather too serious a remedy to be applied in the case of a soldier under the influence of liquor, and who could only have escaped through the negligence of his guards. Of this, however, inasmuch as it is a matter of military discipline merely, we shall not speak. But we do insist that the Provost Marshal should at once take steps to prevent the recurrence of so wanton a disregard of the lives of our citizens as that we have noticed above.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER.—The body of a white woman, named ALICE STANDLEY was found yesterday morning on the premises No. 3 Coming street, near Beaufain. Her person bore unmistakable marks of violence, and, as the house had been broken open, and her trunks rifled, the presumption is that she was robbed and murdered. The case will be fully investigated by the Coroner to-day.

THE ALARM OF FIRE a little after 10 o'clock last night was caused by the discovery that the rear portion of the premises, on Warren street, near King, occupied by Madame FAVIER as a restaurant, was on fire. In a very few minutes the firemen were on hand, and quenched the flames before they had made any considerable progress. There is every reason to believe that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

The Charleston Courier.

9 February 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH DAY.

The bombardment of the city was renewed about nine o'clock Monday night and continued to nine o'clock Tuesday morning, during which time seventeen shells were fired at the city. The enemy were engaged during the day in constructing between the three hundred pound Parrotts on Wagner, two large embrasures, for guns directed upon the channel.

A fifth monitor made its appearance inside the bar Monday morning. In other respects the fleet is unchanged.

The enemy's batteries and our own on James' and Sullivan's Islands continue to exchange a few shots daily, the firing sometimes being quite brisk. The official dispatch published in our telegraphic columns this morning confirms the opinion expressed some two weeks ago that most of the enemy's troops on Morris' Island had been withdrawn for an expedition elsewhere.

Three Yankee deserters belonging to the 55th Pennsylvania Regiment, stationed at Hilton Head, arrived in this city Sunday night, and registered their names on the Provost Marshal's books. Their names are GEORGE BAUCE, JAMES ROGERS and PATRICK O'NEAL. They state that they were forced into the service as conscripts, and were determined to quit it on the first opportunity. They also report much dissatisfaction among the Yankee troops at Hilton Head, especially among the conscripts.

Change of Commanders.—The management of the Department of Southwest Virginia, under command of Major-General SAM. JONES, has been changed. The President has relieved General JONES and assigned Major-General JOHN D. BAXENDRUP to the command of the department in question. It is to be hoped that this new appointment will prevent the recurrence of those raids by the enemy which have so lately been made a feature of Southwestern Virginia, or may result in the capture of some of the raiders.

Editors Courier.—In response to the call of the General Commanding, I beg leave to state that my Company, "E," 26th S. C. Volunteers, detached at Charleston Arsenal, to-day unanimously resolved to re-enlist for the war. My Company is from Horry District. EDW. BOSTICK,
Captain Commanding Company
C. S. Arsenal, Charleston, February 8, 1864.

9 February 1864, 1

Who said that the "volunteer system had failed?" Anything fails in hands that do not give a fair trial, but the re-enlistment going on among the soldiers whose term is expiring shows that it is not for want of zeal and devotion on the part of our arms-bearing population that the "volunteer" plan was pronounced a failure, and resort had to that most sweeping conscription with its odious obliteration of States Rights, and its more odious feature of exemption and substitution. The volunteer system only failed for want of officers competent to command and show the confidence and sympathy of volunteers, and wherever military movements have failed or have resulted in drawn battles, it has not been because men enough did not offer, but because officers did not do their duty in feeding, training, equipping and disciplining the men.

Volunteers cannot be commanded strictly according to the old traditions derived from armies of hirelings where soldiers are supposed to have no rights except of contract.

The "Palmetto," Mississippi and other regiments in Mexico, showed what volunteers can do under "volunteer" officers worthy of confidence—it is not to be rashly supposed that our men would do less or worse in a war of self defence than they did in a war of invasion and conquest practically for the benefit of "free soil" dominion.

Let us hear no more of the failure of volunteering. We may as well be told of the failure of the Act re-organizing the Quartermaster's and Commissary departments, because it was passed on the 15th February, 1862, and not a step has been taken towards enforcing it—or the failure of any other Act under which nothing has been done beyond the fact of publication.

The word "failure" has no place in this war so far as soldiers are concerned:

A Wanton Outrage.—We have repeatedly called attention to the very obnoxious manner in which certain persons used and carried guns about our streets, in mockery of all soldierly discipline and in defiance of decency and of the rights of citizens. We hoped these hints would have directed attention in time to prevent any grosser outrage, but we have been disappointed; for Sunday afternoon some of these caricatures of soldiers were escorting a disorderly soldier from the Wayside Home. Not liking such company, the prisoner started to escape, when they valiantly levelled and discharged their guns in the street, and at a time when many citizens were passing. A young marine or seaman from the *Chicora*, by the name of WOOD, received one or two of these balls in his hand, which was badly shattered. He called on Dr. C. J. PROCTOR, who afforded the relief and attention needed immediately, but referred the patient to a hospital.

Is there any necessity for entrusting loaded guns to men who have shown, in their abuse of weapons, that they are only dangerous to citizens and innocent persons? Is it not possible to find for the delicate and difficult duties of a local Military Police and Provost's Guard, men who know how to handle a gun, and to escort a prisoner safely, and to read a pass, and to accept a citizen with civility?

9 February 1864, 1

Interesting Letter from Jackson, Miss.

GEN STEPHEN D LEE.
JACKSON, Miss., January 28, 1864.

Editor Columbus Enquirer—You will see from the above caption that we are again encamped near Jackson. Gen. Lee moved his headquarters some week or so ago to this point, on account of its being a more central position, where he could better move to the different parts of his command. While encamped at Grenada, he kept the Yankees busy watching the Memphis and Charleston Road, and in constant dread of his capturing Memphis. Gen. Forrest has taken command of that part of the State, and I don't think they will be allowed to rest in much more peace.

During our expeditions to that portion of the State through which the rail road runs, and which has been under Yankee rule for some time, I found the people much devoted to our cause, and ready to lend any assistance to further our ends while there. The Yankees have committed many depredations upon the people, and parts of the country are entirely laid waste—nothing remaining of splendid farms but the soil, everything else having been destroyed. Beautiful villages have disappeared, and nothing remains to indicate that they were, save the lone chimneys which can be seen standing alone for miles in every direction you travel. Yet, notwithstanding this devastation, this oppression of the Yankees, we found the ladies, with their buttermilk and other little nice things which ladies only know how to fix up, on the road side waiting for the soldiers to pass to offer it to them, and rendering every assistance to our sick and wounded. You may possibly conquer the men of such a country, but never the women.

Jackson is the most torn up place I have ever seen. Its business portion, you may say, is levelled with the dust, showing how bitter must have been the Yankee hatred of the place. The houses that were not burned were entered and sacked. What the vandals could not carry off, they broke to pieces. Splendid room furniture and elegant pianos were split up with axes and the pieces scattered over the yards.

I don't see what a oronker or a submissionist could expect, when he bows his neck, if he could but look on the Yankee acts of mercy in this State.

Our commander, Gen. Lee, is very much beloved by his whole command, and his men move into battle with alacrity and confidence whenever he leads. Plain and unassuming in his manner, kind to his soldiers, with a watchful eye to their comfort and interest, fine capacity for command, and a devoted love for his country, he stands a model among the great men who have stood nobly forth in the defence of our country.

Arrest of General Toombs.

We have said nothing of the recent arrest of Gen. (now Colonel) Toombs, and his trial, now progressing before a Court Martial in this city, for the reason that we regarded it simply a case of military discipline in which the public would feel no particular interest. But it seems the event has got abroad, the story, gathering most marvellously as it traveled, is done up at length in the Richmond papers with an almost endless variety of minutiae and speculations, not one of which is correct. It is, therefore, due to Gen. Toombs and to truth that the facts should be stated as they are.

And in the outset, we would assure our Richmond contemporaries that the "treason," "disloyalty," "passport," and "old woman" parts of the story are all pure fabrications. The facts are well known here to be as follows, or perhaps we should say the *allegations*, as the trial has not yet been concluded.

Gen. Toombs was at Augusta with a regiment of State troops recently mustered into the Confederate service for a limited term, and which he commanded. His command was about to take the cars for Savannah on one of the cold days of the late severe spell. They were to travel in box cars, and the soldiers, after laying a place on the floor of the cars with brick and sand, built fires thereon for the purpose of keeping themselves warm on the journey. The agent of the road, Mr. Selkirk, seeing this, remonstrated with the men, told them it was prohibited by the rules of the Company, and that when the train got in motion the fire would blow about and the train be destroyed. He furthermore is said to have stated that the train should not leave the depot until the fires were extinguished. General Toombs coming up in the midst of the altercation between the agent and his men, declared that the fires should not be extinguished, that the train should leave in spite of the agent, and after cursing and using much bitter language towards the latter, had him arrested and kept in custody by a guard. He also threatened to have the agent cut to pieces and thrown into the engine for fuel, together with other direful calamities to his corporal man. Whether the fires were put out or not we did not learn, but the agent, being outnumbered, offered no further resistance, and the train with the troops left for Savannah. The agent reported the case to the Rail Road Company, and on their complaint to the military authorities Gen. Toombs was arrested and carried before a Court Martial.

Such are the facts as we have heard them from apparently reliable sources. If any other circumstance entered into the case of Mr. Toombs' arrest it has not come to our knowledge.

[Savannah Republican.]

The Charleston Mercury.

9 February 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTYFIFTH DAY.

On Sunday evening the enemy renewed the bombardment of the city, but the firing was quite slow. Up to nine o'clock, yesterday morning, only seventeen shells had been thrown.

A fifth monitor made its appearance yesterday morning amongst the enemy's vessels off this harbor. Otherwise, there has been no change in the fleet.

Between his three hundred pounder Parrott guns at Battery Wagner the enemy has constructed two large embrasures, bearing upon the channel. We have nothing else of interest to report.

The Charleston Mercury.

9 February 1864, 2

CONFEDERATE STATES COURT.—This Court was held last week in Greenville, Judge MAGRATH presiding.

In the case of the Confederate States *vs.* WILLIAMS and MARQUAND for counterfeiting and passing Confederate bills of the denomination of \$20, the accused were found guilty by the jury, but recommended to mercy. The sentence of the Judge has not yet been passed.

The case of the Confederate States *vs.* THURSTON, Postmaster at Greenville, was postponed until next August, as all the witnesses from abroad did not arrive in time. About three hundred witnesses were summoned in Greenville.

We understand that a case is before the Court involving the question of the constitutionality of the Act of Congress "that no person shall be exempted from military service by reason of his having furnished a substitute." Judge FRENCH, of North Carolina, has lately given a decision in a similar case, affirming the constitutionality of the law.

CHARLESTON GAS LIGHT COMPANY.—At an election held on Monday, 8th instant, the following gentlemen were elected President and Directors of the above Company:

PRESIDENT.

*B. P. BRUNNER.

DIRECTORS.

C. G. MEMMINGER,
WM. O. BEE,
JAMES ROSE,
E. M. BEACH.

A. J. WHITE,
HENRY GOURDIN,
JAMES S. GIBBS,
ALEX. ROBERTSON.

*General J. SCHNIERLE, resigned.

†J. F. BLACKLOOK, absent from the city.

General JOHN SCHNIERLE having declined a re-election, the following resolution was offered by Governor WM. Aiken:

Resolved unanimously, That the Stockholders of the Charleston Gas, Light Company desire to record their appreciation of the valuable services rendered by the late President during his connection with this Company, and assure him that in his declining re-election and retirement from office he takes with him their best wishes for his future welfare and happiness.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Yesterday morning Coroner WHITING held an inquest on the body of ALICE STANDLEY, who was reported in yesterday's issue to have been found dead in her room, No. 3 Coming street, with marks of violence on her person. After *post mortem* examination by Dr. S. C. BROWN, the Jury rendered a verdict that deceased came to her death by strangulation by the hands of some person or persons unknown. No clue to the murderer has been yet discovered.

The Charleston Courier.

10 February 1864, 1

News of Charleston.

TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH DAY.

It is generally believed that the reported movements of the enemy on John's Island, which reached the city Tuesday morning, are for the purpose of making a raid, and, if possible, to gain a position for the erection of a battery on that island.

A dispatch from Major Jenkins, commanding our forces there, dated 12:40 P. M., February 9th, says: "The enemy advanced from Seabrook's Island this morning, about daylight, with a force supposed to be ~~two~~ to our one. Every effort has been made to resist their advance, but so far they are still pressing us back with artillery, rifled pieces and infantry. Our pickets fell back, and some of our wounded were left on the field. Captain HUMPHREY has been wounded in two places, and had his horse shot. At nine o'clock they had advanced one and a half miles from the 'Harlow' on John's Island."

No further particulars had been received up to a late hour last evening.

Another deserter from the enemy came over into our lines on James' Island Sunday evening.

A letter from Fort Johnson, February 8th, says: "An alarm was created here last night which resulted in the taking of a deserter from our forces. He had been lying in the marsh two days, and at last had to succumb to hunger and exhaustion and call for help. From some other evidences of a suspicious character it was thought advisable to have the troops under arms, which was promptly accomplished. Though the alarm proved groundless, yet it shewed the promptness of our movements. If the enemy should attempt to attack us, hoping to find us unprepared, they will find themselves terribly mistaken.

"No casualties have occurred at this post lately, though the foe have thrown several shells loosely and carelessly all around us. Since the steamer *Presto* has been lying on Sullivan's Island beach, the Yankees have kept up a fire on the wreck, especially at night, for the purpose, it is supposed, of annoying whoever or whatever may be at work upon it. As for the damage they do, they may as well quit it as useless."

Only four shells have been fired at the city since our last report. There has been nothing else of interest. The fleet remains about the same. One shot was fired at Fort Sumter on Monday.

The Charleston Mercury.

10 February 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH DAY.

Only four shots have been fired at the city since our last report, and no event worthy of mention has occurred at any of the harbor posts.

Rumors were rife in the city yesterday of new demonstrations of the enemy at various points. The following are the facts of the affair, in which these wild rumors had their origin:

About 1, p. m., yesterday, Major JOHN JENKINS, commanding on John's Island, telegraphed to Headquarters here, in substance, as follows: "The enemy advanced from Seabrook's Island this morning, about daylight, with a force supposed to be about five to our one. An effort was made to hold them in check, but so far they are still pressing us back, with artillery, rifled pieces and infantry. Our pickets, in falling back, were forced to leave some of our wounded in the enemy's hands. Captain HUMPHREY has been shot in two places, and had his horse shot under him. At nine o'clock, a. m. (Tuesday), the enemy had advanced one mile and a half from the Harlow, on John's Island."

No further despatch in relation to this affair had been received up to a late hour last night.

THE ALARM OF FIRE about half-past eight o'clock last evening was caused by the discovery that the blacksmith shop on Railroad Accommodation wharf was burning. So promptly, however, were the engines upon the spot, that the flames were arrested before they had made any considerable progress, only a small portion of the roof of the shop having been burned.

Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of Company B, Rutledge Mounted Riflemen and Horse Artillery, held at Coosawhatchie, on the evening of the 6th instant, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, The Almighty in His wisdom, has claimed a first tribute from our Corps, and taken to himself our youthful friend, companion and brother soldier, Private RICHARD YEADON; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the chastening hand that has been so long suspended in mercy over us, we mourn the loss of our comrade, and feel that while our country has been deprived of a gallant defender, a young patriot has gained his reward.

Resolved, That we will cherish a kindly remembrance of our departed brother soldier, and offer our earnest sympathies to his widowed mother.

Captain J. J. MAGEE, Chairman.

S. S. CRITTENDEN, Secretary.

Coosawhatchie, S. C., February 7th, 1864.

The Charleston Mercury.

10 February 1864, 2

ACQUITTED.—We learn, from the *Columbia Guardian*, that Major EMANUEL and has been acquitted by the Department Court on charges of neglect in relation to the Combahee raid in June last.

THE YANKEES PUSHING FOR ROME.—We learn from the *Rome Courier* of the 6th, that a courier arrived in that town Friday with the intelligence that the enemy, estimated at 600 strong, were on Thursday eve at Portersville, four or five miles this side of Lebanon, DeKalb county, Ala. Portersville is forty-five miles from Rome.

SEVERAL THOUSAND of the Yankee prisoners in Richmond will be sent to Americus, Ga., the present week. Captain WINDEN, in charge of the prison post there, has nearly completed his preparations for their reception.

THE YANKEE EXPEDITION IN FLORIDA.—We get the following from the *Savannah Republican* of Tuesday, in reference to the Yankee expedition reported to have landed at Jacksonville:

We learn that an official despatch was received here this morning stating that eighteen Yankee vessels—gunboats and transports—ascended the St. John's River yesterday, and landed a considerable body of troops at Jacksonville. Latest accounts represent them to be advancing in the direction of Lake City, though of this there is some doubt.

One of three objects is contemplated by this movement, which is doubtless the same that has been preparing at Hilton Head for some time past, though it is somewhat strange that none of our coast pickets should have discovered and reported their sailing southward. The enemy may design scouring the State of Florida, if the force, of whose exact number we have no information, should warrant it, and then, by a union with troops from Pensacola, proceed to Mobile and co-operate in the attack on that city. Another hypothesis is, that they contemplate a raid into Southern Georgia, with the belief that it affords a fine field for operations in the destruction of stores, &c. A third, and most probable, conjecture is, that the whole affair is designed as a diversion to draw attention from a more important movement elsewhere.

WHERE THE WHISKEY COMES FROM.—Many persons have been puzzled to know where the Whiskey, which is to be found in every little town and village, comes from. The *Richmond Enquirer* throws light upon the subject. It says:

The Confederate Government has given contracts for the production, on its account, of proof whiskey, to numerous parties, varying in extent from five to fifty thousand gallons per contract. In some instances these contracts are still unfilled, although the parties have power to impress grain for the purpose and have been steadily engaged in the production of whiskey from the date of their contracts. And the secret is this: The contract calls for "proof" whiskey, and if the whiskey is not "proof" it is condemned and thrown back upon the distillers' hand—that is to say, right on the whiskey market, precisely where he wants it to be. The government pays from two to three dollars per gallon for "proof" by the contract; the market pays from twenty-five to eighty, whether proof or not.

11 February 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH DAY.

Our latest accounts from John's Island represent that the enemy's forces which advanced Tuesday morning, have retreated and were being pursued by our troops on Wednesday. Heavy firing was heard in the direction of Haul-Over Bridge Wednesday afternoon, and it was believed that our men had come up with the enemy and were engaging them.

Our loss is reported at between ten and fifteen killed, wounded and missing. The Yankees advanced in overwhelming numbers, and were first met by the Cadet Rangers, Captain M. B. HUMPHRY, who were on picket duty at the time. Notwithstanding his small force, Captain HUMPHRY engaged and skirmished the enemy and kept them in check for some time. He was severely wounded in the thigh and leg, but was safely brought off by his company. The enemy continued to advance until our reinforcements came up, when we succeeded in driving them back. It was tellably reported last evening that our pickets had resumed their original picket post.

An official dispatch from Major JENKINS, John's Island, February 9th, 3 P. M., says: "The enemy in large force advanced into the island nearly to Frigg's. We repulsed their infantry at the draw in Dr. JENKINS' place, about three miles from the Haul-Over. The enemy brought up their artillery and were engaged by a section of the Marion Artillery, which soon silenced their guns. We hope to recover our picket post to-night."

Four Yankee prisoners belonging to the 41st Regiment N. Y. V., were sent over from John's Island, and reached the city last evening. Their names are CHARLES YOUNG, JOHN SMITH, JOSEPH MORRIS and H. RICHARDS. They were not disposed to be communicative, and stated that they were captured on picket duty and knew nothing of the movements. They did not even know the name of the Colonel of their regiment.

We have not as yet been able to obtain a list of our casualties in this affair. The enemy are believed to have suffered heavily; but of the number nothing definitely was known, as they carried off their dead and wounded.

They have been completely foiled in their object, which it is believed was to obtain a lodgment on John's Island, near to the main land, as a base of operations against Fort Pemberton and our batteries on James' Island. The daring and gallantry of Captain HUMPHRY is highly spoken of. He was one of the class in the Citadel Academy that rebelled in June, 1863, with a view to active service, and which formed the company he now commands, called the Cadet Rangers.

Eleven shots were fired at the city during Wednesday, including some four times six shells. Three shots were fired at Fort Sumter Tuesday night, all of which struck. Only four monitors were to be seen Wednesday. The Yankees have placed a large floating derrick in position over the supposed wreck of the *Keokuk*, with the supposed object of raising her. There was no other change in the position and number of vessels in the fleet.

The news from all quarters, far and near, looks tokens early and general movements against our lines and cities, as was to be expected with the opening of a favorable season.

Citizens must remember that a General and an army corps cannot be sent to every point at which it is possible for an attack, or invasion, or foray, to threaten us. All good citizens thus exposed to probable or possible attacks—and the Yankees have learned something about riding and dashing warfare in three years—should be efficiently organized, should provide themselves with the best arms they can get, including brickbats, clubs, hot water, bull dogs, and everything else available, whether in the bush or not, and should establish certain and sufficient modes of prompt communication. We have had enough of disgraceful surprises, by small squads of Yankees, guided by traitors, and riding through villages and towns where the population far outnumbered the raiders. Let there be no more of such, but let the population of all places probably exposed to such predatory incursions—which will be undertaken often merely to destroy or remove provisions, and with no hope of occupation—be promptly organized and prepared, under leaders of approved confidence, with or without commissions, if there is no officer in reach.

If the men in any place of any age do not intend to do, and dare, and fight a little for their homes, and families, and cradles, and corn cribs, let them give notice to the women in time, and be prepared to take the children and silver spoons to a safe place. We have but to show the enemy we are in earnest and will fight him where we can, and annoy and harass him where we cannot meet him openly, and destroy where we cannot remove what would benefit him. Such demonstrations as those from a few small villages even would be worth a great battle and victory.

Above all let there be prompt and stringent measures taken to prevent traitorous communication from and to the enemy, or any suspected residents or neutrals. We have suffered much from this source.

"Speed on the Easy Cross."—We are indebted to the Chief of Staff for the following dispatch, which was too good for General JORDAN or ourselves to keep, and is, therefore, published accordingly:

Pocotaligo, S. C., February 9, 1864.
Brig. Gen. Theo. Jordan, Chief of Staff:

The Beaufort Volunteer Artillery, one hundred and fifty strong, have unanimously re-enlisted for the war.

(Signed) W. S. WALKER,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

No one is surprised at this announcement. Men who have done and suffered as the soldiers of this old corps—for a time commanded by Captain SERRHEN ELLIOTT, now Lieut. Col. Commanding in Fort Sumter—know of but one way of getting out of war—that is by fighting out to death or victory. Who will follow?

Surgeon WILLIAMSON, U. S. N., now attached to C. S. Steamer *Charleston*, at this port, has been just appointed Fleet Surgeon of this station. Surgeon A. M. LYNAM, U. S. N., lately attached to C. S. Steamer *Palmetto State*, has been appointed Fleet Surgeon at Savannah, Ga., and ordered to the fleet fleet there. Assistant Surgeon GIBBS has reported for duty aboard C. S. Steamer *Chickasaw*, within the past week. Any later changes we have not been advised of.

11 February 1864, 1

Our exchanges are busily employed in harping with insidious praise certain classes of our citizenship. We respectfully protest against indiscriminate praise and indiscriminate censure of any class as a class.

Citizenship in a true republic should be not to speak its reverence—like the Christian profession according to St. Paul—without respect to Jews or Gentiles, Barbarian or Scythian. We have good citizens of and from all nationalities and creeds—we suffer, no doubt, from unworthy specimens of all. In one exchange we are told virtually that the Irish have done all the fighting—another is equally confident that the Germans have done the most—another takes up the cudgels for the Scotch—and still another for the Jews—and other for the French, and so on. All classes prominently represented in our richly mixed and composite citizenship, have done well and worthily in great part, but candor compels us to say that every class has offered some black sheep.

There are no better citizens than some of our Confederate citizens of Yankee birth, who, knowing the virtues and the vices of North and South, and having the choice at the opening of the war, have cast in their lot with us.

We desire to say, once for all, and in reply to certain complaints that have been directed against the press generally, and perhaps in some cases against the *Courier*—that in using any class names or epithets, as Irish, Jews, Germans, &c., in any sense of censure or denunciation, we intend only an application to the persons justly obnoxious, and not to the whole class, although for necessity the word is used. A good citizen of any foreign stock should watch with suspicion any editor or orator who undertakes to flatter him, and cater to his prejudices by claiming all the virtue and valor, and an exemption from all evils for any one race.

Such men are hunting for votes or patronage, and the man who will indiscriminately puff the Germans before Germans, will do as much for the Jews before Jews, and so on through the list. We are compelled necessarily to use these designations as descriptive of persons, and if an offender of any kind is denounced or exposed or described as an Irishman or German or Scotchman or Jew, no worthy and intelligent representative of either of these names should needlessly infer a general charge or reproach from a particular fact or instance.

For illustration, we may add that much of the supposed prejudice and calumny against the Jews has arisen from some facts not sufficiently considered. The Jewish population is largely urban and is rarely and sparsely represented in the country settlements.

Hence, in proportion to their whole numbers,

there are more of them than of other classes seen in towns and cities. There is, also, a large proportion about our cities who have never adopted citizenship—there may be of them, as of British and German born subjects, some who were citizens before the war, but, by the facility of a consul and an oath, have reverted to their original allegiance.

From neglect of these considerations many editors and correspondents have asserted either directly or by implication that the number of Jews evading duty or pursuing gainful exemption, was larger than of other classes. We confidently deny the fact, and challenge a reference to the rolls—referring, of course, to Jews who had been or become citizens. We believe on a fair examination it will be found that the Jews can challenge comparison with the best represented class of citizens in their quota of contributions in men and money to the war. They certainly deserve special praise for the fact that few, if any, of the families of their faith ~~the vast majority~~ of gentle Christians who could learn useful lessons for Church and State, and household families, in the mode in which the Moslem code of relief has been enforced. It has happened, however, from the fact of Jews being found chiefly in cities that reporters and item hunters, and correspondents who thought every body else should be in the war, have sometimes seen at large more Jews than of any other class relatively together.

A word of explanation may be timely, also as to the term "Yankee," now used by many as the convenient descriptive term for our foe.

We never use it—and we believe we may speak for others—with any intention of reproach on account of the mere fact or place of birth in New England or any Northern State. We gratefully admit, as before stated, that Charleston, the State, and the South, have approved and enjoyed the services and affections of many citizens of Northern birth. Yet for want of better or more appropriate terms, we are often compelled to use "Yankee" as designating specially our foe in the field and those at home who instigate and support the armies organized against us. Some exchanges, with an affectation of courtesy, use the term "Federal"—a gross misnomer and abuse of a term once honorable.

The words "American" and "United States" are unsuitable as adjective prefixes, and therefore the word Yankee is often used from necessity or convention without any reproachful reference to birth, as such, but to character, motives and conduct. It was almost adopted abroad as a designation for all citizens of the United States, as they stood. To protest against this extension of the term is one object, we and many agreeing with us have in applying it distinctively and specifically to the people and armies of the United States, as now arrayed against us.

The Charleston Courier.

11 February 1864, 1

Correspondence of the Courier.

Greenville, S. C. February 7, 1864.

Being in good traveling order, I was shipped "right-side-up" at Charleston in a train, the passengers of which had the good fortune to be under the guardianship of the bland and courteous Conductor Crook. From his hands I was transferred to the keeping of Conductors Isaac and Moxlock, of the Greenville and Columbia Rail Road, who deposited me safely at the Mansion House in this place last evening, just after the arrival of a courier, announcing the incursion of about six hundred mounted Yankee infantry, with two pieces of artillery, who had advanced as far as Franklin, N. C., only 75 miles distant, as is supposed from Sayersville, near Knoxville, Tenn.

Of course, in the quiet town of Greenville, this piece of intelligence brought by a courier to the Commandant of this post, Major J. D. Ashmore, created no little stir, and soon preparations were on foot to put the place and people in a proper state of defence. Up to a late hour of the night the same commotion was perceptible, and it was surmised that before the dawn of day the alarm bell would be the tocsin summoning the militia to arms. But the morning came, and with it the rumor brought by a passenger from Asheville, who had arrived by the stage after midnight, that the Yankee raiders were on the retreat from Franklin.

The order from the commandant of the post to send forward a reconnoitering force was, however, carried out, and at this moment the Boykin Rangers, a corps of finely mounted men, and well armed with Olin's patent carbines, are now in view in front of my window awaiting marching orders.

While here in close proximity to the mountains, and at an elevation of about 1000 feet above you, bringing to view scenes of every day life, I cannot refrain from calling to mind the labors of your sanctum, where, owing to the war, you are struggling under a combination of difficulties in the publication of your "map of busy life;" and when I left besieged Charleston I expected to be here dancing attendance on "May please your honor and gentlemen of the jury," with all the dignity and gravity of a witness in the case of an alleged fraud perpetrated against the plaintiff, the Postoffice Department of the Confederate States, by the defendant, Assistant Postmaster Thurston—the first instance of the kind in the primitive days of the Confederacy; but the case has, owing to the absence of some of the witnesses, been postponed to the August term of the court.

The action above referred to has been brought against the defendant by Col. Word, of Richmond, and now Major J. D. Ashmore, then one of the special mail agents of the Department at Richmond. Mr. John Heart, everybody's friend, who is now the Major's successor, is by no means a sluggard in the discharge of his duties; indeed, I can truly say, tardiness holds no hiding place in his composition, as he is prompt to act in all instances of neglect or more serious misdemeanors.

I herewith append three dispatches which Maj. Ashmore has kindly permitted me to copy, so that your readers can form their own views as to the extent of the raid on the borders of this State by the Yankees.

GULIELMUS.

11 February 1864, 1

President DAVIS' body servant has arrived in Washington, and has had interviews with HALLECK and the Secretary of War. A letter says:

He is a full negro, named Jim Dennison, otherwise "Pemberton," who has been for nearly twenty years personal body servant of Jefferson Davis, and is well known as such by the old residents of this city. He only arrived this morning, and brings news of the most important character, though it all comes in the form of strong incidents, such as a servant waiting at table would naturally pick up. Of the domestic menage of Mr. Davis, his pictures are very full.

The Charleston Mercury.

11 February 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH DAY.

The great topic of interest in our community yesterday was the enemy's raid on John's Island, and no little anxiety was manifested to obtain later intelligence from the scenes of action. The additional news thus far received, though meagre in details, is of a gratifying character.

A despatch from Major JENKINS, dated John's Island, Tuesday, February 9, 3 p. m., says:

"The enemy, in large force, advanced into the Island, nearly up to FURR'S. We repulsed their infantry at the Draw, in Dr. JENKINS' place, about three miles from the Haulover Bridge. The enemy brought up his artillery, which was engaged by a section of the Marion Artillery, who soon silenced the Yankee guns. We hope to recover our picket post to-night."

Our loss in this affair thus far is reported to have been between ten and fifteen killed and wounded. We have no account of the enemy's loss. Four prisoners from John's Island were brought to the city last evening. They belonged to the 1st New York Regiment, and were on picket duty when captured. They seem to have little to communicate, and say that they had only been three months in the Yankee service.

The latest intelligence received yesterday was that the enemy had retreated, and that our troops were then in pursuit. No further particulars were given.

Eleven shots were thrown from Morris Island at the city yesterday. Some of these were fired with time fuses; and burst high in the air.

During Tuesday night the enemy fired three shots at Fort Sumter, all of which struck. Only four Mortars were in sight yesterday.

WE HAVE RECEIVED ten dollars, for Free Market, from CHARLES PRUKINS, Esq., Camden, S. C.

REAL ESTATE.—Capitalists should not neglect to attend the heavy sale of real estate, this day, by Mr. JOHN S. RIGGS. See his auction notices.

FIRE.—About 3 o'clock Wednesday morning a fire broke out in the kitchen in rear of the dwelling of Mr. ROSS SPRIGG, No. 533 King street, owned by Mr. H. A. DUG. The flames were checked without having done any damage, further than the partial destruction of the roof of the kitchen.

THE PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT of Messrs. EVANS & COGSWELL, Columbia, is now ready to execute every species of printing and publishing on a large scale. We would direct attention to their advertisement, with the announcement of the new books they now have ready for sale. We anticipate much pleasure in the perusal of the reprint of "Phillip"—the last novel of the lamented THACKERAY. In alluding to this enterprising house, we may remark that we are indebted to its teeming presses for nearly every book of importance and of respectable typographical appearance that has been published in the South since the war began.

RE ENLISTMENT OF THE BEAUFORT ARTILLERY.—The following despatch has been received at Headquarters:

POCOTALIGO, S. C., February 9,

Brigadier-General Thomas Jordan, Chief of Staff: The Beaufort Volunteer Artillery, one hundred and fifty (150) strong, have unanimously re-enlisted, yesterday, for the war.

(Signed) W. S. WALKER,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

12 February 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH DAY.

Very heavy and rapid firing was heard Thursday in the direction of John's Island, and a great many rumors of a contradictory character were in circulation of another fight having taken place, but no definite intelligence of the day's operations had been received up to the hour of writing at ten o'clock Thursday evening.

A dispatch from Gen. WISE, dated Signal Station, February 10, received in the city at 5.45 P. M., stated that our troops had met the enemy two miles below in force of two thousand strong. It was also stated that the enemy appeared to be shelling Legareville.

Major JENKINS reports that at half past four Wednesday afternoon, he commenced moving on the enemy, but did not encounter them until within a mile of Haul-Over cut, where he met and dispersed their picket, which was a very strong one. After a furious fire of a few minutes, they scattered like a covey of partridges, running in every direction. Three of them ran into Capt. HUNTER's encampment and were taken prisoners. Upon our return another prisoner was taken in the field. The enemy had obstructed the road which was confined on both sides by a ditch and a dam. In attempting to remove the obstructions the enemy opened fire on our troops, which was returned by us with the result above stated.

Our men afterwards kept up the pursuit and skirmished with the enemy until night, when our forces were withdrawn to the line from which the enemy had been repulsed, leaving videttes set in advance, and our men, who had been fighting since six in the morning, allowed to rest. Our casualties are reported as surprisingly small, but no particulars as to names, &c., have yet reached us. Several of the enemy were seen to be carried off. The enemy was fully two thousand strong. They deployed as skirmishers at regular intervals from Bohicket Creek across HOPKINSON'S field and half way across the adjoining place over a mile, supported by two bodies of troops in columns.

We attacked their advance repeatedly, but the enemy extending their line, we fell back to a better position, disputing every inch of ground.

The prisoners taken vary in their account of the forces engaged on their side, reporting it from two regiments and four guns to three brigades and twenty guns. One of the prisoners also stated that reinforcements were to arrive on Tuesday night.

The enemy continue to shell the city. During Thursday some ten shells were thrown—several of them with time fuses. We have heard of no casualties, and the damage is very trifling.

Worthy of Imitation.—In this age of money loving, and money getting, it is pleasant to chronicle generous acts. The Honorable CHARLES MACBETH, Mayor of this city, has recently furnished from his plantation, for gratuitous distribution to soldiers' families, and the poor of Charleston, some fifteen thousand dollars worth of provisions. His entire salary as Mayor has also been expended in sending money for the relief of his son, Capt. J. RAVENEL MACBETH, who is now a prisoner of war at the North. This is the time for those who are blessed with this world's goods, to lend a helping hand to the poor, and needy, or the captive.

12 February 1864, 2

OFFICE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMP'Y,

CHARLESTON, February 12, 1864.

MUCH COMPLAINT BEING MADE OF THE delays by this Company in forwarding Merchandise, I am instructed to advertise that the Rules of the Company require that Government packages shall take precedence over all others, and next in order packages forwarded by friends or Associations to officers and soldiers in the field or hospitals. The observance of this rule, together with limited facilities for transportation, necessarily cause delay in the forwarding of packages for merchants and others.

W. T. J. O. WOODWARD, Agent.

February 12

1mo

OFFICE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMP'Y,

AUGUSTA, GA., February 10, 1864.

LEGAL NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL concerned that persons who ship packages containing Spirits, Wines or Cordials, without informing our Agent of the fact, will not be entitled to nor will they receive the benefit of valuation.

Spirits, Wines or Cordials will not be forwarded by this Company except under special contract.

J. H. SHULSB,

Superintendent and Acting President.

W. T. J. O. WOODWARD, Agent,

February 12

1mo

Charleston, S. C.

The Charleston Mercury.

12 February 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH DAY.

The events transpiring upon John's Island continued to be the all-absorbing subject of inquiry and speculation in the city on Thursday. During the day some firing was heard in that direction and a number of wild rumors were soon in circulation, to which, as they are not confirmed by any official advices, we are not inclined to attach much importance.

The latest trustworthy intelligence that we have in regard to the state of affairs on John's Island is up to nightfall on Wednesday. On that day the enemy appeared to be shelling Legareville. About half-past four o'clock in the afternoon our advance, under Major JENKINS, moved against the enemy, but did not encounter him, until within a mile of Haulover Cut, where a strong picket force disputed our further advance. At this point, the road, which was flanked on either side by a ditch and a dam, had been obstructed by the Yankees. On our attempting to remove their obstructions they opened a furious fire upon our men, which was returned with spirit and determination. The contest, though sharp, was of short duration. In a few minutes the enemy's line broke under our vigorous fire, and scattered in the utmost confusion and in every direction. Three of the terrified Yankees ran straightway into Captain HUMPHREY'S encampment and, with a fourth, who had straggled into a neighboring field, were made prisoners. They are the same whose arrival in the city was noticed in yesterday's issue.

No report of casualties, official or otherwise, has yet been received; but the loss on our side is represented to have been surprisingly small. Several of the enemy were seen to fall and be carried off during the progress of the fight. From the contradictory accounts given by the prisoners nothing whatever can be learned in regard to the enemy's strength. Their statements, on this subject, vary very widely, some of them declaring that their force on John's Island was three brigades, with twenty pieces of artillery, while others say that they had but two regiments and two guns. It has, however, been ascertained beyond a doubt that the real strength of the Yankees on the Island is about two thousand men.

Since our last report the Morris Island batteries have kept up a desultory fire upon the city—averaging about one shell per hour, and using time fuses.

By reference to another column of to day's issue it will be seen that the Yankee papers admit that "the Siege of Charleston is substantially raised!"

The Charleston Mercury.

12 February 1864, 2

GERMAN FIRE ENGINE COMPANY.—At the twenty-sixth anniversary meeting of the German Fire Engine Company, held February 10, 1864, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

A. STEMMERMANN, President.
JOHN D. ZERBST, Vice President.
JOHN BRUNS, First Director
JOHN H. SCHNEPER, Second Director.
CHARLES BERRJE, Third Director.
JOHN BOHS, Fourth Director.
JOHN C. WOHLERS, Secretary.
JOHN H. WREDE, Treasurer.
B. SAHLMANN, First Axman.
JOHN O. OTJEN, Second Axman.

OBITUARY.

DIED, at Cheraw, on Sunday, 20th of December, 1863, Mrs. JANET MACFARLAN, relict of ROBERT MACFARLAN, Esq., late merchant of Greenock, Scotland—aged 81 years.

The Charleston Courier.

13 February 1864, 1

Stage of Charleston.

TWO HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH DAY.

Our citizens were aroused from their slumbers about two o'clock Friday morning, by what was at first believed to be a general engagement. The cannonading was terrific. The flashes of the guns lighting up the whole horizon, the bursting of shell in the clear atmosphere, and the whizzing of shot, rendered the scene one of awful sublimity. Various speculations were entertained as to the cause of the firing, when it was discovered that all our batteries on James' and Sullivan's Islands, as well as those in the harbor, had simultaneously opened fire on Morris' Island. The enemy made no reply, doubtless owing to the hot fire keeping them close under cover.

The cannonading was kept up for an hour and a half with rifled and mortar shells, mostly the latter. The practice of our batteries was splendid, and is believed to have been the most effective of the siege, nearly every exploding immediately over the enemy's batteries, demolishing the Yankee calcium light at Cumming's Point, and knocking down the flag staff at Battery Gregg.

Between three and four o'clock, soon after our harbor batteries had ceased firing, rapid and heavy artillery firing, seemingly with field pieces, was heard in the direction of John's Island. It was reported that a fight was going on between our own and the enemy's forces, the latter having been, it is believed, largely reinforced. No details of this affair were received by us last evening. As will be seen in our telegraphic columns, however, General Wisx has driven the enemy to their gunboats and was still in pursuit.

A dispatch from Gen. Wisx, dated at FRIPP'S, John's Island, at six P. M. of the 11th, reports that the enemy came up in force, when we opened fire upon them at twenty five minutes past

three o'clock. The enemy ceased firing at forty minutes past five o'clock and retreated, with our cavalry in pursuit. They left some wreck behind of small arms and disabled horses. In this engagement we lost none killed. One man severely and another slightly wounded, and one missing, are reported as the total number of casualties.

A Yankee prisoner captured reports the enemy's force consisted of two brigades, one of them commanded by a Colonel, with six pieces of artillery. He says they started last Saturday night, coming up by the way of the Klawah, and landed on Johnson's Island. Of the forces engaged he seemed to know very little, but mentions the 41st New York, 127th and 74th Pennsylvania, the former commanded by Col. VAN GILSIE; one or two Ohio regiments, one of them the 85th, and the 70th Connecticut. The 41st, to which he belongs, has been stationed on Folly Island.

The following are the casualties in the Cadet Rangers, Capt. M. B. HUMPHREY: Captain HUMPHREY, wounded in the foot and leg; Lieut. DOZIER, missing; Sergeant DUTARD, supposed to be killed; Corporal McDOWELL, missing; Corporal APPLEBY, Privates BRUNNON and LONG, wounded. Private H. WALVOLK, of the Stone Scouts, severely in the neck. Capt. TENNENT, of the 89th Virginia, was wounded and is missing. Private PRESSLEY, of the 25th S. C. V., was severely wounded in the hand during the shelling of Secessionville Wednesday by the enemy.

A great many of the Yankee tents on Morris' Island, it is reported, have disappeared suddenly. All the steamers in Lighthouse Inlet have also disappeared, leaving nothing there but supply and other schooners.

Only four shots were fired upon the city Thursday night. One shot was also fired at Fort Sumter Thursday night and missed.

There was no other news of interest.

The Charleston Courier.

13 February 1864, 2

NINETY DOLLARS REWARD.—UNION-
FEDERATE STATES ENGINEER DEPART-
MENT S. C., CHARLESTON, S. C., FEBRUARY 12, 1864.
Deserted from Engineer-Service in this City: J. B.
SHARRIDAN, WM. ROTHERY, and OWEN SMITH,
Enrolled Observers.
THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD will be paid for the
delivery of each of the above named Deserters at this
Office, to the Provost-Marshal, or in Jail in this City.
Officers, Contractors or other persons are informed
not to employ them, and requested to give informa-
tion concerning them. WM. H. KUHOLZ,
Major and Chief Engineer S. C.
February 12

The Charleston Mercury.

13 February 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—TWO HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH DAY.

Our accounts from John's Island are still meagre and indefinite. Enough is known, however, to enable us to assure our readers that all goes well in that quarter. Despatches were received yesterday from General Wise to the effect that he had followed the enemy closely as far as FRIPP'S place, and was still pursuing them. The following casualties are reported:

Captain M. B. HUMPHRIES, Cadet Rangers, wounded in foot and leg.

Lieut. DOZIER, Cadet Rangers, missing (probably captured).

Surgeon DUTARD, supposed to have been killed.

Corporal MCDOWELL, Cadet Rangers, missing (probably captured).

Corporal PHILIP, Cadet Rangers, wounded.

Private BRUNNON, Cadet Rangers, wounded.

Private LONG, Cadet Rangers, wounded.

Private WALPOLE, Stono Scouts, severely wounded in the neck.

Capt. TENNENT, 9th Virginia Infantry, wounded and missing.

The prisoners we have taken now represent that the Yankee force on John's Island consists of two brigades, one of which is commanded by a Colonel, with six pieces of artillery. Amongst the regiments named as participating in the expedition are the 41st New York, 74th and 127th Pennsylvania, and one or two Ohio regiments. They landed on John's Island after having been brought up the Klawah River in transports.

The bombardment from Morris Island languishes. Since our last report only four shells have been thrown at the city, and one at Fort Sumter.

About two o'clock, on Friday morning, our batteries opened a general and simultaneous fire upon Morris Island. For two hours the roar of the heavy ordnance was incessant, and the spectacle was a grand one. Of course nothing is known, so far, as to the result of this sudden and singular cannonade.

15 February 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY.
 No news of importance has transpired since Saturday except the report that the enemy was evacuating John's Island. Another report states that the Yankees, reported to be about eight regiments, were at Haul-Over-Ori, their pickets extending to Jenkins' place, about one mile in advance. The enemy's gunboats in the Kiawah were also reported engaged, for a short time Friday afternoon, shelling John's Island. The enemy was also reported busy moving about from Folly Island to Coles' Island. An unusual number of large camp fires have been lately observed on both these islands, built, it is believed, for purposes of deception. An opinion prevails among some that but very few Yankee troops are now in this department.

The bodies of Sergeant DUTART and Corporal McDOWELL, of the Cadet Rangers, the former reported in Saturday's paper killed, and the latter missing, were brought to the city Saturday. Corporal McDOWELL was a regular graduate of the Citadel Academy.

A Yankee deserter, who was brought to the city Saturday, says the General commanding the expedition on John's Island, had his horse shot under him, and the General himself was severely wounded in the foot.

He was very anxious to know his fate. He stated that he was one of five hundred new recruits (conscripts) lately sent from New York to South Carolina, and that nearly every one of the others refused to fight in the engagement on John's Island. The deserter is a German, could not speak English, and said the only order he knew was to "fight face." During the confusion, caused by our heavy bombardment Friday morning, he managed to make his escape.

A correspondent of the Courier sends us the following interesting account of the late operations on John's Island:

CHURCH FLATS, February 13, 1864.

Editors Courier:—On Tuesday last the second section of the Marion Artillery and Tabb's Virginia Regiment, received marching orders for John's Island, at the lower end of which fighting had occurred that morning with a large Yankee force, quite out numbering our own. The skirmishing of the next day resulted in our retreat, in consequence of an attempted flank movement on our left. The enemy not pursuing we fell back in good order to the line of defence occupied by our troops in the first engagement of the day before, one of the series of extensive fields to the left of the road, and about six hundred yards beyond Frapp's house, now the Headquarters of Major Jenkins. Here our final position was taken; and to this point the Yankees cautiously but steadily advanced. The ground was well chosen, the clearings of that neighborhood being large and the undulations being gradual, thus well adapting it to the requirements of artillery practice, while at wide intervals, heavy embankments, one of the few vestiges of agricultural industry, afforded excellent cover for the infantry supports. Not until the afternoon of the next day, however, did the enemy approach near enough, that is, from eight to thirteen hundred yards, for us to open with any certainty of execution. The first gun was fired about half-past three, and both of our batteries—the Marion and Inglis—were soon hotly engaged, do-

living shot and shell in various directions as the enemy showed himself by the smoke of his guns or the glitter of his bayonets, straight ahead, or obliquely across the plain, or to the right of the road, where, besides along the edge of the plain, foremost confronting us, his artillery were posted. These did not reply immediately; when they did, however, their range was good; yet, besides a few slight wounds, there was no injury sustained by our men, though there were many narrow escapes. One of the exceptions to our general good fortune was the case of a picket, who was wounded by a missile that pierced the bank behind which he lay. The enemy's fire, though brisk, was not of long duration, ceasing in about thirty minutes, and if, at this juncture, Colquitt's Brigade, which had recently arrived, had been ordered forward on our left and turned the enemy's tactics of the previous day upon himself, a certain rout (as in so many other instances of this war) might have terminated in a certain capture. The men were willing, but Gen. Wise refused to give the order. On the site of the enemy's batteries four bodies were found and one grave, besides two wounded horses and various trophies, such as knapsacks, muskets, bayonets, &c, and various evidences of the warmth of the reception given the invaders. As to what they naturally thought we would do and ought to have done, the tremendous discharges of their gunboats about four o'clock next morning are sufficient proof; but we were then guilty of sleeping on the scene of our operations. The cavalry went after them but never caught them. A prisoner whom they took says that the panic caused by our fire was such that officers threatened to shoot their own men. I send you a letter taken from the body of what may have been a young Irishman, whose blood it bears. Newburgh is a flourishing town on the Hudson.

Thus ends our John's Island expedition of four days' continuance, and farewell for a while again to fasting, fatigue and diet. R. Z. M.

Fatal Stabbing Case.—Coroner WHITING on Saturday held an inquest at a house Northeast corner of Washington and Charlotte streets, upon the body of Private FELIX L. KING, a member of Captain SKINNER'S Cavalry Company. A post mortem examination was made by Dr. S. O. BROWN. There were two wounds upon the body, one upon the face with some effusion of blood, inflicted by some blunt instrument, and another under the right arm, inflicted with a knife, running along the border of the muscle, about an inch and a half in length, extending upwards and backwards to the distance of about three inches, separating the blood vessels and nerves, and passing through the axillary space, causing death in about ten or fifteen minutes. The deceased was from Clarendon.

A young man named JOHN W. WHITE, scarcely seventeen years of age, is charged with the stabbing, and JAMES ROBINSON, JOHN LANEGAN and A. QUINLEY have been arrested as accessories.

The parties have all been committed to jail.—As the circumstances of the case will probably undergo investigation before the Court now sitting, we forbear giving particulars.

The Jury rendered the following verdict: "That the deceased, FELIX L. KING, came to his death by a wound inflicted in the right side immediately under the arm with a sharp instrument, on the morning of the 13th of February, 1864, at about one o'clock A. M.; that said sharp instrument was in the hand of JOHN W. WHITE, and that JAMES ROBINSON, JOHN LANEGAN and A. QUINLEY were accessories to the fact."

The Charleston Mercury.

15 February 1864, 1

REPULSE OF THE ENEMY IN FLORIDA.

We get from the Savannah News some further particulars of the skirmish near Baldwin, the repulse of the enemy, and their retreat on Sanderson;

On Monday night the Yankee cavalry, estimated at five to seven hundred, advanced on Camp Finegan, which is about thirteen miles from Baldwin. Our pickets seeing the enemy advance, went in and reported. Our troops were soon drawn up in line, but before they could move off, were flanked right and left, and about one hundred and fifty of them captured. The movement of the enemy was so sudden that they came within four hundred yards of our camp before they were discovered.

We had at Camp Finegan some infantry, artillery, and two companies of cavalry. The greater portion of the cavalry made good their escape. The two batteries of artillery were lost with the horses, wagons, and all other camp property. Captain Joseph L. Dunham's battery saved all their horses, but lost their guns, Captain D., was not with his command, being sick and off duty.

On Tuesday morning the Yankee cavalry advanced on Baldwin, and thence to Sanderson, where a skirmish took place. On Wednesday morning the enemy advanced to within four miles of Lake City, where Gen. Finegan had formed his troops in line of battle. A brisk fight took place, which lasted several hours, when the enemy was repulsed, and retreated to Sanderson.

It was reported that in this fight we lost ten men killed and a number wounded. The loss of the enemy is not known.

Col. McCormick is among the captured, also second Sergeant James King, together with all the members of his corps. This company had lately been formed in Marion county, Florida.

We are told that the steamer St. Mary was not burnt, as reported, but that she was sunk in seventeen feet water. The St. Mary was loaded with a cargo of cotton and turpentine. A large portion of her cotton was taken out and placed on shore, where it was burnt.

A large number of negroes have been captured by the enemy and carried off. Their cavalry alone advanced, and it is supposed that they have fallen back on their infantry supports.

There are but four Yankee gunboats at Jacksonville, the transports having left, as is supposed for the purpose of bringing additional reinforcements.

At Sanderson the enemy destroyed in one warehouse, upwards of 3000 bushels of corn, a quantity of bacon, &c., and burnt the greater portion of the village.

It is gratifying to know that the vandals have been finally driven back from Lake City, but from all we can learn, their advance from Jacksonville was very nearly bordering on a disgraceful surprise. It is painful to reflect that even one hundred and fifty prisoners have fallen into the enemy's hands, who by proper vigilance might have escaped. It is impossible all ways to prevent repulse or defeat, but in the vocabulary of the true soldier there should be no such word as "surprised."

The Charleston Mercury.

15 February 1864, 2

THE RE-ENLISTMENTS.

CAMP OF BEAUFORT VOL. ARTILLERY, }
February 8th, 1864. }

At a meeting of the Beaufort Volunteer Artillery, held this day, it was unanimously—

Resolved, Whereas a nation of fanatics is still seeking the destruction of our liberties, and yet remains to be expelled from the sacred soil of our country, therefore,

Resolved, That it is a duty we owe, alike to ourselves and to the memory of the noble dead, who have fallen in our defence, to meet the foe readily and never to return to the homes we love until they shall have been driven from our borders.

Resolved, That we will, at the expiration of our present term of service, re-enlist for the war, however long it may last.

E. B. CUTHBERT, Chairman.

S. T. BAKER, Secretary.

(By Telegraph.)

POC TALIGO, February 13, 1864.

To Brigadier-General Thomas Jordan,

Chief of Staff:

Captain Depass telegraphs: "The whole of my company (Company G, Palmetto Battalion Light Artillery) have re-enlisted for the war unconditionally; one hundred and forty (140) strong."

(Signed)

W. S. WALKER,
Brigadier-General.

A CORONER'S INQUEST was held on Saturday morning, at the northeast corner of Charlotte and Washington streets, upon the body of Private FELIX L. KING, of Clarendon District, a member of Capt. SKINNER'S Cavalry Company. A *post mortem* examination was made by Dr. S. C. BROWN. There were two wounds upon the body, one on the face, inflicted by some blunt instrument, and another under the right arm, inflicted with a knife, causing death, in ten or fifteen minutes. The Jury rendered the following verdict: "That FELIX L. KING came to his death by a wound inflicted in the right side, immediately under the arm, with a sharp instrument, on the morning of the 13th February, 1864, at about one o'clock; that said sharp instrument was in the hands of JOHN W. WHITE, and that JAMES ROBINSON, JOHN LANNEGAN and RUDOLPH H. QUINBY were accessory to the fact." Sergeants MITCHELL and MCPHERSON, of the Police force, soon succeeded in effecting the arrest of the four parties named, and they are now lodged in Jail.

From the evidence adduced before the Coroner's Jury, it appears that there was a social gathering at the dwelling referred to above on the night of the 12th; and about an hour after midnight the four parties implicated made their appearance and entered the house unbidden. KING, who was one of the guests, was requested by his hostess to rid her of the intruders. This he endeavored to do, remonstrating with them, and telling them that they were disturbing the quiet of a private house. Thereupon they withdrew; but, on reaching the door, bantered KING to come after them. He went, but, on reaching the door, was struck in the face by a pair of brass knuckles, and, turning to go back, received the fatal stab. The affair being now in the hands of the officers of justice, we forbear comment.

The Charleston Mercury.

15 February 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIRST DAY.

The siege, unquestionably, drags. All is quiet at Fort Sumter, and the bombardment of the city has substantially ceased.

For several nights past the Yankees have been quite busy between Folly and Cole's Islands, keeping up a large number of camp fires. It is supposed that their purpose is to multiply their numbers in the eyes of the simple minded rebels. On Morris Island the enemy seems to have enough to do in repairing the damages caused by the furious bombardment to, which their works on the sites of Wagner and Gregg were subjected a few nights ago.

The position of the fleet is about the same as usual.

THE NEWS FROM JOHN'S ISLAND—PARTICULARS OF THE FIGHTING.

Amidst the many conflicting statements and rumors which, for the last three days, have been afloat in the city in regard to the recent events on John's Island, our readers will, doubtless, be glad to have a plain and brief, but, we think, correct narrative of the enemy's advance, reception and retreat:

On Tuesday, the 9th instant, the enemy, passing from Folly to Kiawah Island, crossed to Seabrook Island, and over the Haulover, attacking Major JENKINS' pickets at that point, killing and capturing several. They approached in force; Major JENKINS had but about 150 men to meet them—the Cadet Rangers, under Captain HUMPHREYS; the Rebel Troop, under Captain SEABROOK; one company of infantry, Captain JENNETT's of the 59th Virginia Volunteers; the Stono Scouts, under Sergeant JERVEY, and SULLIVAN's Troop of the South Carolina Cavalry. This small, but gallant band kept the enemy in check all day, losing not more than three miles of ground, and about nightfall drove the enemy partly back. All of these men, under their brave and skillful commander, Major JENKINS, one of the most sterling men in the State, behaved admirably. HUMPHREYS, JENNETT and SEABROOK, distinguished themselves for gallantry and daring, which made the enemy doubt our numbers, until they discovered that we were not supported. Major JENKINS sent for reinforcements. The couriers reached Adam's Run by half-past twelve, p. m. Colonels TABB, from Church Flats, and PAGE, from John's Island Ferry, were on the ground that night and Wednesday morning; and on Wednesday evening Gen. WISE arrived, finding PAGE and JENKINS scouting the foe within a mile of the Haulover. The Yankees strength was estimated at 2000, with six pieces of artillery; while our force, up to that time, numbered but

550, with four pieces. A volley or two had been discharged, when Gen. WISE came up. Immediately the enemy were seen massing on our left flank and threatening to turn our position by getting the Mallet Hall Road. Our position had been saved by our infantry beating the Yankees in a race for it, but they outflanked us, so that Gen. WISE ordered our forces to fall back to the Cocked Hat, on the Bohickett Road, and then selected his position just above the upper fork.

All was quiet Wednesday night, and by the next morning (Thursday, the 11th) our forces had increased to 1050 infantry. The enemy were soon reported advancing, and by 3 p. m. they came up to our front. Just at this moment Gen. COLQUITT reinforced us with 900 men. At 3.25 p. m. we opened upon the enemy with six pieces, the Marion battery and one section of CHARLES' at about three-quarters of a mile distance. The enemy replied with three pieces, Parrott's and Blakely's. They ceased firing at forty minutes past five p. m., and retreated rapidly, leaving some of their dead. Four bodies were found on the ground. General WISE' men were too rest-broken and fatigued to follow them. The enemy retired in confusion to Haulover, burnt the Seabrook houses there, and before day crossed back to Kiawah, burning the bridge behind them.

Major JENKINS lost about twelve men killed wounded and missing; JENNETT's Company about four on Tuesday. We captured four prisoners on that day. On Thursday we had two wounded, none killed or missing. The enemy lost on Thursday six killed and seven wounded that we know of; but doubtless there were more. A prisoner taken on that day says, one of the Yankee Generals lost a leg and his horse. At Haulover the enemy left ammunition, canteens, oil cloths and some provisions. They had thrown up a redoubt and had several hundred yards of breastworks made of improved rice dams.

The despatches received at Headquarters here late Friday night produced the impression that the enemy had not only quitted the Island, but had given up the expedition; but the latest accounts that reach us are conflicting on this point. One report says that the Yankee pickets were at Jenkins' place on Saturday, about a mile from Haulover, while their main body (stated to be 3000 strong—an exaggeration, probably), was still at Haulover. Another report is to the effect that they are evacuating John's Island. Their gunboats have been shelling the Island for two days past. Our troops, however, are in good condition, and confident and our wary officers will not fail to provide a warm greeting for the foe, whenever and wherever he may appear.

16 February 1864, 1

Stage of Charleston.

TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND DAY.

Very heavy firing, lasting several hours, was heard in the direction of Stono Monday, which was reported to be the enemy's gunboats shelling John's Island. We have heard of no casualties.

The enemy again opened on the city about nine o'clock Sunday night, and fired twenty-two shots, with very little effect.

Three shots were fired at Fort Sumter Sunday, all of which struck. As the flag was being lowered Sunday evening a shot was fired which cut off the flag staff near the top.

The number of vessels inside the Bar, including the *Ironsides* and four *Monitors*, remain about as usual.

Stop Thief.—Some bold thief on Saturday evening entered the yard attached to the Provost Marshal's Office, on Hudson-street, and carried off a handsome saddle belonging to Lieutenant SIMLER, Assistant Provost Marshal. A reward of fifty dollars is offered for the return of the saddle, and no questions asked.

From the 17th Regiment, S. C. V.—Sullivan's Island, S. C., January 24, 1864.—Our health has been unusually good here, first rate water, and the "dieting system" established by our Commissaries has placed the Surgeon in pretty much the same condition with Othello as to occupation. The morale of our regiment was never in a better condition—augmenting in numbers every day, they never betray by their looks the evil treatment they receive from those who have been appointed to provide for them. Day after day passes without a meat ration, but, on the soil of their native State, no murmur will escape their lips, although they are well satisfied that the Commissaries are every day enjoying a sumptuous repast of the finest potatoes, choicest beef and bacon, and not sparing altogether, that which has been drawn by them for "the hospital," but which seldom reaches it, such as the best Rio coffee, sugar, tea, &c. Like "angel visits," we get a little beef now and then. The boys account for its failure to come in this way: "At the slaughter pen the butchers have a pole raised eight inches from the ground; all beoves able to cross that pole without falling, are reserved for the future, but any unable to cross without falling are immediately killed and sent over; those that cross safely are driven over the pole each succeeding day until unable to cross, when they are forwarded forth with to us."

[Correspondence, Yorkville Herald.

LEGARE'S POINT,

James' Island, February 16, 1864. }

Editors Courier.—A meeting of the officers and men of Artillery Section No. 2, (Maj. CAMPBELL'S command,) was held at Battery Tajum on the 13th inst., for the purpose of giving some expression of their views on the subject of re-volunteering for the war. Major CAMPBELL was called to the Chair, and Sergeant FOSTER, of Company I, Palmetto Battalion Light Artillery, appointed Secretary.

The Chairman addressed the meeting and expressed its object, after which Capt. HOLTZOLAW, Company H, Palmetto Battalion Light Artillery, offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the Confederacy now requires the services of all its citizens, and as every patriot should respond promptly to the call, in order to redeem our country from the most detestable bondage, and as the cause for which we are struggling is richly worth all the sacrifices we can make, and is far above all merely personal considerations, therefore;

Resolved, That, having ourselves volunteered unconditionally for the war, we take this occasion to express our satisfaction at having done so, and call upon our brother soldiers of this Department to respond promptly to the call of the Commanding General, and re-volunteer for the war, in honorable rivalry of our brethren now facing the enemy in Virginia, Tennessee and Georgia.

Resolved.—That though we are anxious for peace and a return to our homes; we will never consent that this war shall end short of the complete establishment of the independence of our country.

Resolved. That in our deliberate judgment all the hardships of war and death itself are far preferable to Yankee subjugation.

It was also resolved that these proceedings be published in the Charleston Courier and Mercury, and a copy sent to the Commanding General.

R. J. FOSTER, Secretary.

16 February 1864, 1

"An Israelite Loved."

The faithful and attentive steward of the *Wayside Home*—who will never come to grief if the wishes and prayers of the soldiers prevail—was more delighted than surprised on receiving lately a notice of the consignment of forty sacks of flour, a donation for the *Wayside Home*, from BENJ. MORDECAI, now of Columbia. Mr. MORDECAI was a friend and active promoter of the *Wayside Home* at and from its commencement, and has given proofs of his zeal and liberality in previous donations.

He was also one of the most active and diligent founders—we believe in truth the original proposer and mover—of the Free Market, and has not ceased to cherish and exhibit by deeds more than by professions—his approval of these and of other organs and dispensaries of relief and aid to the soldiers and their families.

These institutions represent and embody charity in its highest and best sense—and not merely in the low restricted sense which has too often prevailed under the reign of Mammon worship.

We are sometimes even afraid of using the term "charity" lest we might be understood as adopting and approving the corrupt, degenerate sense of the word limiting it exclusively to acts or offerings of relief gratuitously given.

We repudiate and denounce this abuse of the word as applied to anything done or given to our soldiers or their families. Such aid is indeed charity in its higher Bible sense, but is as much a duty and obligation as the payment of a just debt or lawful tax.

We may remark that relatively our Hebrew citizens form a small portion of our population, and that, therefore, very few of them can be expected to need or receive the benefits of any of our public resources of relief.

If other citizens of all races and creeds were as fully and as earnestly awake to the discharge of their duties in this regard, and the relief of their kindred, as some of the Hebrews have been, and are, the difficult problems of relief and assistance which often perplex our legislators and rulers in State and City would soon and easily be solved.

The *Wayside Home* will need constant supplies in provisions of all kinds, and vegetables are especially desired. Let all give according to means and opportunities, and they will find that in well doing, as in other things, "practice makes perfect," and the more they do the easier it will be done.

The Charleston Mercury.

16 February 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND DAY.

Since nine o'clock Sunday night twenty-two shells have been thrown at the city from the Morris Island batteries.

We have no intelligence of any further movement of the enemy against John's Island. The Yankee gunboats, however, were shelling the Island quite vindictively on Monday; which explains the heavy firing heard in that direction. ●

Three shots were fired at Fort Sumter on Sunday evening, all of which struck.

THE ALARM OF FIRE about seven o'clock last evening was caused by the burning of a small wooden kitchen attached to the dwelling of Mrs. BALL, on Co'houn street, next to Mills' Row.

The Charleston Mercury.

16 February 1864, 2

CASE OF THE PAMPERO.

The Edinburg Scotsman says:

The case of the Pampero, the vessel recently seized in the Clyde by Government, on the suspicion that she was intended for the service of the Confederate States, has now come into the Court of Sessions as an Exchequer cause, and will shortly be debated before Lord Ormidale.

The Charleston Mercury.

16 February 1864, 2

THE RE-ENLISTMENTS.

CHARLESTON, S. C., February 15.
To the Editor of the Charleston Mercury: In response to a call made by the Commanding General, I have the honor to report Company G, 25th Regiment S. C. V., numbering eighty men, made up from the Districts of Darlington and Williamsburg, unanimously in favor of serving their country as volunteers during the war.

D. W. CARTER,
Captain Commanding Company G.

LEGARE'S POINT, JAMES ISLAND,)
February 15th. }

A meeting of the officers and men of Artillery Section No. 2 (Major Campbell's command) was held at Battery Tarum on the 13th instant, for the purpose of giving some expression of their views on the subject of re-volunteering for the war.—Major Campbell was called to the Chair and Sergeant Foster, of Company I, Palmetto Battalion Light Artillery, appointed Secretary. The Chairman addressed the meeting, and explained its object, after which Captain Holizclaw, Company II, Pal. Bat. L. A., offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, the Confederacy now requires the services of all its citizens, and as every patriot should respond promptly to the call, in order to redeem our country from the most detestable bondage, and as the cause for which we are struggling is richly worth all the sacrifices we can make, and is far above all merely personal considerations, therefore,

Resolved, That having ourselves volunteered unconditionally for the war, we take this occasion to express our satisfaction at having done so, and earnestly call upon our brother soldiers of this Department to respond promptly to the call of the Commanding General, and re-volunteer for the war, in honorable rivalry of our brethren, now facing the enemy, in Virginia, Tennessee and Georgia.

Resolved, That though we are anxious for peace and a return to our homes, we will never consent that this war shall end short of the complete establishment of the independence of our country.

Resolved, That in our deliberate judgment all the hardships of war and death itself are far preferable to Yankee subjugation.

It was also ordered that these proceedings be published in the Charleston Mercury and Courier, and a copy sent to the Commanding General. R. J. Foster, Secretary.

POCOTALIGO, S. C., February 12

To the Editor of the Mercury: "The Christian Association of the 4th Regiment S. C. Cavalry" has recently been organized at our Camp. It may be interesting to the friends of the soldiers at home to know the object and plan upon which it is formed. This Association adopts, as the basis of all its proceedings, those fundamental principles of Christianity on which all Evangelical Protestant Churches are agreed, and will never admit any intermeddling with those matters of Faith and Policy on which such Churches differ.

The object is to promote the social, mental, moral and religious welfare of soldiers. The members of the Association are Active and Associate. Any soldier of the C. S. Army, who is a communicant in good standing of an Evangelical Church, may become an Active Member, and such only shall be eligible to office.

Any soldier of the S. C. Army, of good moral character, may become an Associate Member, and shall be entitled to all privileges of the Association, eligibility to office only excepted.

All meetings shall be opened and closed with religious exercises.

The following officers have been elected for the ensuing year:

PRESIDENT.

CHARLES E B FLAGG, Co A, 4th S. C.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

H G SHERIDAN, Ord Sgt, 4th S. C.	J CRAIG, Co G
H G WILSON, Co I	H A LONG, Co E
G M CORBEN, Co D	T G GRIFFIN, Co O

MANAGERS.

Lieut. Col STOKES, 4th S. C.	H K-ODOM, Co F
J O CHAPMAN, Co A	J J PORTER, Co H
O P EDGEWORTH, Co A.	L T JACKSON, Co H
J E WYATT, Co O	Lieut. E P GORDON, Co I
J G DOUTHETT, Co C.	Lt JAM McOUTOLEN, Co I
T A PROCTOR, Co E	R J WINTER, Co B.

Rev. W HANKS, Chaplain.

SAM'L McCOOK, Co H, Recording Secretary.

A G SALLY, Co B, Corresponding Secretary.

Lieut. R O PORTER, Treasurer.

The Charleston Mercury.

16 February 1864, 2

THE RAID INTO FLORIDA.

We have received no further intelligence from Florida. The *Lake City Columbian* has a letter, dated at Sanderson, February 9th, which, however, contains no later news than that published by us on Saturday. We make the following extract from the letter, which generally comprises the account given by us of the surprise of Camp Finegan:

From the time of his arrival at Jacksonville until Monday evening about 7 o'clock, the enemy made no demonstration whatever against our forces under the command of Lieutenant Colonel A. H. McCormick, at the time stationed at Camp Finegan. On the evening of his arrival, however, a detachment of the enemy's cavalry succeeded in capturing two operators and three sentinels attached to the Signal Corps at Station "B." I have heard the names of but two of them—these are Sergeant Stewart and Private Henry Hopkins.

On Monday night the enemy advanced to Camp Finegan with heavy columns of cavalry and artillery, and almost surrounded our forces, so dark was the night, before they were aware of it. Being hemmed in by a force so largely superior in point of numbers, the order seems to have been given for each man to take care of himself. About this, however, there are conflicting statements. All that I know is that each man endeavored to take care of himself—that up to a late hour of the night not a gun was fired by us or the enemy, and that Colonel McCormick and his command are endeavoring to make their way out by a route well known to themselves. A large number of them have already arrived here, and the opinion is prevalent that the most part of them will escape being captured.

Captain Wood, Dunningham and Eichelber, and several other commissioned officers and many privates are here safe.

We have lost several pieces of artillery, and some stores, but for all this our people need not be alarmed or frightened. General Finegan is at this point, and from all the information I have been enabled to obtain, will be likely to check his advance further, into the interior than this, if he designs it.

A courier just in reports that a portion of our cavalry is skirmishing with the enemy at Baldwin. There are reported to be four companies attached to the 40th Massachusetts Cavalry Regiment.

17 February 1864, 1

Battle of Charleston.

TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD DAY.

We have no new movements to record. The enemy continue to keep up a slow fire upon the city. Eleven shells were fired on Tuesday, with about the usual effect. The enemy were working upon their batteries at Cummings' Point. A very heavy blow prevailed all day yesterday, causing most of the fleet to retire to Lighthouse Inlet.

With reference to the terms of enlistment, "Three years or the war," some difference of interpretation has occurred. Some construe the contract as closed absolutely with the term of three years—others think the alternative "for the war" was intended or designed to extend beyond the three years should the war continue. It is to be wished that all who are charged with the phraseology of public acts and documents would require some resources of explicit and unequivocal utterance, and not cut out so much work for courts of construction and interpretation.

The addition of a few words or a proviso "should the war last longer," or "should the war not continue," would have prevented the difference now mentioned.

As a matter of fact we believe when the enlistments now about expiring were contracted, few believed that the war would endure three years, but that clause was inserted from caution and after the supposed failure and disadvantage of short terms.

We think it was believed by many that the war would be closed within the term, and that thus the soldiers could honorably claim discharges even before the close of the third year.

This, we believe, is true as to many concerned—policy, we think, and a due recognition of the spirit of a large portion of the army, as exhibited in re-enlistment, and justice to many whose services demand the best regard, should induce, at least, the most favorable construction, and would deprecate any exaction of a penalty which cannot be distinctly found in the bond.

What the official construction will be, we cannot guess. Some Courts have decided that "and" means "or"—yet LINDLEY MURRAY was not aroused from his grave—and the Court of Tithe taxation has decided that syrup of cane does not refer to the *Sergo*, which was largely and generally planted throughout all the States, but to the West Indian cane—scarcely known out of Louisiana.

R. B. RYETT, of the *Mercury*, and A. S. WILKINSON & Co., of the *Courier*, were elected City Printers at a meeting of Council on Tuesday.

The Charleston Mercury.

17 February 1864, 1

THE STORY OF "A LADY REFUGEE FROM CHARLESTON."

"A highly respectable lady" who left Charleston on the 11th January, has furnished the Philadelphia *Inquirer* with a description of an "interior view of the cradle of secession." The *Inquirer* says:

According to her statement the bombardment by the Union forces has had a most telling effect, having desolated the most opulent and thickly settled portion of the city. From the Battery (which, before the rebellion broke out, was the most fashionable promenade and place of resort for the Charlestonians) up to Wentworth street, about the middle portion of the city, the shells propelled from General Gillmore's powerful guns have burst in every direction, penetrating nearly all the houses, demolishing some of them entirely, and compelling the inhabitants to flee to more distant quarters for protection. Many of the elegant residences along the Battery have been laid in ruins, others have their roofs and walls shattered and split in all conceivable manners, and the earth around about them has been ripped up, together with the pavements and sidewalks. The majority of the stores and houses on East Bay, King street, Meeting street, Church street, Coming street, and all the parallel avenues, have been more or less injured by the terrible Union shells and the naughty Greek fire which General Gillmore, with such a remarkable disregard of politeness and respect for the feelings of the chivalrous sons of the South, persist in throwing into the cradle of Secession. Scarcely a public building within the area described above is without some mark, scratch or rent.

All the hotels, except the Pavilion, have been so much injured or so much exposed to the destructive fire of our boys, that they have been entirely shut up, and no board is to be had for love or money in the whole city of Charleston, except at two boarding houses and at the single hotel mentioned above. The charge at the boarding houses is at the rate of six dollars per day for their bed and board, which, at the same time, is of the most primitive description, as will be most readily conceived. The Mills House, the Charleston Hotel and the Calder House, in Church street (formerly the Planters' Hotel), have all been very badly damaged by the shelling.

The Normal School House, in St. Philip street, had its roof shattered during one of the recent shellings, and the walls are rent and torn in several places. The school has, in consequence, been removed to a private residence at the corner of Pitt and Calhoun streets, which was some years ago the boundary of the city limits.

A REBEL OBSERVATORY.

Our informant stated that the fire of the Union guns seemed to be directed mostly to the central point of the city, and particular aim appeared to be taken at the steeple of St. Michael's Episcopal Church, which is also located on one of the corners formed by the junction of Meeting and Broad streets. This church is a fine old English architectural structure, and its spire rises several feet higher than any other object within the city limits, commanding a fine view of Charleston harbor and the country for miles around. It is supplied with the best magnifying glasses, and is used as a lookout or observatory by the rebels. The Union troops seem to be well aware of the fact, as their fire was levelled at the steeple as a grand target. Shells were constantly dropping to the right, left, front and rear, all around it; but up to the 11th instant, it had passed through the shower of deadly missiles without being ever touched or grazed. Objects on every side of it had been struck, and it was a subject of wonder among the inhabitants how the church had escaped so long. Very few people ventured into the vicinity of the church, except during the intervals between the firing, and then very seldom indeed.

DEFENCES OF THE CITY.

She saw forty batteries around the city, and slaves were constantly employed in erecting new ones. Reinforcements were arriving daily in large

numbers, and the rebels, she says, seemed sanguine of ultimately driving off our forces.

A VERY MERRY CHRISTMAS.

General Gillmore opened a terrific bombardment on Charleston on the 24th of last December, no doubt with a view to affording the Charlestonians an opportunity for enjoying a merry Christmas. According to our informant it was the most dreadful shelling that the city has yet endured. It commenced about midnight, and lasted until noon on Christmas day. The shells showered down upon the city in every direction, and burst with such intense noise and force that the houses were shaken to their very foundations. The windows were shattered into atoms, and the doors and shutters rubbinged. Greek fire was at the same time hurled into the streets, and striking several houses, almost instantly set them in a blaze. The large one story building in Church street, near Broad street, occupied as a cotton press, was set on fire, and completely burned, together with a large store of cotton contained within it. A number of firemen were injured during this conflagration by the falling of one of the walls of the building.

HORRIBLE EFFECT OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

During the bombardment on Christmas an old gentleman and lady, brother and sister, were seated by the fireplace, in their house on Market street, when one of the shells burst through the wall and struck them both in their chairs, fracturing the old man's leg and arm, and injuring the lady so severely that she died next morning.

The people of Charleston were thrown into a perfect panic by the terrible bombardment, and there was a second stampede for the interior of the State, to get out of the reach of the shells. The women, who generally throughout the siege displayed an uncommon amount of pluck, ran through the streets shrieking in terrified tones, and seeking protection in cellars and other similar places. It was a great relief to them when Christmas noon arrived, and with it brought a cessation of the much dreaded firing.

Since the commencement of the bombardment, firemen have patrolled the streets day and night, in readiness to put out fires occasioned by the Union shelling. The operations of the Union troops are conducted with great regularity and precision. The shelling takes place three times every day—at ten o'clock in the morning, four o'clock in the afternoon, and at midnight—lasting each time about two hours.

HOW THEY TAKE THE BOMBARDMENT.

Although the inhabitants of Charleston have been obliged to abandon the largest portion of the city almost entirely, owing to the dreadful firing of our guns, still, as a general rule, they appear to take the matter with a good deal of philosophy and *sans froid*. Familiarity with danger has doubtless detracted considerably from its terrors; but yet there are times, our informant says, when the people are shaken up somewhat by the thundering discharges and explosions from the Union batteries. When the bombardment first began the terror of all classes, without exception, was terrific. It was about noon, on a day in November. The city was in its usual quiet condition, and the inhabitants were not in the least apprehensive of what was about to happen.

Suddenly the shelling commenced, and some of the projectiles burst in the sky right over the city. One of them smashed through the roof of a house in King street, tore up the doors, shattered the walls and finished up his destructive career by striking a poor negro woman sitting in one of the rooms, killing her instantly. The inhabitants, men, women and children, rushed out of their houses in the utmost dismay, and an indistinguishable scene of confusion and alarm ensued. The famous Ball Run "skotaddle" appears to have been nothing in comparison to the flight of the chivalry from Charleston to the interior and neighboring towns and villages. The houses were emptied of their valuables, animate and inanimate, and conveyed away as expeditiously as horse flesh could accomplish. Since that first grand scare the Charlestonians have learned wisdom and the art of dodging, a species of gymnastics in which they have become quite proficient by long practice.

The Charleston Mercury.

17 February 1864, 1

Habeas Corpus.

Arrest on mere suspicion, says the *Richmond Examiner*, has always been regarded as the most odious exertion of arbitrary power. The practice has produced more revolution than it has ever repressed. The British race have regarded it with more bitter and implacable abhorrence than any other branch of the human family. For two centuries half of English history is occupied with the cardinal theme of *habeas corpus*. On this matter hinged the most bloody and destructive civil war that ever cursed the land from which this people sprang. Arbitrary imprisonments may quiet the submissive populations of continental Europe, and effectually serve the despotic purposes of a ROMANOFF OR BUONAPARTE; but among the countrymen of HAMPDEN and their descendants they have been fruitful only of bloody outbreak and implacable civil dissension. They are in conflict with our traditions and education. They are offensive to all our historic ideas, and repulsive to the just pride we cherish in our institutions and descent. The minds of our people are inflamed on the topic of personal liberty—inflamed by several centuries of animated history; and the suspension of *habeas corpus* would excite the very disorders it is intended to prevent.

We are compelled by an irresistible conviction of duty to protest against a suspension of this writ. The ends designed to be attained by such a measure can be reached by other means. It is said to be aimed at secret treason in special localities. Let the laws against treason be amended to embrace the new and concealed phases of the crime; and let a change of venue be allowed at the discretion of the Government. The measure is said to be necessary for the suppression of straggling. Let stragglers be tried summarily before an impromptu court, composed of any three commissioned officers nearest the place of apprehension, and condemned and shot on the

instant of conviction. Some measure of this sort would put an end to real straggling, which is the evil complained of.

The mere fact of reposing arbitrary power, against which our people have a traditional repugnance, in the hands of the Executive, would do ten-fold more harm than it would cure. And in this case we have the additional apprehension that the power would not be used to public advantage, but abused to purposes of personal malignancy. It is a mournful fact, placed beyond doubt by conspicuous evidence, that the Executive is capable of employing the great powers of Government for the unworthy gratification of animosity. There is not one man in every hundred citizens of the Confederacy who does not entertain this opinion. The measure itself is repugnant to the minds and feelings of the people, and this repugnance is strengthened by a general apprehension that the power of arbitrary arrest would not be employed for the public good, but abused to private injury. Bold, insolent, dangerous Unionists would remain unmolested, and zealous secessionists, intent for the good of the cause upon holding Government to its duties, would be the victims of official passion.

Even if this grant of arbitrary power were ever so salutary in itself, under all the circumstances of the hour, and even if our people had not been educated in an inveterate repugnance to these despotic arrests still, what good would come of the grant? Some of the wisest legislation of our statute books is a dead letter from the refusal or incapacity of the Executive to put it in force; and how often has it been the case that the best legislation has been perverted to the worst purposes—purposes wholly alien from the intentions of Congress. Who will undertake to guaranty that this power of arbitrary imprisonment will be exercised for the purposes contemplated by Congress in granting it?

The Charleston Mercury.

17 February 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD DAY

Eleven shells were fired at the city Tuesday. At Fort Sumter and the various posts down the harbor and along the neighboring coast all is quiet.

A large fire was noticed about half past five o'clock yesterday evening on James Island. A portion of the woods, probably, were burning.

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF COUNCIL last evening the following gentlemen were nominated for President and twelve Directors of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad:

President—R. L. Singletary.

For Directors—Hon. Charles Macbeth, Mayor; Henry Gourdin, Theo. D. Wagner, C. M. Furman, W. C. Bag, J. K. Siss, Jas. H. Steinhilber, Jas. R. Egger, C. V. Chamberlain, W. F. Hutson, Richard Yeadon, Fred. Rich.

The Mayor was authorized and instructed to cast the vote of the city for the above nominated gentlemen at the election to be held this day for President and Directors of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad.

The Bill for raising supplies for the present year was passed and ratified. There is no change in the bill—the same as last year.

Colonel R. B. RUETT, Jr., proprietor of the MERCURY, and Messrs. A. S. WILLINGTON, & Co., of the Courier, were duly elected City Printers for the ensuing year.

Alderman WILLIAMS, from the Subsistence Committee, reports the stores in successful operation, there being now on hand and in transit about \$70,000 worth of provisions. From twelve to fifteen thousand persons are furnished with rice, flour, grist, &c. Up to this time more than a million of pounds of the above articles have been distributed to the citizens in quantities from \$2 to \$4 to each family per week.

Alderman SALINAS offered a resolution authorizing the Mayor to employ a Surgeon for the Fire Department for the purpose of attending fires, and to hold himself in readiness in case of accident during a conflagration while under the shelling of the enemy.

THE SALE of stocks, bonds and steamship shares, by Mr. RIGGS to-day, presents an opportunity seldom offered for desirable investments. The various lots, we understand, will be put up in parcels to entice the many buyers who are expected to be present.

THE ALARM OF FIRE about eight o'clock yesterday evening, was caused by an attempt by some malicious person to fire an unoccupied house owned by Mr. LEM. CRANE, in Henrietta street. It was discovered at an early stage, and extinguished without much damage. An unsuccessful attempt to fire the same premises was also made a few evenings ago.

The Charleston Courier.

18 February 1864, 1

Flags of Charleston.

TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH DAY.

Seven shells were fired at the city Wednesday. The enemy are employed in remodeling the embrasures at Battery Gregg and the Cummings' Point Batteries, lowering their sides, &c, which were severely damaged by the fire of our heavy guns on the morning of the 12th inst.

A party of visitors, including two ladies, were observed on the parapet of Battery Wagner Tuesday, and afterwards visited the Ironsides. One shell was fired at the flag on Fort Sumter Wednesday morning, some of the fragments taking effect.

We have heard of no new movements on the coast.

The fleet is unchanged in numbers and position.

Charleston and Savannah Rail Road.—At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Charleston and Savannah Rail Road Company, held on 17th inst., the following Board of Directors was elected to serve for the ensuing year:

R. L. SINGLETARY, President.

DIRECTORS.

WM. O. BEE.	J. H. STEINMEYER.
HENRY GOURDIN.	FRED'K RICHARDS.
C. M. FURMAN.	Hon. C. M. OBERIN, Mayor.
T. D. WAGNER.	W. F. MUTTON.
J. K. BASS.	U. T. MITCHELL.
C. V. CHAMBERLAIN.	R. YEADON.

The Board is requested to meet this morning, at ten o'clock, at the Office of Messrs. W. C. BEE & Co., corner Calhoun and Ashley-streets.

The Charleston Mercury.

18 February 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH DAY. •

There were but seven shells fired at the city on Wednesday. Our people will read with interest the following, which is a fair sample of the bulletins "from Charleston" with which the disappointed and chagrined public at the North are regaled twice a week:

"New York, February 5.

"The gunboat *Flambeau*, from off Charleston on the night of the 1st, has arrived:

"General GILLMORE keeps up slow but regular firing on Charleston.

"General GILLMORE keeps good surveillance over it, though its garrison is enabled to do but little.

"The navy is quietly picketing the harbor.

"The attempt to raise the *Weehawken* will probably prove a failure.

"Charleston does not yet show many marks of our fire."

The last report from Fort Sumter notices the fact that the enemy's working parties are engaged remodelling the embrasures at Battery Gregg, which were much disturbed by the recent blast from our heavy guns.

Two ladies were seen on the parapet of Battery Wagner on Tuesday. They were afterwards observed to visit the *Ironsides*.

One shell was fired at the flag of Fort Sumter on Tuesday morning. It proved a good shot, as three of the fragments took effect.

IN THE COURT of General Sessions and Common Pleas Wednesday the following cases were disposed of:

The State vs A. R. CLIFFORD for larceny—not guilty.

The State vs. PETER DONNELLI and GEORGE KELLY for larceny. DONNELLI, not guilty; KELLY, guilty.

THE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT of Mr. Y. YOLESIAS, King street, east side, below George street, is one to which we can recommend all who desire to obtain clothing made up in the latest and best style, at short notice and on reasonable terms. The proprietor has long been well known in our community as the foreman of the extensive establishment of Messrs. EDDERTON, RICHARDS & Co. and the quality of the work executed under his discretion is fully up to the mark of that with which the patrons of that enterprising firm have always been served.

A SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY which might have resulted in, another murder but for the timely appearance of Lieutenant FRASER, occurred between two men whose names we did not learn, yesterday evening at the corner of King and Line streets, growing out of a dispute while playing cards. One of the parties is very seriously stabbed in the back.

The Charleston Courier.

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Bleed of Charleston.

TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH DAY.

The enemy have kept up a brisk fire upon the city since our last report. The number of shells thrown from five o'clock Wednesday afternoon to five o'clock Thursday evening was ninety-eight. Thirteen shots were fired Wednesday at Fort Sumter's flag staff, which still stands triumphant, though every shot struck the fort. The enemy's tugs and steamers inside the bar have been unusually active for the last two or three days. One steam tug was seen yesterday taking maffies on board from the *Trossides*, and afterwards sailed South. Our batteries keep up a steady fire on the Yankee working parties at Gregg and the Cummings' Point batteries. There has been no change in the position of the fleet.

Snow.—About seven o'clock Thursday evening it commenced snowing, which continued for about two hours, ~~falling~~ the streets and roofs of houses something of an Arois appearance. The weather throughout the day was very cold, with a piercing Easterly wind.

The Charleston Courier.

19 February 1864, 1

Brig. Gen. Thomas Jordan.—We have had numerous occasions to visit the Headquarters of this Military Department, the business of which is known to be under the charge of this officer as Chief of the Staff of the General Commanding. The department embraces three States, widely separated, and necessarily requiring order, method and ability for its administration. All of these, with courtesy of deportment, and a temperament peculiarly adapted to the trials of such a position, are combined to an eminent degree in this gentleman. The papers are arranged, classified and indexed in so systematic a manner that we have never known the slightest difficulty in finding one, no matter of how long standing. Gen. Jordan is well supported by Capt. O. G. O. G., but the plan and execution are, no doubt, mainly due to the industry of the Chief of Staff, and his methodical and business like arrangement of his office. Field duties are vastly important, but they require a head to set the machinery in motion and to keep it in working order. In all these important particulars no department in the Confederate States is conducted in a manner more useful to the commonwealth than that which is so fortunate as to have the services of the Chief of the Staff in the Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.—Columbia Guardian.

19 February 1864, 2

ENROLLING OFFICE, CHARLESTON DISTRICT.

THE ATTENTION OF ALL CONCERNED IS CALLED
to section 4th, General Orders No. 8:

"As a matter of historical interest, and for the security of rights of parties, it is considered very important to procure an accurate list of all who have gone into Confederate service from the State since the beginning of the war. There is now no such record. Many have volunteered without having their names registered in any office in the State. In addition to the record of their names, the Enrolling Officers are required to ascertain from the most authentic sources, the fate of the person, whether living or dead; and if dead, the time, place and cause of death, whether from disease or wounds received in battle, also the Company and Regiment in which he entered the service. To procure this information, the Commanding Officers of Best Companies are required to call upon the friends and relatives of such persons, and the Enrolling Officers will apply to the same sources of information, by notice published in the newspapers of his District."

In compliance with the above, I hereby call upon the Commanding Officers of Best Companies, to send in their reports to me.

J. P. DEVEAUX,

Enrolling Officer Charleston District.

February 19

79

ENROLLING OFFICE FOR CHARLESTON DISTRICT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS in this District who are required to be enrolled under General Orders, no. 2, from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, that my office is now open from 10 to 2 o'clock, at the corner of Coming and Vanderhorst streets, and will remain open for enrollment until 10th of March. The attention of the Commanding Officers of Militia Best Companies, and the Commanding Officers of Regiments, is respectfully called to Sections 8 and 9 of General Orders No. 2.

J. P. DEVEAUX,

Enrolling Officer for Charleston District.

February 19

79

HEAD QUARTERS, CHARLESTON

ARSENAL, S. C., February 19, 1864.—Thirty Dollars reward will be paid for the arrest and delivery to this Arsenal of Private THOMAS CASEY, a detailed soldier from Company "E," 20th South Carolina Volunteers, who has been absent from this Arsenal for one month. Said Casey is a Blacksmith by trade, native of New York. Height, five feet nine inches. Age 27. Dark hair, blue eyes, and dark complexion.

Thirty Dollars reward will be paid for the arrest and delivery to this Arsenal of Private THOMAS M. KILROY, a detailed soldier from Company "G," 3d South Carolina Cavalry, who has been absent from this Arsenal for thirty-three days. Said Kilroy is a Carpenter by trade, native of Charleston. Height five feet six inches. Age 28. Black hair, dark eyes and dark complexion.

N. E. CHAMBLISS,

February 19, 1864. Major Commanding Arsenal.

The Charleston Mercury.

19 February 1864, 2

BRIG. GEN. THOMAS JORDAN.—We have had numerous occasions to visit the Headquarters of this Military Department, the business of which is known to be under the charge of this officer, as Chief of the Staff of the General Commanding. The Department embraces three States, widely separated, and necessarily requiring order, method and ability for its administration. All of these, with courtesy of deportment, and a temperament peculiarly adapted to the trials of such a position, are combined to an eminent degree in this gentleman. The papers are arranged, classified and indexed in so systematic a manner that we have never known the slightest difficulty in finding one, no matter of how long standing. Gen. Jordan is well supported by Capt. Otey, but the plan and executions are, no doubt, mainly due to the industry of the Chief of Staff, and his methodical and business like arrangement of his office. Field duties are vastly important, but they require a head to set the machinery in motion and to keep it in working order. In all these important particulars no department in the Confederate States is conducted in a manner more useful to the commonwealth than that which is so fortunate as to have the services of the Chief of the Staff in the Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.—*Columbia Guardian.*

The Charleston Mercury.

19 February 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH DAY.

Before day on Thursday morning the enemy renewed his vigorous bombardment of the city. During the day the number of shells thrown in this direction was ninety-eight. Thirteen shots were also fired at Fort Sumter.

Some activity was noticed amongst the tugs and steamers in the harbor. One tug was observed taking troops from the *Ironsides*, after which she left, steaming southward.

All day long our batteries maintained a brisk fire upon the Yankee working parties.

THE WEATHER.—The dry, dusty and boisterous March-like weather which we have been enduring for the past few days, was rendered still more uncomfortable and disagreeable yesterday from the intense cold and the heavy frost of the preceding night. During the forenoon the atmosphere was dark and sullen, and infinitesimal particles might be seen floating in the air, which few risked their judgment by calling snow; but towards the afternoon the particles increased in magnitude, and about dusk assumed the full proportions of very small snow flakes, which soon whitened the grey dust of the streets. But it was of short duration, for as we write not a vestige of the feathery fleece is to be seen. There has evidently been a heavy snow storm not very far north of us, and we may get a portion of it before it passes over. MILLER'S Almanac predicts rain.

THE ONLY CASE disposed of in the Court of General Sessions and Common Pleas yesterday was that of the State vs. JOHN A. STEWART, WM. MILAN and JOHN MCGAW, for larceny—guilty.

CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH RAILROAD.—We would direct the attention of the travelling public to the change of schedule, on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, which goes into operation on Sunday next, the 21st inst. The train will leave Charleston at 7 15 a. m., and arrive in Savannah at 4 25 p. m. Returning, will leave Savannah at 7 a. m., and arrive here at 4 30 p. m.

THE BEE COMPANY SALES.—Our whole community will be gratified to see, by the announcement in another column that another cargo will be opened at the Bee Company warehouses, Bull Street, next Monday, for sale at retail to our citizens. A glance at the list of articles will show how attractive their establishment will be in times like these. The enterprising agents of the Company have taken pains to make new and adequate arrangements for the better accommodation of their customers, so that the annoyance of being jostled in the crowd will be much lessened, if not altogether obviated. We cannot too highly commend the public spirit which has led the Bee Company thus to dispose of their cargoes directly to consumers, though to the manifest detriment of the coffers of the Company.

20 February 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY SIXTH DAY.

The enemy continues to shell the city with about the usual effect. One hundred and seventeen shots were fired from half past five Thursday afternoon to half past five Friday evening.

It is reported that one of the Yankee blockading ships sunk off the harbor during the heavy blow of Thursday.

The Yankees are still at work on their Cummings' Point batteries.

The good work of re-enlistment for the war is progressing rapidly amongst the troops of this command. The noble example set by the Beaufort Volunteer Artillery has been followed with rapidity throughout the Department.

At a meeting held at Battery Tatum, on the 13th inst., the officers and men of Artillery Section No. 2, (Major CAMPBELL's command,) passed highly patriotic resolutions, volunteering for the war. Gen. BRAUER has forwarded the record of the meeting and the resolutions passed on that occasion to Richmond, for file in the archives of the War Department.

The 17th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, commanded by Col. F. W. McMASTER, now in Gen. ROBERTSON's District, has unconditionally and unanimously re-enlisted for the war, although their original term of service does not expire until the 1st of December. Nearly, if not all, of Gen. ROBERTSON's command are now in for the war.

At a meeting held at James' Island, by Company F, 2d Regiment South Carolina Artillery, the following resolution was adopted:

"That although we re-enlisted for the war in 1862, and are thereby prevented from again proving in this manner our devotion to the cause for which we are struggling, we take this opportunity of redewing our former vows never to lay down our arms while the lot of our abolition foe pollutes the soil of our beloved country."

Capt. BACHMAN's Company of Artillery is another of those organizations that, having enlisted for the war, now take the opportunity of expressing their unalterable devotion to the cause of Southern independence.

20 February 1864, 1

Letter from Sullivan's Island.

HARRIS MASON, NEAR CHARLESTON,
February 18, 1864.

Friend M.—My last letter to you about the wreck of the steamer *Prætor*, I see has been published in the Charleston papers. The *Mercury* takes a sensible view of it, while the *Courier* says it has "always been under the impression (as now it has positive proof) that there is a lack of discipline and an insubordinate spirit shown by some of the troops in this Department." Now, I am of the opinion that the editor of the *Courier* would never have made use of any such remarks, had he known that the 1st South Carolina Infantry ~~was~~ boarded and commenced taking out the cargo, or, if it suits him better, ~~plundered~~ ~~her~~. Had he been aware of that I don't believe that he would have made use of the above remarks; but supposing, from the tone of my letter, that Georgians *alone* were the parties engaged, he thought it a good opportunity to hold us up for public condemnation. In no State but South Carolina is a "man a prophet in his own country." To be born on her soil is to have a thousand virtues and not a single crime. But no man, be so foolish as to suppose his good deeds will ever be mentioned by any of the papers of this State, if he does not belong here. As proof of what I say, Georgia troops have been in almost every fight of importance near Charleston, and particularly at Battery Wagner (which post they successfully defended against two assaults) and yet no mention has been ever made of them, except in the lists of killed and wounded; and when any praise is to be given it is always to "our troops" meaning, of course, troops from this State. Is this fair, and is it just?

As far as "discipline" is concerned, the 18th Battalion (S. V. G.) are too well known to the different Generals under whom we have had the honor to serve; and to the citizens of Savannah, for me to say anything on that subject.

I will also state, for the information of the *Courier*, that the only things saved from the *Prætor* were brought ashore by the private; and if timely notice had been given us, we could have unloaded the steamer, shoved her off the beach, and taken her to Charles on before daylight. But it is the rule here to let the Yankees knock a vessel to pieces, set her on fire and destroy her cargo, rather than let an attempt be made to save her.

We find this epistolary morsel in the *Savannah News*, and congratulate that journal on enjoying such spicy correspondence, notwithstanding the rule which often prevents the *Courier* from receiving letters from soldiers. The imputation of motive to the *Courier* is entirely gratuitous. We did not know whether Georgians were engaged or not. We know that South Carolinians were or should have been on hand.

We know—as the correspondent of the *News* admits—that there was gross delay and neglect in relaying the *Prætor*, which, we believe, could have been done. There was at least gross neglect of order and discipline in saving the cargo

and much that was ~~and~~ never reached the proper owners. The crew and some of the soldiers ~~from~~ what States we know not—had a jolly time of it together over some of the liquid walls.

For persons who wilfully and wantonly assume and impute low or mean motives, we have no explanation to offer.

For others we beg leave to say that we have never designally omitted credit to Georgians or North Carolinians who have done services in our State. The few friends who furnish us information from the camps, happen to be South Carolinians, and sometimes give special prominence to South Carolinians, when a full report should mention others. Can we be blamed for this?

We have invited, and now earnestly invite, all reports that can be properly communicated, from any and all camps and from officers and soldiers of any State, who are on service in this State, or anywhere within the tolerably wide range of the *Courier*.

Soon after the arrival of the 46th Georgia, under the lamented Colquhoun, in this city, we pronounced it a model regiment for discipline and conduct, and we delegated to take every occasion of repeating that opinion, and of holding up its example for other regiments, which, from the want of discipline, were threatening almost as much mischief to persons around them as would have been done by Yankees.

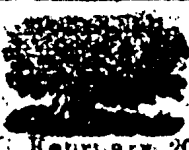
We were repeatedly twitted by friends of other States for supposed partiality and prejudice in favor of the Georgians, and especially of Colquhoun's Regiment, but none brought so wanton a charge as is now brought, without pretext or shadow of proof, for a contrary bias.

We dislike invidious comparisons between States, and only desire to see and encourage and report a generous emulation in all good works and words; but we may say with full and unabated affection to and for our own State—of whom, with all the faults we may note in officers or soldiers, we have no cause to be ashamed—that no State has surpassed Georgia, in all respects, in the war, Little Florida, perhaps, or another State, may have furnished more men, relatively to population—for Georgia is a large State and has a mixed population—but none has excelled Georgia in the courage and conduct of troops, in the number and merits of officers, in the provisions made for the soldiers, and in the spirit of those not actually in the field.

Will the *News*, as a favor, if not as a just reparation, give the substance of our reply to a gross, wanton, and absolutely unsupported insinuation and imputation?

The Charleston Courier.

20 February 1864, 2

 FOR RENT, A FARM AT FLAT
ROCK, No. Ga., upon which there is a
commodious Dwelling, and all necessary
out-buildings. Apply to
WM. C. BEE & CO.
February 20, 1864. B

The Charleston Mercury.

20 February 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH DAY.

The bombardment of the city continues briskly. From half-past five o'clock on Thursday evening to the same hour on Friday evening, the number of shells thrown was 117.

Our lookouts report the gratifying fact that, during the gale on Thursday, one of the enemy's vessels, engaged off this harbor in blockading it, went to the bottom.

The Savannah News, of yesterday, gives the following as the "latest from Florida:"

We learn by passengers on the Gulf train that a small party of Yankee cavalry made their appearance near Centrevillage, in Florida, a few days since. The impression exists in that neighborhood that this is but a small raid, to draw the attention of our people from their main body, which are encamped on the St. Mary's River, some thirty miles from Lake City.

Nothing of importance has occurred during the past few days. The pickets of both forces are within three miles of each other. We expect to hear of stirring events in that quarter in the course of a few days. At last accounts the enemy were busily engaged in throwing up fortifications around their camp at Barbour's, near St. Mary's River. Their force is supposed to be not more than three thousand men, composed of cavalry, infantry and artillery. They have about 1500 negroes in their service, who serve as infantry.

THE COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS AND COMMON PLEAS was occupied yesterday with the trial of JNO. W. WHITE, JAMES ROBINSON, JOHN LANNEGAN and RUDOLPH H. QUINBY, indicted for the murder of FELIX L. KING, on the morning of the 13th instant. The case was given to the jury at about 9 o'clock last night. They returned a verdict acquitting LANNEGAN and QUINBY, but convicting ROBINSON and WHITE of the crime of manslaughter.

THE BROOKS ARTILLERY, now commanded by Captain FICKLING, has unanimously volunteered for the war. This fine company of Charleston veterans remains with the Army of Virginia. It has on many occasions been put forward, and has invariably sustained the honor of the city and State untarnished, making havoc on the foe. We wish it full numbers and an early return of peace.

The Charleston Mercury.

20 February 1864, 2

THE RE-ENLISTMENTS.

To the Editor of the Mercury: Having a few days since heard it sneeringly remarked "that very few South Carolina troops were re-enlisting for the war," it occurred to me that it would correct misapprehensions on the subject, were you to state that, by far, the majority of the South Carolina troops originally enlisted for the war.

SOUTH CAROLINA SOLDIER.

SECESSIONVILLE, February 17, 1864

Editor Mercury: The Wee Nee Volunteers (Company C, 25th S. C. V.) have re-enlisted for the war. This Company was the first raised in Williamsburg District, and the third that reported to Colonel Gregg, under command of Captain John G. Presly, now Lieut. Col. Commanding 25th S. C. V. This is the fourth time the Company has enlisted, viz: on the 4th of January, '61, on the 5th of September, '61, on the 12th of April, '62, and on the 16th of February, 1864.

Having offered and continued their services for a specific end, that of humbly aiding in securing and maintaining the independence of their country, and knowing that end has not yet been gained, they still desire to lend their moral and physical aid to the furtherance of their country's cause, and remain at their posts until that cause of justice and integrity is triumphant.

T. J. CHINA

Capt. Co. C, 25th S. C. V.

CAMP CAMPBELL.

NEAR GREEN POND, S. C., February 18, 1864.

At a meeting of the members of Earle's Light Battery, held at Camp Campbell, near Green Pond, S. C., at which meeting, Sergeant E. D. Earle was requested to act as Chairman, and Sergeant A. B. Vickers as Secretary. The following preamble and resolutions were proposed by Sergeant J. R. Scott, and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, we view with pleasure the earnest spirit of patriotism which pervades our veteran brethren in arms in the Armies of Virginia and the West, we would earnestly call upon the soldiers of the Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida to respond promptly to the call of the General Commanding, and, following the example set to them by the heroes of Manassas, Sharpsburg, Murfreesboro' and Shiloh, to enroll themselves unanimously for the war; therefore, be it

1. Resolved, That we, the members of Earle's Light Battery, having ourselves organized in 1861 unconditionally for the war, contemplate with pleasure the spirit manifested by those of the armies of the Confederacy who have so promptly enrolled themselves for the war.

2. That, however anxiously we may desire to return to the loved ones at home, we consider that our duty to our country and the cause of liberty are superior to the fond endearments that cluster around our social firesides.

3. That the hardships and privations incident to a protracted war, with the bright prospect of gaining the independence of our country, are preferable to Yankee thraldom.

It was also ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published, and a copy forwarded to the Commanding General.

E. D. EARLE, Chairman.

A. B. VICKERS, Secretary.

22 February 1864, 1

News of Charleston.

TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY.

The enemy's bombardment of the city was kept up steadily Saturday, from one gun only at Battery Gregg, until about eight o'clock Saturday night, when the enemy ceased firing. The total number of shells fired since last report was one hundred and twelve, making an aggregate of, in fifty-three and a half hours continuous firing upon the city from only one gun, two hundred and seventy-eight.

Two more gunboats made their appearance and joined the fleet inside the bar Saturday evening.

The vessel reported sunk is a three masted propeller, one of the heavy draft blockaders, and is supposed to have carried a crew of about 300 men. She is sunk in about five fathoms of water outside the bar, and lies to the Eastward of Drunken Dick Shoals, off Maffit's Channel, nearly opposite Battery Marshall. A Yankee tug made an effort to reach her Saturday morning but failed. Saturday afternoon four of the enemy's barges succeeded in getting to the wreck, when the crews commenced stripping it of the sails, spars, rigging, &c. The sunken vessel is believed to be the new steam sloop-of-war *Fiambeau*.

Another blockader has also disappeared mysteriously, not having been seen for two days past, and it is believed shared the fate of its companion.

shots were fired at Fort Sumter Saturday and Sunday, but without any effect. The angles of the embrasures at Battery Gregg have been lowered, and their relay very much increased, affording greater facilities for the guns to assist in the defence of the batteries from any outside attack.

A reconnoissance made shows that the enemy have only one embrasure at Battery Gregg opening on Sullivan's Island, and that is believed has been made for two small Parrott guns. At Battery Cummings only one embrasure opens on Sullivan's Island, intended for a one hundred-pounder Parrott, to bear both on Sullivan's Island and Maffit's Channel. At Battery Wagner five Parrott guns and two Columbiads bear upon Sullivan's Island.

The number of tents both on Morris' and Coles' Islands have decreased to a considerable extent. It is believed that nothing but a small garrison remains on the island.

Five Yankee deserters from John's Island came into our lines Saturday morning at daylight, and were brought to the city Sunday evening. They were on picket when they attempted to escape. The party at first they say consisted of seven, but it is believed two of the party were overtaken. They stated that they came up the Kiawah River, crossed to our pickets and were then taken up

The Charleston Courier.

22 February 1864, 1

The Bee-Company Sales.—The great sale of the Exporting and Importing Company of South Carolina, W. C. Bax, President, will commence at their agency, No. 29 Bull street, at nine o'clock, this morning. The efforts of the President and Directors to accommodate the public, notwithstanding the many absurd impressions attempted to be created by the uninformed, are worthy of the generous motives which influenced them in inaugurating these sales. It is only to be hoped that the company and the agents may continue to give satisfaction as they have heretofore, so long as our ports are sealed to all but the brave and hearty mariner, sustained by the generous purse of the enterprising capitalist. We refer our readers to the advertisement.

The Charleston Courier.

22 February 1864, 1

Court of General Sessions and Common Pleas—
Hon. D. L. Wardlaw, Presiding.—Saturday was the last day of the term and sentence day. Judge WARDLAW has presided with his usual well known ability and courtesy, and dispatched the business of the Court with great satisfaction to all concerned.

The following sentences were delivered:

The State vs. John A. Stewart, Edward Millan and John McGaw—Larceny. John A. Stewart to be imprisoned until Friday, the 4th March next, and then to receive fifteen lashes on bare back. Edward Millan to receive ten lashes on bare back Friday, the 4th March next. John McGaw to receive five lashes on Friday, the 4th March next, and on Saturday, the 12th March, each to be discharged.

The State vs. John W. White and James Robinson—Manslaughter. To be imprisoned twelve months and pay a fine of \$1000.

The State vs. Joseph Murphy—Manslaughter. To be imprisoned one month, and pay a fine of \$100.

The State vs. John O'Connor—Larceny. To receive twenty lashes on Friday, the 4th March next, and Saturday, the 12th March, to be discharged.

The State vs. George Kelley—Larceny. To be imprisoned until Friday, the 4th March next, and to receive twenty lashes on bare back; and on Saturday, 12th March, to be discharged.

The State vs. Mary Hennessey—Retailing Spiritous Liquors, without a License. To be imprisoned one month.

The Charleston Courier.

22 February 1864, 2

CAMP CAMPBELL, NEAR GREEN POND, S. C., }
February 18, 1864 }

At a meeting of the members of Earle's Light Battery, held at Camp Campbell, near Green Pond, S. C., at which meeting Sergeant E. D. EARLE was requested to act as Chairman, and Sergeant A. B. VICKERS as Secretary, the following preamble and resolutions were proposed by Sergeant Q. R. SCOTT, and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, we view with pleasure the earnest spirit of patriotism which pervades our veteran brethren in arms in the Armies of Virginia and the West; we would earnestly call upon the soldiers of the Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida to respond promptly to the call of the General Commanding, and following the example set to them by the heroes of Manassas, Sharpsburg, Murfreesboro' and Shiloh, to enroll themselves unconditionally for the war. Therefore, be it

Resolved, 1st. That we, the members of Earle's Light Battery having ourselves organized in 1861, unconditionally for the war, contemplate with pleasure the spirit manifested by those of the armies of the Confederacy who have so promptly enrolled themselves for the war.

2d. That however anxiously we may desire to return to the loved ones at home, we consider that our duty to our country and the cause of Liberty are superior to the fond endearments that cluster around our social firesides.

3d. That the hardships and privations incident to a protracted war, with the bright prospect of gaining the independence of our country, are preferable to Yankee thralldom.

It was also ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published, and a copy forwarded to the Commanding General.

E. D. EARLE, Chairman.

A. B. VICKERS, Secretary.

The Charleston Mercury.

22 February 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY.

The number of shots fired by the enemy at the city since our last report has been one hundred and twelve. Two shots were fired at Fort Sumter on Saturday, both of which struck.

There has been a very material diminution of late in the number of Yankee tents on Morris and Cole's Islands. The enemy has been busy modifying the construction of the embrasures of his batteries on the site of Battery Gregg, so as to give him greater facilities for working his guns against any attack that might be made upon his position in barges.

The Yankee blockading steamer, the sinking of which was noticed in our last issue, was a large three masted propeller. She now lies off Mattie's North Channel, in the direction of the buoy formerly known as the Cummings' Point buoy, and is sunk, apparently, in about five fathoms water. It gratifies us to be able to state that still another blockader is since missing—gone to the bottom, too, we trust.

Five deserters from the enemy's force on Kiawah Island surrendered themselves to our pickets on John's Island on Saturday. They are Yankee conscripts, having been in the service but two months, and belong to the 54th New York Regiment. They represent that a large proportion of their regiment would likewise desert if they could get the opportunity.

THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES were pronounced on Saturday last by his Honor Judge D. L. WARD-LAW:

The State vs John A. Stewart, Edw. Millan and John McGaw.—Larceny.—Sentence, John A. Stewart to be imprisoned until Friday, 4th March next, then to receive fifteen lashes on bare back; Edw. Millan to receive ten lashes on bare back, Friday, 4th March; John McGaw to receive five lashes on bare back Friday, 4th March, and on Saturday, 12th March, each to be discharged.

The State vs John W. White and Jas. Robinson.—Manslaughter.—Sentence, to be imprisoned 12 months and pay a fine of \$1000.

The State vs Joseph Murphy.—Manslaughter.—Sentence to be imprisoned one month, and pay a fine of \$100.

The State vs John O'Connor.—Larceny.—Sentence to receive twenty lashes on Friday, 4th March next, and Saturday, 12th March, to be discharged.

The State vs Geo. Kelly.—Larceny.—To be imprisoned until Friday, 4th March, then to receive twenty lashes on back, and on Saturday, 12th March, to be discharged.

The State vs Mary Hennessey.—Retailing spirituous liquor without license.—To be imprisoned for one month.

The Charleston Mercury.

22 February 1864, 2

AGENCY. Importing and Exporting Company OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

—o—
W. C. BEE, President.
—o—

CHARLESTON, FEBRUARY 19, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL OPEN, ON MONDAY, the 22d instant, the CARGO of Steamship Alice, to be sold at RETAIL, under the Rules and Regulations of the Company. The following comprises the Cargo:

DRY GOODS, &c.

BLACK AND WHITE PRINTS

White Swiss Muslins
Colored Muslins
White Jaconet Muslins
Dotted White Swiss Muslins
White Book Muslins, for Binding
Colored Cambrics, for Binding
Corset Jeans
Ribbons
Black and White Spool Thread
Whale-bone
Bombazine
Black Grape
Linen Duck
Linen Handkerchiefs
Irish Linen
Fine Imperial Linen
Colored Delaine
Checked White Muslin
Mohair Shawls
Men's Stockings
Children's Stockings
Boys' Drawers
Ladies' Black Lace Mitts
White Cotton Gauntlets
Black Broadcloth
Water-proof Tweeds
Fancy Union Tweeds (for servants' wear—low prices)
Winceberg (for servants' wear—low prices)
Oxford Meltons
Wool Meltons
Fancy Meltons
Men's Assorted French Felt Hats
Copying Ink
Writing Ink
Copying Letter Books
Packing Needles

SHOES AND SHOE THREAD.

— LBS. BROWN SHOE THREAD
— lbs. White Linen Shoe Thread
— Ladies' Cloth Lace Boots
Ladies' Kid Lace Boots
Ladies' Kid Gaiters (thick soled)
Ladies' Morocco Balmorals
Ladies' Satin Gaiters.
Ladies' Pump Soled Gaiters
Ladies' Cork Lace Boots
Ladies' Walking Shoes
Baby Shoes, Numbers No. 2, 3, 4 and 5
Men's Oxford Ties, double soled
Men's Bluchers
Men's Booties.

GROCERIES, &c.

100 BARRELS WHITE CRUSHED AND BROWN SUGAR
154 barrels Choice Jamaica Coffee
23 bags Black Pepper
500 lbs. Mustard
75 cases English Pickles
50 baskets Salad Oil
10 barrels Vinegar
100 boxes Smoked Herring
5 barrels Linseed Oil
5 barrels Lard
10 barrels Whiskey
41 cases Brandy
15 casks Alcohol
11 bales Hops
5 barrels Soda Ash
60 kegs Bl. Carbonate Soda
5 barrels Madder
4 tierces Paints, White Lead, Black and Yellow Paint
4 cases Matches
70 dozen French Calf Skins
Tea Kettles
Sauce Pans, Block Tin, Wrapping Paper

COTTON CARDS.

3000 pairs Whittemore's No. 10 LEAF COTTON CARDS.

EDGERTON & RICHARDS, } Agents.
STREET & WEST.

NOTICE.—Purchasers should bring packages for groceries.
The Sales Rooms will be opened from 9 o'clock, a. m., until 2 o'clock, p. m.
POSITIVELY NO ADMITTANCE except during these hours.
Orders from the country cannot be filled.
February 19

23 February 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH DAY.

The enemy celebrated Washington's birth day Monday, by displaying all his colors from the fleet and firing national salutes at sunrise, noon and at sunset. From the rapidity of the firing and calibre of the guns, it is believed that the *Ironclads* participated.

Our mortar batteries on Sullivan's Island made some excellent practice Monday morning, and succeeded in silencing a thirty pounder Parrott at Battery Gregg. Four shots were fired at Fort Sumter Sunday afternoon, three of which struck. Forty-eight shots have been fired at the City since Sunday evening.

The Act suspending the *Habeas Corpus* should have a clause to enable officers in charge of guards to hold and keep Yankee prisoners, who, it seems, get out whenever they wish as the guards are now managed, and leave "nobody to blame."

The Bee Company Sales.—The agents in the Grocery Department, in order to afford a fair opportunity to all, announce that to day will be devoted in their department, exclusively to the ladies. This step has been found necessary in consequence of the crowd and great pressure upon the agents, rendering it almost impossible for ladies to make purchases.

The Charleston Mercury.

23 February 1864, 1

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

ORPHAN HOUSE, COUNCIL CHAMBER, }
 FEBRUARY 16, 1864. }

City Council met this day at 5 o'clock p. m.
 Present—Hon. Charles Macbeth, Mayor; and Aldermen
 Ravenel, Williams, Stelmeyer, Chafes, Hume, Riggs,
 Kirkwood, Oll'and, Edgerton and Bellinas.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and con-
 firmed, and the following matters disposed of:

Communication from the Commissioners of Markets,
 calling the attention of Council to the number of Meat
 Shops in the city, and suggesting the passage of an Ord-
 nance to regulate the same.

Petition of D. O. Gibson, City Assessor, and his assis-
 tant, for additional compensation. Referred to the Com-
 mittee on Rolls.

Petition of H. P. Feugas, Teacher of French in the High
 School of Charleston, for additional compensation. Re-
 ferred to the Committee on Relief.

Petition of H. Gollmer, praying Council not to grant a
 transfer of Tavern License to M. Maher. Referred to the
 Committee on Licenses.

Communication from the Board of Fire Masters, accom-
 panied by Report of the Chief in relation to the Fire De-
 partment. Received as Information.

The following communication from the Board of Fire
 Masters was referred to the Mayor, with authority to act:
 CHARLESTON, January 21, 1864.

Honorable Mayor and Aldermen:
 Gentlemen: The following resolution, adopted by the
 Board of Fire Masters at a meeting held last evening, was
 ordered to be sent to your honorable body.

Respectfully yours,
 B. M. STROBEL,
 Clerk and Superintendent.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the order from the Chief of
 the Fire Department on the removal of combustible ma-
 terials out of the limits of the City, has not been respected;
 this Board respectfully lay the matter before the City
 Council, asking for the intervention of some law to carry
 out this order of the Chief of the Fire Department.

Return of the City Sheriff for the month of January,
 1864, showing a balance of \$5,175.73 paid into the City
 Treasury. Received as Information.

The following Report of the Captain of Police was re-
 ceived as Information:

OFFICE OF THE CAPTAIN OF POLICE.

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 December, 1863, and the cause of their arrest:

OFFENSES.	WHITES.		BLACKS.		Total number of Arrests.
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Attempt to leave the City without Passport	1				1
Assaulting Policemen			1		1
Attempt to use improper Passports	2				2
Absent from Camp without leave	1				1
Deserters	20				20
Disturbing the Peace	6		1		7
Attempt to leave the City without Furlough	1				1
Highway Robbery	1				1
Harboring Slaves				1	1
Intoxication, lying down in street	26	2	1		29
Intoxication and Disturbing the Peace	10	1	2		13
Larceny	21	3	9	0	33
Applicants for Lodgings			3		3
Receiving Stolen Goods	8	6			14
Runaway			10	5	15
Slaves without Pass			18	1	19
Allowing Slaves to loiter in Grogeries	1				1
Horse Beating	1				1
Swindling				2	2
Trespass on Premises	6	1	1	1	9
Forgery	1				1
Violation of City Ordinances	9		1		10
Committed for Safe Keeping	15		10	2	27
Total	133	13	66	19	231

Amount of Fines imposed at Mayor's Court.....\$214.00
 Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners.....635.00
 Amount paid to Policemen.....331.50
 Balance paid to City Treasurer.....353.50
 Amount of Fees deducted from pay of Police.....1027.74

OFFENSES.	WHITES.		BLACKS.		Total number of Arrests.
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Delivered to Owner			4	4	8
Referred to Magistrate	4	5	1		10
Sent to Barracking Officer	4				4

Committed to House of Cor- rection	10	5			15
Committed to Work House			89	9	98
Discharged	31	1	14	5	51
Sent to Post	22				22
Prod Fine	29	2	6	1	38
Sent to Work on Fortifica- tions			13		13
Sent to Provost	89				89
Total	139	13	66	19	237

I hereby certify that the above is a true Report, as per
 Mayor's Report Book, for Upper and Lower Wards.

C. B. SIGWALD, Captain of Police.

Received of Capt'n C. B. Sigwald Three Hundred and
 Fifty-three Dollars 50-100 for the above return.
 S. THOMAS, for City Treasurer.

\$353.50 100.—February 16, 1864.

Alderman Williams, from the Committee of Ways and
 Means, made the following Report, which was adopted:

The Committee of Ways and Means, to which was re-
 ferred the petition of Thos. W. Mordecai, Esq, asking
 farther indulgence on his taxes due the City, beg leave to
 report that they have duly considered the matter referred
 to them.

The Committee recommend that the petition be not
 granted.
 Respectfully submitted, GEO. W. WILLIAMS,
 WILLIAM RAVENEL,
 M. W. EDGERTON,
 CHARLES MACBETH,
 Mayor.

Alderman Williams, from the Substistence Committee,
 made the following Report, which was received as Infor-
 mation:

The Substistence Committee beg leave to report, that not-
 withstanding the many difficulties under which they have
 labored in procuring supplies for the City & Co, it is still
 in successful operation, there being now on hand and in
 transit seventy thousand dollars worth of provisions.
 From twelve to fifteen thousand persons are furnished with
 rice, flour, meat, etc. It is the aim of the Committee to
 sell at prices merely covering cost. Up to this time more
 than a million of pounds of rice, flour and meat have been
 distributed to the citizens in quantities to the value of from
 two to four dollars to each family per week.

This timely aid has prevented much suffering, and has
 kept prices down to one-half what they would have been;
 as, since the shelling of Charleston by the enemy, private
 individuals have almost ceased to bring supplies.

Our Chief Agent for making purchases in the country,
 Mr. J. N. Robson, has displayed his usual activity and
 energy. The disadvantages under which he has labored
 have been numerous. There seems to be an indisposition
 on the part of many planters to sell their provisions,
 even for the purpose of relieving a beleagured and suffering
 people.

A want of transportation is also a serious difficulty, the
 government often requiring it all.

The Committee take pleasure in stating that the govern-
 ment officers have afforded all the facilities in their power
 to assist in procuring supplies for the city.

If the planters in the interior will sell their surplus pro-
 duce to the accredited City Agents, they will confer a
 great blessing on the wives and children of those soldiers
 who are standing between them and the enemy.

Respectfully submitted,
 GEO. W. WILLIAMS,
 WILLIAM RAVENEL,
 O. J. CHAFES,
 A. J. BALINAH.

Alderman Chafes, from the Committee on Light-
 ing the City, made the following Report, which was adopted:

The Committee on Lighting the City, to whom was refer-
 red the bills of the Charleston Gas Light Company for the
 quarter ending the 1st of December, 1863, respectfully re-
 port that they have examined the same and find them
 correct. The amounts are as follows:

LOWER AND UPPER WARDS.

1227 Street Lamps, at \$45 per annum	\$10,800.50
25 Market Lamps, per contract	218.00
Upper Market, \$19-5 Lamps, \$10.20	20.20

UPPER GUARD HOUSE.

First Meter, \$118.24, Second Meter, \$101.84	\$220.08
Stables	12.00
City Hall Square, \$18.24, Lighting Lamps, \$9.60	27.84

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Mr'n Guard House	\$371.40
Lamps in front of Main Guard House	16.20
Mr'n Guard House Stables	83.20
City Hall	16.00
Work House	26.40
Marine Hospital	00
Orphan House, large meter	85.00
Orphan House, small meter	50
Orphan House, porter's lodge	10.40
Alms House	82.50

Less one quarter of 150,000 feet, allowed
 by contract, at \$8

Less 5 per cent for prompt payment

Deduct for Lamps not ill

The Committee recommend the same to be paid.

K. H. RODGERS,

The Charleston Mercury.

23 February 1864, 1

Alderman Biggs, from the Special Committee to whom was referred the offers A. S. Williamson & Co. and E. B. Rhett, Jr., to do the City Printing, reported verbally and begged to be discharged. Granted.

Alderman Kirkwood, from the Committee on Licenses, made the following Report, which were adopted:

The Committee on Licenses, to whom was referred the following applications for Tavern Licenses, No. 2, to Retail Spirituous Liquors:

Thomps Flynn, No. 125 Meeting street. Securities—O. Pantin and Kobus M. Welch.

H. M. Norris, corner of Columbus and King streets. Securities—Theo. C. Spiesager and John H. Schmitt.

The Committee recommend the above applications be granted, to take date from 1st October, 1863.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM KIRKWOOD.
WM. H. GILLILAND.

The Committee on Licenses, to whom was referred the application of John T. Milligan for an Auctioneers License, offering Henry Williams and L. C. Loyal securities.

The Committee recommends the application be granted; the bond fixed at \$3000.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM KIRKWOOD.
WM. H. GILLILAND.

Alderman Edgeron, from the Committee on Relief, made the following Report, which was adopted:

The Committee on Retrenchment and Relief, to which was referred the petition of the Sergeants and Privates of City Police asking an increase of pay, beg leave to report

That, on enquiry, they find that in consequence of no meeting of Council for several weeks, His Honor the Mayor allowed an increase of pay to the Sergeants of City Police in the amount of ten dollars per month, and the same amount to the Privates, making the pay of the Sergeants at this time one hundred dollars per month, and that of Privates ninety dollars.

The Committee recommend that the action of His Honor the Mayor be confirmed.

M. W. EDGERTON.
JNO. R. RICHES.

The Mayor stated that it would be proper for Council to nominate a ticket for a President and Twelve Directors for the Charleston and Savannah Railroad Company.

On motion, Carroll proceeded, by ballot, to nominate a President and Twelve Directors for the Charleston and Savannah Railroad Company, and the following was the result:

FOR PRESIDENT.
L. L. BINGOLNTARY.

FOR DIRECTORS.

Hon. Charles Maebeth, Mayor, Henry Gourdin, Jas. K. Bass, Theo. D. Wagner, John H. Steinhmeyer, O. M. Furman, John B. Riggs, C. V. Chamberlain, W. C. Bee, W. F. Hutson, Fred. Richards, Richard Yeadon.

On motion, the Mayor was authorized and instructed to cast the vote of the city for the above nominated gentlemen at the election to be held on the 11th inst., for President and Directors of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad.

The following Bill was taken up by sections on its second reading.

AN ORDINANCE,

TO RAISE SUPPLIES FOR THE YEAR ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FOUR, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Mayor and Aldermen, in City Council assembled, That a tax for the same, and in the manner hereinafter mentioned, shall be raised and paid into the Treasury of the City, for the use and service thereof, that is to say:

One dollar and thirty cents ad valorem on every hundred dollars of the value of every horse, building lot, wharf, or other landed estate, including every building and improvement on land under a lease, for a term of five or more years, from a religious, charitable or literary society, or under any building lease.

One dollar and thirty cents ad valorem on every hundred dollars on the average stock of goods, wares and merchandise, held on personal account or on account of others; the said average to be ascertained in each case by taking the mean between the largest and the least amount of said stock held during the year.

Two dollars and fifty cents on every hundred dollars of interest accruing or received during the past year, on any bond, mortgage, judgment, decree, bill of exchange, promissory note, or other security on solvent debtors, whether said bonds, &c., be located, and whether the interest be paid here or elsewhere.

Two dollars and fifty cents on every hundred dollars of all dividends received during the past year, from stocks not exempted from taxation.

Three dollars per head on all slaves owned or kept within the city.

Thirty dollars on every coach or four wheeled carriage, drawn by two horses (exclusive of the horses), used or kept within the city for one month at any time during the year.

Twenty dollars on every coach or four wheeled carriage drawn by one horse (exclusive of the horse) used or kept within the city for one month at any time during the year.

Fifteen dollars on every two wheel carriage, chair, sulky, &c., (exclusive of the horse,) used or kept within the city for one month, at any time during the year.

Two dollars and fifty cents on every hundred dollars of gross income and all gross profits, derived during the past year from the pursuit of any faculty, profession or occupation, trade or employment, or from the exercise of any office (whether in the profession of the law, the profits derived from costs of suits, counsel fees, or other services of professional income,) income from the practice of dentistry, &c.

Two dollars and fifty cents on every hundred dollars of gross income and all gross profits, derived during the past

year from the pursuit of any faculty, profession or occupation, trade or employment, or from the exercise of any office (whether in the profession of the law, the profits derived from costs of suits, counsel fees, or other services of professional income,) income from the practice of dentistry, &c.

Two dollars and fifty cents on every hundred dollars of all commissions received by factors, vendue masters, or other persons vending or buying goods, wares, merchandise, produce, and real and personal property on commission.

Two dollars and fifty cents on every hundred dollars of all annuities, and other income or incomes, accruing or received during the past year, from what source soever, which are not exempted from taxation by law, or otherwise herein taxed.

One dollar and twenty-five cents on every hundred dollars of all premiums received for or by any Insurance Company, located in this city during the past year, whether incorporated or not, or by agencies for individuals or companies, whether incorporated or not.

Fifty cents on every hundred dollars in the capital stock of all Gas Companies located in this city.

Seventy-five cents on every hundred dollars of money or capital invested in shipping.

Ten dollars on every horse and mule used or kept within the city for one month at any time during the year (except one horse for each trooper or mounted officer, provided such horse be duly registered.)

Two dollars on every dog kept within the city for which a badge has not been taken out.

Two dollars on every hundred dollars of gross receipts of all commercial agencies.

One dollar (1) for poll tax, in cases where there is no return of property yielding a tax to that amount.

Sec. 2. Should any person or persons, or corporations, have neglected or refused to render in to the City Assessor a return of property made subject to taxation, according to this Ordinance, or by a false return thereof, prevent a full assessment of the same, every such person or persons, or corporations, shall be doubly taxed; and it shall be the duty of the City Assessor, on the 15th April next to make out and deliver to the City Treasurer, a list of all persons or corporations liable to be double taxed under this Ordinance, who shall forthwith issue executions against the goods, chattels, and other property of said persons or corporations, and lodge the said executions with the City Sheriff, who shall immediately proceed for the collection of the same, in the manner provided by Ordinance for the enforcement of tax executions.

Sec. 3. Every slave brought into the city for sale, or exposed for sale, either at public auction or at private sale, who may have been brought into this State from beyond the limits thereof, for the purpose of being sold shall be subject to a tax of five dollars. And it shall be the duty of the City Assessor to ascertain the number of all such slaves, and to assess the said tax on the owners or persons in possession of such slaves, for the purpose of sale, and hand over such assessment to the City Treasurer, who shall forthwith give notice to the said owners, or persons in possession, to make payment of the said tax, and lodge the same with the City Sheriff, who shall proceed for the collection of the same in the manner provided by Ordinance for the enforcement of tax executions.

Sec. 4. Free negroes, or free persons of color, shall be, and are hereby made liable to the following taxes, viz: males from the ages of twenty-one to sixty years, not living on any trade, art, business, occupation, or employment, or being a mechanic within the city, or residing without the city, exercising his trade, art, business, occupation, or employment therein, each a tax of ten dollars; from the age of sixteen to twenty-one years, each a tax of five dollars; and females from fourteen to eighteen years, each a tax of three dollars; and from eighteen to fifty, each a tax of five dollars; except such negroes, or free persons of color, as shall be clearly proved to the Mayor or City Registrar to be incapable, from maim or otherwise, of providing for, her, or their livelihood. The foregoing taxes on free negroes, or free persons of color, shall be paid during the month of June, in the present year, to the City Treasurer.

Sec. 5. That each and every transient person, travelling agent, itinerant salesman, or other person or persons, not residents of the City of Charleston, or not holding a lease for a year or longer, of a store or building in the city, who shall carry on any faculty, profession, occupation, trade, or employment, or who shall sell, or offer for sale in said city, any description of goods, wares or merchandise whatsoever, either by samples, patterns, or otherwise; or who shall solicit and obtain orders for supplying others with any such goods, wares or merchandise, or shall buy and sell any such goods, wares, merchandise, produce, or other commodity on commission, shall, before entering upon any such business as aforesaid, give a bond to the City Council, in the penal sum of one thousand dollars, with two good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Mayor, with a condition thereunder written that he shall and will make a just and true return to the City Assessor, of the amount of income derived from the pursuit of any such faculty, profession, trade, occupation, or employment, or the amount of stock of goods, etc., so brought to the city for the purpose of sale; or the amount of goods, etc., sold by sample or otherwise; or the amount of commissions received for buying and selling any such goods, wares, merchandise, produce or other commodity as aforesaid; and, also for the payment to the City Treasurer of such sum or sums as may be assessed upon them respectively; in cases of refusal or neglect to pay the sum or sums so assessed, the said bond shall be put in suit.

And every such transient person, travelling agent, itinerant salesman, or other person as aforesaid, shall respectively pay a tax of five dollars on every hundred dollars of income or commission received as aforesaid, and a tax of five dollars on every hundred dollars of stock of goods, etc., brought into the city for sale, and on the amount of goods, etc., sold by sample or pattern, or otherwise, as aforesaid.

23 February 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—TWO HUNDRED AND
TWENTY-NINTH DAY.

Yesterday, being WASHINGTON'S birthday, was celebrated by the enemy with as much *colat* as if the *Pater Patria* had been a Yankee. The blockading vessels had all their colors fluttering in the breeze, and fired a "national" salute at sunrise, noon and sunset. From the calibre of the guns used in this salute it is inferred that the *Ironsides* participated.

Forty-eight shells have been fired at the city since Sunday afternoon. Four Parrott shots were also fired at Fort Sumter, three of which struck.

The practice of our mortar batteries on Sullivan's Island yesterday was excellent, speedily silencing the fire of a thirty pounder Parrott gun at Gregg.

23 February 1864, 1

**OFFICE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COM-
PANY.**

CHARLESTON, February 12, 1864.

MUCH COMPLAINT BEING MADE OF THE DELAYS by this Company in forwarding Merchandise, I am instructed to advertise that the Rules of the Company require that Government packages shall take precedence over all others, and next in order packages forwarded by friends or Associations to officers and soldiers in the field or hospitals. The observance of this rule, together with limited facilities for transportation, necessarily cause delay in the forwarding of packages for merchants and others.

W. T. J. O. WOODWARD, Agent.

February 12

**OFFICE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COM-
PANY.**

AUGUSTA, GA., February 10, 1864.

LEGAL NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL CONCERNED that persons who ship packages containing Spirits, Wines, or Cordials, without informing our Agent of the contents, will not be entitled to nor will they receive the benefit of valuation.

Spirits, Wines or Cordials will not be forwarded by this Company except under SPECIAL CONTRACT.

JAS. HULEK,

Superintendent and Acting President.

W. T. J. O. WOODWARD, Agent,

February 23

1mo

Charleston, S. C.

24 February 1864,

City of Charleston.

TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH DAY.

One hundred and twenty-three shells were fired at the city during the last twenty-four hours, ending half past five o'clock Tuesday evening. The bombardment continued vigorously up to the hour of closing our report, at eleven o'clock.

Eleven Yankee prisoners arrived in the city Tuesday evening, and registered their names on the Provost Marshal's books. Three of them, Captain J. B. MICHENEY, Corporal Jas. BAILEY and Private ELI SHALLENBARGER, 85th Pennsylvania, were captured in the fight on Whitmarsh Island, near Savannah. The other eight are Yankee deserters from the 7th Connecticut, 47th and 115th New York.

Two shots were fired at Fort Sumter Monday night, both of which struck.

Two of the Yankee picket boats were discovered Tuesday morning hovering around within five hundred yards of the fort. They may repeat that experiment yet once too often.

We have no change to notice in the position of the fleet.

"The Good Work Goes On."

We are permitted by the Chief of Staff to gratify our readers with the following reports:

HEADQUARTERS, 25TH S. C. V., }
February 20, 1864. }

Brigadier-General Thomas Jordan, Chief of Staff and A. A. General—GENERAL:—I have the honor to inform you that a majority of Company C, (Captain Chind,) have re-enlisted for the war.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) JNO. G. PRESSLEY,
Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding.

[OFFICIAL:] H. W. FEILDEN, Capt. and A. A. G.

COOSAWHATCHIE, S. C., February 19 1864.

Captain James Lowndes, A. A. A. General—CAPTAIN:—I beg leave respectfully to inform you that the Lafayette Light Artillery, originally enlisted in Confederate service for three years, on the 13th of March, 1862, have re-enlisted unconditionally for the war. I have the honor, Captain, to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) J. T. KANAPAUX,
Captain Commanding L. L. Artillery.

[OFFICIAL:] H. W. FEILDEN, Capt. and A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS PARTISAN RANGERS, }
POCOTALIGO, February 17, 1864. }

Captain James Lowndes, A. A. A. G.—CAPTAIN; At a meeting of my command, held this afternoon at their Encampment, they, to a man, re-enlisted for the war. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) M. J. KIRK,
Captain Commanding Partisan Rangers.

[OFFICIAL:] H. W. FEILDEN, Capt. and A. A. G.

The Charleston Courier.

24 February 1864, 1

Latest from Florida.

OUR VICTORY COMPLETE—ALL THE ENEMY'S
ARTILLERY CAPTURED.

The following telegram from General FINEGAN
has been received at the Headquarters of the De-
partment:

CAMP BEAUREGARD, February 20, 1864, }
Via TALLAHASSEE, February 22. }

To General Jordan, Chief of Staff—The vic-
tory at Ocean Pond is complete. I have captured
all their artillery, and five or six hundred stand of
arms have been brought in up to this time.

The woods are strewn with the dead and wound-
ed for three miles. The enemy had in the battle,
from all accounts, ten thousand infantry, one regi-
ment and four companies of cavalry.

(Signed) JOSEPH FINEGAN,
Brigadier-General

From Mobile.

DEATH OF GENERAL BALDWIN.

MOBILE, February 20 — Brigadier-General BALD-
WIN was killed last night by a fall from his horse.

The mortar fleet below has increased, but there
is no firing.

The Charleston Mercury.

24 February 1864, 1

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

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

THE VICTORY IN FLORIDA FULLY CONFIRMED.

The following telegram from General FINEGAN was received at the Headquarters of the Department yesterday:

CAMP BEAUREGARD, February 20, }
vic. Tallahassee, February 22. }

To Gen. Jordan, (Chief of Staff): The victory at Ocean Pond is complete. I have captured all their artillery, and five or six hundred stand of arms have been brought in up to this time. The woods are strewn with their dead and wounded for three miles. The enemy had in the battle, from all accounts, ten thousand infantry, one regiment and four companies of cavalry.

(Signed)

JOSEPH FINEGAN,
Brigadier General.

We learn, further, that Colonel ROBERT H. ANDERSON, of the 5th Georgia Cavalry, will command the cavalry forces in Florida. Col. GEORGE P. HARRISON, jr., of the 32d Georgia, will command a brigade, consisting of the 32d Georgia, 11th and 18th South Carolina, and 59th Virginia troops. General TALIAFERRO left Savannah on Monday evening, and will assume command of all the troops in Florida.

The enemy have advanced a considerable force of cavalry and infantry, between Trader's Hill and the Satilla river. Their gunboats and several transports are in St. Mary's river, near King's Ferry, about eleven miles from Jeffersonton. There is a large quantity of provision, consisting of corn, rice, &c., in that section, and a large number of negroes are employed on the plantations.

The Charleston Mercury.

24 February 1864, 2

SINGLE MATTERS—TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH DAY.

Since our last report the bombardment of the city has again become quite brisk. From 5:30 p. m., on Monday, until the same hour on Tuesday, one hundred and twenty-three shells were thrown at the city. Two shots have also been fired at Fort Sumter, both of which struck. Two of the enemy's picket boats were discovered on Monday night within five hundred yards of the fort.

A large fire on Folly Island was noticed by our lookouts on Monday afternoon.

Three prisoners and eight Yankees deserters from the enemy's forces on Kiawah Island were brought to the city yesterday.

STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.—The auction sale of stocks and real estate, advertised by Mr. J. S. Riggs, will positively take place this morning. The sale will commence with the Confederate bonds.

THE BEE COMPANY. Sales Room, Bull street, will be closed this day, to re-open to-morrow (Thursday) morning. The exertions of the obliging and indefatigable agents to accommodate the vast numbers of eager purchasers who through their establishment have been very successful during the last two days, and, after a day's intermission to re-arrange their wares, the sale will proceed more satisfactorily than ever.

THE RE-ENLISTMENTS.—We are indebted to Capt. H. W. Fielden, A. A. G., for copies of the following gratifying despatches:

COOSAWHATCHIE, S. C., }
February 18, 1864 }

Capt. James Lowndes, A. A. G. }
CAPTAIN: I beg leave respectfully to inform you that the Lafayette Light Artillery, originally enlisted in Confederate service for three years on the 13th March, 1862, have re-enlisted, unconditionally, for the war.

I have the honor, Captain, to remain

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) J. T. KANAPAUX,
Capt. Commanding L. L. Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS PARTISAN RANGERS, }
POCOTALIGO, February 17, 1864. }

Captain James Lowndes, A. A. G. }
CAPTAIN: At a meeting of my command, held this afternoon, at their encampment, they to a man re-enlisted for the war.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) M. J. KNEC,
Captain Commanding P. R.

HEADQUARTERS 25TH REGIMENT S. C. VOL., }
29th February, 1864. }

Brig. Gen. Thos. Jordan, Chief of Staff and S. A. General.

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that a majority of Co. C, (Captain Child) have re-enlisted for the war.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) Jno G. FRENZLEY,
Lieutenant Colonel Commanding.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously passed by the members of Schultz's Light Battery, stationed at Wiltown Bluff, on the 23rd February:

On motion, Corporal W. A. Kessler was called to the Chair and Mr. J. L. Williams requested to act as Secretary.

WHEREAS, we, the members of Chesnut Light Artillery, Company F, Palmetto Battalion Light Artillery, being attached to an organization which was originally and unconditionally mustered for the war, and we are thereby deterred the inequality of thus repeating our devotion to the cause in which we are struggling, we nevertheless deem it a privilege to give expression to our renewed and unflinching determination and readiness to re-dedicate our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor to the service of our beloved Confederacy.

Resolved, That whilst admiring the patriotism of our brethren in arms, in Virginia and the West—the heroes of many battles, who have re-volunteered for the war—we pledge ourselves likewise to remain in service so long as an armed foe pollutes the soil of our sacred homes.

Resolved, That we trust that the war will be prosecuted until the full measure of our rights are secured and we are left regenerated and disenthralled.

SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—During the past week the following donations have been received:

- From Miss Oelle Mordecai—2 pairs socks.
- From Miss Simpson—2 pairs socks.
- From Misses Cohen—2 pairs socks.
- From Miss Mills—2 dozen eggs.
- Through Express—1 bundle of rags.
- From a Friend—1 bundle linen rags.
- From a Lady, through Rev. G. P. Gadsden—\$100
- From Mrs. Jant, through Dr. Bachman—\$5.
- From G. E. Mills—\$5.

The following have been given to seamen and soldiers in various hospitals:

- 4 pairs pants, 14 flannel shirts, 18 pairs drawers, 24 pairs socks, 10 pocket handkerchiefs, 2 cotton shirts.

MORE EXECUTIONS OF DESERTERS AT KINSTON

—The execution of seven deserters at Kinston, N. C., on the 18th, has been published. On the 16th, thirteen more were hanged. The correspondent of the Raleigh *Confederate* says:

J. B. Brock, Wm. Riddock, C. Huffman, Stephen Jones, A. J. Britton, J. J. Bum-rill, William H. Daughtry, Lewis Taylor, Lewis Freeman and John Freeman, of Nothercutt's battalion; and W. D. Jones, of Wright's battalion, and Jos. Brock, of the 27th North Carolina regiment, and C. R. Cathrell, of Latham's battery, were all hanged in this place yesterday, by order of court martial, for deserting their comrades and taking up arms on the enemy's side.

The Charleston Courier.

25 February 1864, 1

Stage of Charleston.

TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIRST DAY.

The enemy maintain a steady fire upon the city. One hundred and nineteen shells were thrown from half-past five Tuesday afternoon to half-past five Wednesday evening. Some little firing was also kept up through the day between the batteries. There was no firing on Fort Sumter. The fleet remain in about the same position.

Fire.—A fire broke out shortly after eight o'clock, Wednesday evening, in the upper part of the three and a half story brick building No. 14 East Bay, East side, one of a range between North Commercial and Vanderhorst's Wharves. The building was formerly occupied by Messrs. WILKINS & BARNWELL, Cotton Factors, and by Mr. J. M. FRENDSBURG, as an office.

The firemen were quickly on the spot, but the flames having ignited some combustible material, the whole of the upper story was soon in a blaze. From the situation of the building and the rapid progress made by the fire, it was apprehended that the flames would be communicated to the adjoining premises, and perhaps to the whole block. The judicious arrangement of the engines, however, with the active and resolute exertions of the firemen, in spite of the enemy's shells falling all around them, confined the fire to the building in which it originated.

Lieutenant FICKLING, with a detachment of the 1st South Carolina Artillery, arrived on the ground and rendered very efficient service by promptly tendering his assistance and by distributing the men among the Fire Companies.

We learn that there was very little in the burnt building. Mr. Friendsburg lost his books, papers, &c.

The property belonged to Mr. WM. RAVENEL.

It has been suggested to us to again call the attention of citizens to the notices previously given by the Commanding General, the Mayor and the Chief of the Fire Department, for the removal of all combustible material that can possibly be taken away from houses within range of the enemy's fire.

The Charleston Courier.

25 February 1864, 1

The following Report of the Captain of 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 December, 1863, and the cause of their arrest:

OFFENSES.	WHITES.		BLACKS.		Total Number of Arrests.
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Attempting to leave the City without Passport.....	1	—	—	—	1
Assaulting Policemen.....	—	—	1	—	1
Attempt to use improper Passports.....	2	—	—	—	2
Absent from Camp without leave.....	1	—	—	—	1
Deserters.....	20	—	—	—	20
Attempting to leave the City without Furlough.....	1	—	—	—	1
Highway Robbery.....	1	—	—	—	1
Harboring Slaves.....	—	—	—	1	1
Intoxication, lying down in street.....	20	2	1	—	23
Intoxication and Disturbing the Peace.....	19	1	2	—	22
Larceny.....	21	8	8	6	39
Applicants for Lodging.....	—	—	8	—	8
Receiving Stolen Goods.....	8	6	—	—	14
Runaway.....	—	—	10	6	16
Slaves without Pass.....	—	—	18	1	19
Allowing Slaves to loiter in streets.....	1	—	—	—	1
Harboring Slaves.....	1	—	—	—	1
Swindling.....	—	—	—	2	2
Trespass upon premises.....	6	1	1	1	9
Violation of City Ordinances.....	1	—	—	—	1
Committed for Safe Keeping.....	8	—	1	—	9
Total.....	183	18	63	19	263

Amount of Fines imposed at Mayor's Court.....	\$2,214.00
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners.....	105.00
Amount paid to Policemen.....	335.00
Amount paid to City Treasurer.....	251.50
Amount of Fines deducted from pay of Police.....	127.75

OFFENSES.	WHITES.		BLACKS.		Total Number of Arrests.
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Delivered to Owners.....	7	—	4	—	11
Referred to Magistrate.....	7	—	1	—	8
Sent to Encouraging Office.....	4	—	—	—	4
Committed to House of Correction.....	10	—	—	—	10
Committed to Work House.....	20	—	25	—	45
Discharged.....	20	—	14	—	34
Sent to House of Correction.....	15	—	—	—	15
Paid Fines.....	20	—	6	—	26
Sent to Work on Furnaces.....	—	—	18	—	18
Sent to Prison Marshal.....	25	—	—	—	25
Total.....	106	—	63	—	169

Report by City Marshal showing the number of persons committed to the House of Correction, Upper and Lower Prisons, and the amount of fines collected, during the month of December, 1863.

The Charleston Mercury.

25 February 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY FIRST DAY.

The monotonous siege continues without any change. Since our last report one hundred and nineteen shells were thrown at the city, with the usual ineffective result. We have no further news from the coast. The position of the enemy's fleet is unchanged.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire, at half-past eight o'clock, last evening, was caused by the burning of the store on East Bay, between Adger's and Vanderhorst's Wharves, occupied by Messrs. RAVENSB, HUGH & MILLIKEN. The roof and interior of the building were badly damaged, but the prompt attendance of the Fire Department, with the engines, soon extinguished the flames.

WE HAVE RECEIVED ten dollars for the Free Market, from Pineville.

WE ARE REQUESTED to call special attention to the sale of valuable property to be offered this day at public auction by Mr. JAMES L. GANTT:

A Sea Island Plantation on Wadmalaw Island, and valuable Planting Lands in St. Paul's Parish should command the attention of capitalists.

CAPTAIN BOSTICK'S COMPANY "E" of the 36th Regiment, S. C. Vols., now on detached service, at the Charleston Arsenal, has the honor of having taken the lead in the re-enlistment movement in this Department.

THE AGENCY OF THE BEE IMPORTING COMPANY, though advertised to be closed on yesterday, was nearly as crowded and much more inaccessible than on the two preceding days. The agents, however, are doing all that lies in their power to accommodate the public, and to facilitate families in procuring supplies, and they request us to state that the present cargo will not be the last disposed of by them, and that there is therefore no reason for the crowding and jostling, particularly in the grocery department, as all will in time be supplied. The present stock of groceries we understand is run very low, but a much larger assortment will soon be offered on the same reasonable terms.

The Charleston Mercury.

25 February 1864, 2

A NUISANCE.

To the Editor of the Mercury: No more intolerable grievance now exists than the annoyance to which persons are subjected in travelling on our railroads.

We had the misfortune a few evenings since to travel on the South Carolina Railroad from Charleston to Columbia, in company with ladies, and it was eminently disgusting to encounter the blackguardisms and rudeness of certain individuals who thrust themselves into their presence.

We were under the apprehension that there existed regulations whereby a car was expressly reserved for the accommodation of ladies, children and such gentlemen as might accompany them; but it seems that if there ever was such a rule, it is no longer adhered to, as it is not uncommon to see men actually intoxicated, permitted by conductors and sentinels to enter cars occupied by ladies where they no sooner come than they indulge in the grossest profanity.

The evil is a flagrant one, and calls for a remedy. Our wives, sisters and mothers are compelled frequently to go from point to point, unaccompanied by those who could protect them, in consequence of their absence in the service of their country, and every safeguard should be thrown around them so that when they do venture to travel, they may do so without the fear of encountering those who cannot be restrained from an exhibition of their low breeding and vulgarity. Strange to say, many who pretend to wear the uniforms of officers are to be found in the category of those to whom we have had made reference.

We call on those who have our railroads in charge to abate this evil. Something should and must be done to put a stop to the disgraceful scenes which occur from day to day, so that ladies may travel in peace and security and unmolested by blackguards.

AN OFFICER.

THE RE-ENLISTMENTS.

At a meeting of the officers and men of Co. A, (Gloucester Artillery) 4th Vt. Heavy Artillery, Wise's Brigade, at Wiltown Bluff, Colleton District, S. C., on the 22d of February, 1864, Capt. T. B. Montague being called to the Chair, and T. Jefferson Stubbs appointed Secretary, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, we have read with pleasure the address of President Davis to the armies of the Confederate States, the address of Gen. Beauregard to the troops of his Department, and also the appeal of Gen. Wise to the soldiers of his command to come forward and re-enlist for the war; and

Whereas, we have seen with pride and gratification the noble response to the President's appeal in the Armies of Northern Virginia and Tennessee, we are bound in justice to ourselves and the proud old Commonwealth which we have the honor to represent, to make known to our fellow soldiers the cause of our apparent want of patriotism; therefore,

Resolved 1. That, inasmuch as more than four fifths of our entire company re-enlisted for the war over two years ago, before the passage of the conscript act, we, together with others who then re-enlisted, claim the honor of setting so noble an example which our brave brothers in arms have so recently emulated.

Resolved 2. That we hereby renew our determination never to lay down our arms while the foot of the vandal foe pollutes the soil of our beloved country.

Resolved 3. That a copy of these proceedings be forwarded to Gen. Wise, and to the Charleston Mercury and Richmond Equivocal for publication.

T. B. MONTAGUE, Chairman.

T. JEFFERSON STUBBS, Secretary.

26 February 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SECOND DAY.

A steady fire has been kept up on the city since last report. The number of shots fired during the twenty-four hours ending five o'clock Thursday evening was one hundred and forty-six.

The enemy are still busy at their battery on Dixon's Island—it is supposed intended to command the creek opposite Secessionville. Only one gun was observed in position in the battery. No change has taken place among the fleet. Some musketry firing was heard Wednesday night off Fort Sumter, believed to be between picket boats of both sides.

The Battle of Ocean Ponds, Fla.—The victory at Ocean Ponds, Fla., from all accounts, was one of the most signal of the war. Yankee prisoners and deserters represent their force to have been ten thousand five hundred, under the command of three Generals, including Gens. GILLMORE and SHERMOUR. They state that their loss in officers was unusually heavy, and the troops since the defeat were badly demoralized. Two negro regiments were engaged—the 54th Massachusetts and 1st South Carolina Regiments.

Our loss in the engagement was sixty killed and between six and seven hundred wounded.

The Yankees landed at Jacksonville, and were piloted through by a traitor Floridian, to whom they gave an order exempting his property from confiscation. Their guide assured them they could march to Tallahassee without opposition.

The Charleston Mercury.

26 February 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SECOND DAY.

During the twenty-four hours preceeding six o'clock Thursday evening one hundred and forty-six shots were fired at the city.

The enemy is reported busily at work on Dixon's Island finishing a battery, apparently intended to command Schooner Creek, opposite Secessionville.

A late despatch from Florida says that the prisoners we have taken represent the enemy's forces as much demoralized by the result of the recent battle, an unusually proportion of their losses having been officers.

The Charleston Mercury.

26 February 1864, 2

Editor Mercury: Permit me to acknowledge, with many thanks to the kind donors, the receipt of the following donations for the support of the Free Market of Charleston:

"Cash," per W. C. Bee & Co.....	\$1000
Cash.....	20
From a goldler.....	5
James Adger.....	8000
From an Absent Citizen.....	500
From R. A. Clark.....	200
Congregation of Grace Church, Camden (additional).....	138
E. G. B.....	10
Mrs. Sarah B. Rhett.....	50
Mrs. Hayne, per Rev. A. T. Porter.....	20
Miss Ann Fitzsimons.....	20
Beech Branch Church—	
N. Johnson.....	25 00
R. J. Fitts.....	2 00
J. R. Fitts.....	1 00
E. H. Forrester.....	5 00
N. Smith.....	10 00
C. G. Richardson.....	50
J. C. Richardson.....	50 00
W. M. P. Gray.....	25 00
W. D. Bryan.....	20 00
W. Gin.....	5 00
W. J. Bryan.....	5 00
F. Johnson.....	5 00
J. J. Chisolm.....	1 00
D. Peoples.....	5 00
W. H. Means.....	2 00
M. Bryan.....	50
S. Bowers.....	1 00
J. H. Bowers.....	1 50
Mrs. O. Richardson.....	1 50
O. P. Richardson.....	50
E. H. Richardson.....	5 00
M. Brunson.....	1 00
Mrs. N. Johnson.....	5 00
E. Gefford.....	10 00
Cash.....	122 00
Friendship Lodge, No. 9. A. F. M.....	50

\$5268

GEO. W. WILLIAMS, Treasurer Free Market.

27 February 1864, 1

From Florida.—A gentleman, who arrived in this city last evening, informs us that he passed over the battle field at Ocean Pond, and ascertained that upwards of one thousand white and black Yankee troops had been buried. The Confederate dead numbered one hundred and five, and thirty have since died from their wounds.

From seventy-five to one hundred negroes, all wounded, were captured and have been sent to Tallahassee. About one hundred and fifty white Yankee prisoners have been sent to Madison.

We learn that a party of about fifty or seventy-five Yankee cavalry went to Gaineyville, Fla., last week and captured about one hundred and fifty negroes, and conveyed them to Jacksonville.

A Yankee Major, who commanded a negro regiment, was wounded in the thigh and captured. He has been conveyed to Lake City, and was there yesterday in the hospital.

The enemy have all left the vicinity of the late battle field, and at last accounts were rapidly retreating towards Jacksonville, pursued by our cavalry. Some of the wounded negroes say that their officers shot many of them during the late battle for refusing to charge the Confederates. Whenever a negro attempted to retreat or fall back he was shot down.

[Savannah News, 26th inst.]

The Charleston Courier.

27 February 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD DAY.

We have nothing important to report beyond the continuous shelling of the city from battery Gregg. One hundred and twenty shots were fired at the city during the past twenty-four hours ending at half-past five o'clock Friday. The weather has been too hazy to make a distinct observation of the fleet.

A very daring and gallant exploit was executed last Monday by Sergeant W. P. CULLUM and Corporal G. W. SCHWARTZ, of Company E, 2d South Carolina Artillery, who went within the enemy's picket lines between Morris' and James' Islands, and in the face of the foe brought off a standard planted in the marsh to taunt and insult our brave and gallant men.

A friend in camp on James' Island has kindly forwarded us a copy of the inscriptions found on the flag. They are as follows:

BOAT PICKET, MORRIS' ISLAND, }
February 20, 1864. }

By the eternal the Union must be preserved. What do you mean you grayback scoundrels? Our country one and inseparable — Bill of fare at the Union Saloon: Fresh beef, fresh bread, coffee, tea and the delicacies of the Northern market, at the sign of the Flag of the Free. Our terms are allegiance to the Government that you have enjoyed and betrayed. How are you Jonnie Red? Where is B. Hay? Give us a visit boys; as friends we forswear to greet you, as enemy's to meet you.

The secessionist, the copperheads, may they both meet on the other side of Jordan.

No. "2."

Charleston, the sodom of the 19th century; flee from her as from the wrath to come. Return ye misguided children, and you will be welcomed in Abraham's bosom. A Palvillia friend requests Captain Chichester to return to his allegiance and save his family from eternal disgrace. The Ironsides, Abraham's friend and the traitors foe. The stars and stripes respected by the whole world, but her own rebellious sons; return to her folds. Abraham Lincoln, an honest man, in an honest cause. Jefferson Davis, the would be autocrat and founder of slaveocracy. Take your choice, Jefferson the first, or Abraham the first, and the freeman's choice.

The following is a copy of the congratulatory order of the Commander of the Post:

HEADQUARTERS FORT JOHNSON, }
February 23, 1864. }

[General Orders No. 1]

The Lieutenant-Colonel commanding is pleased to notice and to publish in General Orders, for the emulation of the troops at this post, the gallantry exhibited by Sergeant W. P. Cullum and Corporal G. W. Schwartz, of Company "E," 2d South Carolina Artillery, in going within the enemy's picket lines during daylight, and bringing from position some two thousand (2000) yards beyond Battery Simkins, a Flag planted in the marsh.

The enterprise shown by these soldiers is deserving of commendation, and the Lieutenant-Colonel commanding is pleased to note it.

By order.

(Signed) Lieutenant-Colonel YATES,
Fort Johnson, February 24, 1864.

The Charleston Mercury.

27 February 1864, 1

BATTLE OF OLUSTEE.

THE ENEMY ROUTED WITH GREAT SLAUGHTER!

(Correspondence of the Columbian.)

CAMP BEAUREGARD, FLA. }
February 20, 1864. }

The great battle of East Florida has been fought and another glorious victory has been won by our gallant soldiery.

At an early hour this forenoon couriers arrived at District Headquarters with the intelligence that the enemy, seven thousand strong, under command of Major General Gilmore, had passed the village of Sanders on route for the interior of this State. No sooner was this intelligence communicated, than a cavalry force, composed of detachments of the 4th Georgia, Colonel Gilce, 31 Florida Cavalry, Lieutenant Colonel A. H. McCormick, and Scott's Battalion, Major G. W. Scott, all under the command of Col. Carraway Smith, 21 Florida Cavalry, proceeded forward with the view of ascertaining the strength and position of the enemy. The command of Col. Smith proceeded to a point near the Florida Central Railroad about eighteen miles east of Lake City where they encountered the advance guard of the enemy. With the view of drawing him nearer to this point, where a more advantageous position for our troops had been selected, Colonel Smith skirmished slightly with the enemy, and retiring towards this point in excellent order.

Finding that it was the design of the enemy to destroy the Railroad upon his line of march, and to fortify himself at a point about five miles east of this place, General Finegan ordered to the front the 6th Georgia Regiment, Col. Evans; 331 Georgia, Major Holland; 6th Georgia, Col. Leflor; 27th Georgia, Col. Zachary; 1st Georgia Regulars, Capt. Greaver; Bonas's Battalion, Major Bonas; 1st Florida Special Battalion, Lieut. Col. G. F. Hopkins; 6th Florida Battalion, Major P. B. Bird; 28th Georgia, Major Crawford; 19th Georgia, Col. O'Neal; 331 Georgia, Lieut. Col. Huggins; Florida Light Artillery, Capt. Gamble; Chatham Artillery, Capt. Wheaton, and Gerrard's Battery. These brave and gallant men, under the command of Brig. Gen. A. H. Coquitt, and Acting Brig. Gens. Geo. P. Harrison, 321 Georgia, and Caraway Smith, 21 Cavalry, all commanded by Brig. Gen. Joseph Finegan, advanced promptly and with firm and steady step, to resist the advance of the enemy, who had determined to celebrate Washington's Birth-day in Lake City, and to avenge that place for the resistance offered a few days previously.

The entire force of the enemy was commanded by Major General Gilmore, that in the field was under the immediate command of Major General Seymour, who, as your readers will remember, was a Captain under Major Anderson, at the time he surrendered Fort Sumter to General Beauregard.

Your correspondent participated in the battles around Richmond, and upon the Peninsula, as he did in this, and is prepared to aver that he never witnessed a more stubbornly contested field, and in this opinion he is confirmed by the testimony of veteran soldiers, whose exploits heretofore have been the admiration of their countrymen, and have given a name and fame to Southern prowess and valor.

When within a proper distance of the enemy our artillery, under the command of Col. R. B. Thomas, opened a heavy and very determined fire upon them. The artillery of the enemy responded briskly, but with little effect to that of ours. Very soon after the commencement of the artillery duel, heavy volleys of musketry were poured into the enemy's lines by our troops, killing and wounding a large number of them. Volley after volley reverberated through the air, with naught but the yells and shrieks of our victorious heroes to relieve its monotony.

The engagement lasted upwards of four hours, during about three of which the enemy contested inch by inch very manfully the advance of our troops. At length largely superior numbers, engaged in an unrelenting and unrighteous crusade, is

compelled to succumb and to flee before the superior prowess and chivalry of Southern arms and Southern hearts. The enemy was driven in confusion and disorder a long distance beyond the field of carnage, leaving, in their hasty flight, all their killed, and nearly all their wounded.

The result of this glorious achievement of our troops may be summed up thus: The enemy's loss, in killed, wounded and prisoners, is twenty-eight hundred, one stand of colors, two excellent Napoleon and three fine 3 inch rifle guns, fifteen hundred stand of arms, and a vast quantity of ordnance, quartermaster's and commissary stores. Our entire loss is about seventy five killed and four hundred and fifty wounded.

Take all in all, this day will long be remembered as one upon which one of the most brilliant victories of the war was achieved. Whilst we rejoice in the defeat and disaster which has befallen the invaders of our soil, we have to pause and mourn the death of many brave and noble patriots.

It is a matter altogether impossible in a hastily written article as this necessarily is, to communi- cate in detail the many incidents of the battle.

The memory of the gallant officers and men who have fallen as martyrs to their country, will long be revered and cherished, for they tell as brave and chivalrous men always fall.

The gallantry of our officers and men has never been excelled either in ancient or modern times. General Finegan acted in a manner entitled to the highest credit. His conduct upon this occasion, the plans of the battle, the discipline and disposition of his forces, his coolness, judgment, discretion and gallantry, have won for him a high reputation, and have caused me to regard him as an officer second to none of his rank, and who deserves the everlasting gratitude of our countrymen.

Brig. Gen. A. H. Coquitt, who commanded the first brigade, is a gallant and experienced officer. His conduct to-day in urging on the troops, and placing them in proper position to take advantage of the enemy, is most commendable. A good officer, a sterling patriot, a noble representative of the Empire State, he has made for himself a lasting reputation, not only with our soldiers and citizens of the "Land of Flowers," but with true Southerners throughout the length and breadth of our Confederacy.

Colonel George P. Harrison, of the 321 Georgia Regiment, commanding the Second Brigade, acted most gallantly. A young man of noble character, of high military attainments, and possessed with a high order of intelligence, coolness and discretion, he acted in such a manner as to make me feel that he was a fit, a genuine and true representative of the gallantry and chivalry of our sister State—Georgia.

To Colonel R. B. Thomas, Chief of Artillery, able, gallant and experienced officer, we are much indebted for the result of this glorious victory.— His guns were used to a good purpose—his firing was most accurate and effective, and inflicted great injury upon the forces of the enemy.

Major Picken B. Bird, commanding the Sixth Florida Battalion, was conspicuous for his gallantry. It was Company D, of his Battalion, under the command of Captain James F. Tucker, that captured a stand of colors belonging to the enemy. Major Bird is a good and gallant officer, and deserves the plaudits of our people for his valuable services in the Battle of Olustee.

Major W. W. Scott, of the First Florida Special Battalion, acted in the most gallant manner. Whilst a perfect rain of leaden bullets and shells was hovering around him, he was present everywhere in his command, urging and rallying the men of his line Battalion to valorous deed. Major Scott is a capital, excellent officer, and deserves promotion.

Many—very many—officers and men acted in a manner entitled to the highest credit; but, as I have heretofore remarked, it is impossible for me to give in detail the services of our gallant men.

When the excitement of the battle shall have subsided I will endeavor to write more fully of the conduct of our troops in this, one of the most brilliant victories of the war.

The Charleston Mercury.

27 February 1864, 1

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

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

FROM FLORIDA.

The following official despatch from Florida has been received:

SANDERSON *via* TALLAHASSEE, }
February 26, 1864 }

Gen. Thomas Jordan, Chief of Staff.

My advance forces occupy Baldwin. My main forces will reach there this afternoon. The enemy have retreated to Jacksonville.

(Signed) JOS. FINEGAN,
Brigadier General Commanding.

FROM FLORIDA.

A gentleman, who arrived in this city last evening, says the Savannah News of yesterday, informs us that he passed over the battle field at Ocean Pond, and ascertained that upwards of one thousand white and black Yankee troops had been buried. The Confederate dead numbered one hundred and five, and thirty have since died from their wounds.

From seventy-five to one hundred negroes, all wounded, were captured and have been sent to Tallahassee. About one hundred and fifty white Yankee prisoners have been sent to Madison.

We learn that a party of about fifty or seventy five Yankee cavalry went to Galcsville, Fla., last week, and captured about one hundred and fifty negroes, and conveyed them to Jacksonville.

A Yankee Major, who commanded a negro regiment, was wounded in the thigh and captured. He has been conveyed to Lake City, and was there yesterday in the hospital.

The enemy have all left the vicinity of the late battle field, and at last accounts were rapidly retreating towards Jacksonville, pursued by our cavalry. Some of the wounded negroes say that their officers shot many of them, during the late battle, for refusing to charge the Confederates. Whenever a negro attempted to retreat or fall back, he was shot down.

The Charleston Mercury.

27 February 1864, 2

OBITUARY.

W The Relatives, Friends and Acquaintances of Major and Mrs. O. K. Huger and family, and of Lieut. O. K. HUGER, Jr., 1st Regiment South Carolina Artillery, are invited to attend the Funeral Services of the latter, at St. Paul's Church, To-morrow, at half-past Twelve o'clock. February 27

—o—
DIED, of bronchitis, after a short illness, on Friday the 19th instant, at Orange Grove, Barnwell District, the residence of his grandfather, Dr. FRANCIS B. FISHBURNE, WILLIAM FISHBURNE, only son of LUCIA B. and Lieutenant Wm. H. CHAPMAN, of this city, aged 8 years and 4 months.

The Charleston Mercury.

27 February 1864, 2

SINGLE MATTERS—TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD DAY.

All was quiet along the coast yesterday, but the enemy kept up his usual fire against the city.— One hundred and twenty shells were thrown during the twenty-four hours ending at half-past five p. m.

FIRE.—The Fire Department has been kept on the alert since our last issue—there being no less than three fires in Ward No. 1 yesterday. The first alarm, at 8 o'clock, a. m., was caused by the burning of a couple of bales of cotton on Adger's South Wharf; the second, between 1 and 2 o'clock, p. m., was occasioned by the partial burning of the store recently occupied by Messrs. RAVNER, HUGER & MILLIKEN, on the Bay, between Adger's and Vanderhorst's Wharves; and the third, a few minutes past 8, p. m., by the burning of a building in the yard of the Planters' and Mechanics' Bank. The several Fire Marine Companies were early in their attendance at each call, and promptly subdued the flames before they made any headway. But we have a word to say on this matter, in which every good citizen, we are confident, will join us.

The several fires which have recently occurred in Ward No. 1, are entirely owing to the extreme negligence of the owners or late occupants of the buildings, and their utter disregard and non-observance of the urgent appeal of the Mayor and the Chief of the Fire Department to remove all loose papers, cotton samples and other inflammable matter from unoccupied premises, within the range of the enemy's guns. As the owners of these premises have been so carelessly remiss, cannot some remedy be applied? Cannot our worthy Mayor and Council appoint a committee of trusty citizens, with plenary powers to open and search each building, and have all inflammable rubbish removed. On the ground of humanity, some adequate course should be resorted to, as there is no reason for needlessly endangering the lives of our citizen brethren, when the timely removal of such rubbish will remedy the evil.

AN IMPORTANT NOTICE to the travelling public appears in to-day's paper. In consequence of the extreme difficulty in making change just now, the Superintendents of the South Carolina, Charleston and Savannah, and Northeastern Railroads, give notice that henceforth passengers must come prepared with the precise change necessary to purchase their tickets, and that no person will be allowed to occupy a seat in their cars, without first exhibiting a ticket at the door.

In view of the temporary embarrassment resulting from the recent currency bill, the Superintendents of the several railroads are perfectly justifiable in the course they have adopted; for it is much easier for each traveller to procure the requisite sum, than for the railroad Agent or Conductor to make change for hundreds. And in this connection we have to give notice, that persons wishing to avail themselves of the benefits of advertising in our columns, or of purchasing extra copies of our paper, must come prepared with the necessary change, else it will be impossible for us to accommodate them. Within the past few days a bill of fifty or one hundred dollars has been presented to our clerks scores of times; when a bill of the same denomination of cents would have more than sufficed.

29 February 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIFTH DAY.

On Friday night, about half past nine o'clock, one of our naval picket boats, under command of Boatswain J. M. SMITH, captured a Yankee picket boat of Fort Sumter, containing one commissioned officer and five men. A large barge which was in company with the captured boat managed to escape. The officer taken prisoner is Midshipman Wm. H. KIRTONISS, Acting Master's Mate of the United States blockading steamer *Nyxia*. The rest of the prisoners are landsmen. By the prisoners we learn that the blockader sunk by our torpedo boat on the night of the 16th inst. was the United States steam sloop of war *Houssatonie*, carrying twelve guns and a crew of three hundred men. They state that the torpedo boat, seagull shape, was first seen approaching by the watch on board the *Houssatonie*. The alarm was given and immediately all hands beat to quarters. A rapid musketry fire was opened upon the boat but without effect. Being unable to depress their guns the order was given to slip the cable. In doing this the *Houssatonie* backed some distance and came in collision with the seagull boat. The torpedo exploded almost immediately, carrying away the whole stern of the vessel.

The steamer sunk in three minutes time, the officers and crew barely escaping to the rigging. Everything else on board, guns, stores, ammunition, &c., together with the small boats, went down with her. The explosion made no noise and the affair was not known among the fleet until daybreak, when the crew were discovered and released from their uneasy positions. They had remained there all night. Two officers and three men are reported missing and supposed to be drowned.

The loss of the *Houssatonie* caused great consternation in the fleet. All the wooden vessels are ordered to keep up steam and go out to sea every night, not being allowed to anchor inside. The picket boats have been doubled, and the force in each boat increased.

This glorious success of our little torpedo boat, under the command of Lieut. Dixon, of Mobile, has raised the hopes of our people, and the most sanguine expectations are now entertained of our being able to raise the siege in a way little dreamed of by the enemy.

The capture of the picket boat reflects great credit on the gallant boatswain in charge of our barge as well as on the unceasing vigilance and energy of Lieut. J. H. ROCHELLE, commanding the naval picket detachment on board the *Indian Chief*. He has watched the operations of these picket intruders for some time past, and planned the movements for taking some of them in out of the net. Lieut. ROCHELLE was an officer in the old navy, and resigned at the first breaking out of hostilities. He was in the fight in Hampton Roads, and acted a distinguished part on that occasion.

Since our last report two hundred and six shells have been fired at the city up to five o'clock Sunday evening. The enemy are still busy on Dixon's Island, and were engaged making a causeway on Saturday.

The shelling of the city continued up to the hour of closing our report.

Seventeenth South Carolina Volunteers.

We are indebted to Lieutenant D. J. LOGAN, commanding a Company of this gallant regiment, for a concise and acceptable correction of an error late which we were betrayed by our confident belief—whence derived we cannot now state—that Fairfield and Chester Districts furnished the greater number of Companies of this regiment. We know that the adjoining Districts and the whole region between and washed by the Catawba and Broad rivers, had done well in the war, but we supposed that other regiments had received most of the Companies from other Districts, and that the 17th, like the 6th, was wholly from Fairfield and Chester. We thankfully receive the correction and beg that in any other case of error any friend of competent authority will furnish correction instead of grumbling and charging the *Courier* with prejudice or partiality, as has been sometimes done by correspondents of other journals. If the *Courier* has exhibited any distinct purpose for three years past, it has certainly been the desire and determination to do full justice to our soldiers, and to inform and stir up all readers at home to the full measure of duty towards and for our armies.—Lieutenant LOGAN informs us that the 17th Regiment, Colonel P. W. McMASTER, is composed—of Companies A and D, from Chester; B from Fairfield; C, E, F and G, from York, the "King's Mountain" District; G. H. from Barnwell; and I from Lancaster, the District of Jackson, of MILLER, and of BLAIR.

All of these Districts have done well in representative contributions to other regiments, and some of them other arms as well as infantry, and the citizens of all will agree with us, we think, that they have given no better men than are found in the 17th Regiment. In these Districts were found years ago the sites of colonies of the countrymen of P. R. CLEBURNE and JOSEPH FINCKAM—the few instances, with Williamsburg and Abbeville, in which the Irish migration settled in such quantities as to form a colony or a prevailing element of population.

Cannot some friend from each South Carolina regiment favor the *Courier* with a statement of the present organization of the regiment in officers and companies?

The Charleston Courier.

29 February 1864, 1

Fires.—The alarm of fire in Ward 4 about quarter-past ten o'clock Sunday night was caused by the discovery of fire in an old unoccupied two story frame building, No. 20 Magazine-street, nearly opposite the Work House, and owned by Mrs. C. H. BERNARD. The dry and inflammable nature of the material caused the flames to spread rapidly and communicate to an adjoining two story wooden house, owned by Mr. JOSE Q. FELIX. The firemen were quickly on the spot and confined the flames to the house in which they originated and the roof of the adjoining building. The building of Mrs. BERNARD sustained considerable damage, all the inside being destroyed. The roof of Mr. FELIX's building was somewhat damaged. The fire was no doubt the act of an incendiary.

Distinguished Arrival.—Major General D. H. HILL arrived in this city Saturday, and stopped at the Pavilion Hotel.

The Charleston Mercury.

29 February 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY FIFTH DAY.

The news this morning from our immediate vicinity is quite as cheering as that which is echoed along the wires from the far off battle fields of Georgia and the Southwest.

An official despatch was received from Colonel ELLIOTT at Fort Sumter, on Saturday, conveying the gratifying news that one of our picket boats, commanded by boatswain SMITH, had captured a Yankee picket boat containing one officer and five men. The prisoners have arrived in the city. Their accounts of the success of the pioneer of our fleet of torpedo boats are really exhillrating. They state that the vessel sunk off the harbor on the night of the 16th, and reported lost in a gale, was the U. S. steamer *Housatonic*, carrying 12 guns and three hundred men, and that she was blown up by our torpedo boat.

This fine and powerful vessel was sunk in three minutes. The whole stern of the steamer was blown off by the explosion. All of the crew of the *Housatonic* are said to have been saved, except five—two officers and three men—who are missing and supposed to be drowned. As a practical and important result of this splendid achievement, the prisoners state that all the wooden vessels of the blockading squadron now go far out to sea every night, being afraid of the risk of riding at anchor in any portion of the outer harbor.

The torpedo boat that has accomplished this glorious exploit was under the command of Lieut. DIXON. We are glad to be able to assure our readers that the boat and crew are now safe.

Since our last report the shelling of the city has been maintained by the enemy with undiminished vigor. Two hundred and six shells had been thrown—one hundred and six on Saturday and one hundred on Sunday. At midnight the bombardment was still going on very briskly, one shell being thrown every five minutes.

The report from Fort Sumter is, "All quiet!"

DEATH OF CONDUCTOR PASSAILAIGUE—The many friends of Mr. LOUIS J. PASSAILAIGUE, the well known and efficient Conductor on the South Carolina Railroad, will be shocked to learn by the announcement in another column that he is no more. He died at eleven o'clock on Saturday night, of Congestive Chills, after twelve days' illness. The deceased has been connected with the South Carolina Railroad, we believe, since his boyhood, and the energy, steadiness and urbanity with which, for several years past, he has filled the position of Conductor had won him general popularity. Mr. PASSAILAIGUE was in his thirty-third year. He leaves a wife and six children.

THE ALARM OF FIRE last evening at ten o'clock was caused by the partial burning of a small wooden building in Magazine street, opposite the Hall.

The Charleston Courier.

1 March 1864, 1

Stage of Charleston.

TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIXTH DAY.

The enemy keep up a steady shelling of the city. It is believed they have got some new guns in position. The number of shots fired at the city during the last twenty-four hours, ending at five o'clock Monday evening, was one hundred and eight.

It was reported that a blockade runner was captured off the harbor Monday morning. We could not learn, however, what credibility was to be attached to the report.

There was no news from any of the other posts.

The Savannah correspondent of the Savannah News writes:

I hope the editor has re-published the Courier's remarks on my letter; not because I believe that his article can change facts, but because it is nothing but right and proper that both sides should be heard. The reasons he advanced may be true ones; I have no desire to dispute them, and I am willing to let them stand for what they are worth. I merely wished to remind him that our presence had been almost entirely ignored, and that while we sought for no praise for doing our duty we desired that justice should be done us in speaking of events in this Department. As to my remarks being "utterly without foundation," I would refer for the reader to the columns of the Courier for the past year.

We need only repeat that whatever may be the facts or the opinions of any correspondents, the Courier never has designedly, and never will designedly, do injustice positively or relatively to good soldiers from Georgia or any other State. If as much care was taken in furnishing information as in seeking pretext of complaint, we would perhaps do fuller justice to soldiers from other States. If accidental omissions or errors occur for want of full information, or if we sometimes receive reports of and concerning a South Carolina company or regiment, without mention of others engaged with them, the fact could be reasonably attributed to the information before us, and not to any partial motive or desire of suppression.

We supposed that all the thin-skinned citizens who deemed their State insulted whenever any other State is mentioned, were to be found in North Carolina, and not very many of them surviving the experience of this war.

We hope the Georgians will not suffer an access of this malady, and that no Georgian who can do duty as a soldier and write as good letters as A. C. W., of the 18th Georgia Battalion, will deem it necessary or expedient to suspect imputations against his State.

We say or mean nothing against other States—but if compelled to change State citizenship we would take Georgia.

1 March 1864, 1

The Victory at Ocala, Fla.
 (CORRESPONDENCE OF CHARLESTON COURIER.)

OCALATE STATION,

Atlantic and Gulf Central R.R. Sta. 34
 Florida, February 21, 1864.

I am sure that it will give your numerous readers pleasure to hear of the brilliant success which has attended our army at this place. After our recent surprise and retreat at Camp Pine-gan, the remnant of our forces were withdrawn to this place, which is about twelve miles East of Lake City. General Colquitt, with his command, arriving here a few days since, greatly increased our strength and re-assured the public as to our ability to meet another advance of the enemy. No particular indication of their intention to assume the offensive was manifested until yesterday, when intelligence was received of a heavy advance of the enemy on this place from the direction of Baldwin. At half-past one o'clock, P. M., General Finegan, commanding, instructed General Colquitt to take a portion of the forces at this place, consisting of infantry, cavalry and artillery, proceed to the front on the line of the railroad, and prevent the enemy from tearing up and destroying the track, which was supposed to be the object of the expedition. General Colquitt was entrusted with the sole command of the troops—General Finegan instructing General C. to give him timely notice at this place of any reinforcements that might be needed.

The order to advance was promptly complied with, but scarcely had the head of our column proceeded a mile when the heavy, dark lines of the enemy were seen in our front, and stretching away to the right and left, dispelling the idea that the movement was a mere raid or demonstration, but showing that it was really the advance of the Yankee Army of Florida. Under these circumstances our line of battle had to be most hastily formed, but by means of the skill and courage of Gen. Colquitt and the bravery of our veteran troops, this was accomplished rapidly and without confusion. One difficulty of our position was, that in consequence of numerical inferiority we

did not have the necessary force to confront their long lines; but our commander did not stop to count the odds against him: A shot from one of the guns of the enemy gave notice that the battle had commenced, and soon it became general along the whole line. Messengers were dispatched by Gen. Colquitt to Gen. Finegan, asking for reinforcements, as we were greatly outnumbered, and these were promptly forwarded. Gen. Colquitt was himself present every where, freely exposing his person, and giving the closest attention to every movement.

It is unnecessary to enter into details— suffice it to say that our brave troops drove the enemy before them from the commencement of the engagement. Guns, colors and prisoners were captured by our forces along the whole line. It was now about sunset, the battle had raged fiercely for several hours, and the enemy had taken position more than a mile in rear of the one first occupied by them. Our reinforcements having arrived, General Colquitt ordered our left to be thrown forward, and a simultaneous advance of the whole line. This completed our victory; the enemy could not withstand the fierce onset of our men, but rapidly fell back in disorder and confusion in the direction of Jacksonville, leaving behind them dead and wounded. Night coming on, and our supply of ammunition being exhausted, prevented further pursuit.

To sum up the results of the engagement, about 400 prisoners fell into our hands, five splendid pieces of artillery, besides inflicting upon the enemy a loss in killed and wounded of not less than 1500 men. And what is of more importance, this signal repulse has checked their project of penetrating into the interior of the State, and thrown them for the present, at least, upon the defensive. The force engaged upon the part of the enemy was at least double ours, and perhaps the disproportion was even still greater. Several of the regiments were negroes, a number of whom were captured by our forces. Gen. Gardner and Gen. Finegan, who rode on the field at the close of the engagement, were most cordial in tendering their thanks and congratulations to Gen. Colquitt and his command for this handsome victory which had been won by the combined skill and valor of Gen. Colquitt and his troops. On the whole, it has had a most salutary influence upon the morale of our army, as well as in re-assuring the public at large, and I trust it may be the forerunner of other successes that await us in the future. FLORIDA.

The Charleston Mercury.

1 March 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY SIXTH DAY.

During the twenty-four hours preceding five o'clock yesterday afternoon one hundred and eight shots were fired at the city. We have no reports of interest from any of the harbor posts.

It was stated on the streets last evening that a fine blockade running steamer had been captured and was then lying off the bar; but we cannot vouch for the truth of this report.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire yesterday forenoon was caused by the burning of three small unoccupied wooden buildings on the south side of Price's Alley. The origin of the fire is supposed to be incendiary, and two white lads have been arrested, and are now in custody, charged with the act. The firemen, with their usual promptness, were early in attendance, else many other wooden buildings in that neighborhood would have been consumed.

THE BEE COMPANY AGENCY desires that we should state that their supply of groceries is now exhausted—all sold out.

AN INSPECTION of a portion of the troops now stationed in the city took place in the Citadel Green yesterday morning. The several companies of the 1st South Carolina Artillery that were present made a splendid appearance.

BEEF WANTED FOR THE WAYSIDE HOME.—We have been requested to state that the supply of meat at the Wayside Home has given out, and that the managers of this noble institution are now anxious to purchase beef at a reasonable price, for which they will cheerfully pay either cash in the present currency, or give notes payable after the 1st of April next in the new currency. For the first time to-day since the establishment of the Wayside Home, the gallant soldiers who breakfast at its usually well supplied tables, will be deprived of meat. We appeal to our friends in the country to offer their beef without delay at a fair price, so as to render this suspension of the supply of as short duration as possible.

2 March 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY SEVENTH DAY

Since last report one hundred and four shells were fired at the city up to four o'clock Tuesday evening.

The Yankee tugs were very busy among the vessels of the fleet Tuesday. A French corvette stopped off the harbor and communicated with the Yankee flag ship, after which she stood out to sea.

The enemy are engaged on the wreck of the *Housatonic*. A schooner and a derrick boat were observed alongside throughout the day. It is believed they are endeavoring to save the guns.

The Yankee tents on Folly Island have decreased considerably within the past few days.

There has been no change in the number and position of the fleet.

We have two packages of okra seed for soldiers who are attending gardens.

We have received from a lady of Marion, through the Pavilion Hotel, two boxes of seed for the soldiers, which will be entrusted to any Chaplain who will undertake their delivery to soldiers who will plant them.

We shall be pleased to receive and distribute any seeds, and beg all friends sending such packages to mark them plainly.

Should there be more than are claimed for soldiers, they will be given to farmers and others who will promise to use them. Any who have received seeds from the *Courier* office, will oblige us by reporting progress or results.

A good and skillful seedsman would find it profitable to establish a seed farm in this section.

The Union Prayer Meeting will be held this afternoon, at four o'clock, in Bethel Church, corner of Calhoun and Pitt-streets. Ministers of the city and those who may be here temporarily, Chaplains and Missionaries of the army, soldiers and citizens generally, who believe in the efficacy of prayer, are invited to attend for the purpose of presenting the condition of the city and country before the Mercy Seat.

We do not recollect an instance in our Confederate exchanges of the celebration of the Welshman's Anniversary, or St. David's Day, the first March. Is it because the Welsh population is not sufficient in any city or town, or is it merged in the British element?

Owners and others interested in houses now unoccupied, should consider the propriety of measures for affording protection and guard beyond what is done at present. A small expense thus applied may prevent much loss to individuals and the city. Prowlers and plunderers should be watched by all citizens, and made to give account.

Many valuable books, pamphlets and periodicals are found in stores and shops awaiting use for wrapping. Honest dealers will not purchase such things from negroes or unknown persons, who cannot give a good account of their title and right to sell. Persons who miss any desired pamphlets, or who wish to re-place any, or complete a file or collection, may find it worth while to look over some of the collections in stores.

Col. A. S. Hartley, who was formerly a private in a Louisiana regiment, has lately been promoted to the position of Chief of Artillery at Charleston. The gallant Colonel is in our city at present, and is stopping at the Montgomery Hall.

[*Montgomery Hall.*]

The Charleston Courier.

2 March 1864, 2

H EADQUARTERS CHARLESTON AR-
SENAL, MARCH 1, 1864.—Thirty able-bodied
NEGRO MEN wanted to work at this Arsenal. Wages
\$35 per month and rations. Apply at once.
March 1 10 N. R. CHAMBLISS,
Major Commanding.

The Charleston Mercury.

2 March 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY SEVENTH DAY.

The enemy's bombardment of the city continues steadily. One hundred and four shells were thrown from five o'clock p. m., on Monday until the same hour on Tuesday afternoon.

Some activity was noticed yesterday amongst the steam tugs of the enemy's fleet off the harbor, but there has been no change amongst the larger vessels. About noon yesterday a French corvette touched off the bar and communicated with the blockading squadron. She afterwards steamed away.

A considerable decrease is reported in the number of the Yankee tents on Folly Island.

THE LATE LIEUTENANT HUGER.—The death of Lieutenant HUGER, of the 1st South Carolina (Regular) Artillery, has already been announced in our columns.

CORLAND K. HUGER, Jr., was born in 1843. From early boyhood he evinced diligence in his studies, and a marked taste for the graver and more enduring works of learning. At the opening of the war in 1861, he joined the Marion Artillery, and continued a member of that corps until last autumn, when he was commissioned Lieutenant in the First Artillery. As a private in the Marion Artillery, he performed his tour of duty at Battery Wagner during the trying siege of that post, and his last illness was the immediate result of exposure incurred in the discharge of his duty as an officer in the regular service. Manly and courteous in deportment, true to every duty as citizen, friend and son, his intelligence and unblemished integrity won for him the esteem and regard of all who knew him. Peace to his ashes.

PERSONAL.—Mr. J. F. TAYLOR, late of the firm of CAMERON & Co.; we are pleased to say, has returned from his European trip and has rendered the Government and our cause good service there by his mechanical skill and judgment. It would not be prudent at present, however, to speak further of what Mr. TAYLOR has done.

Mr. ISIAH PURSE, Conductor on the Columbia branch of the South Carolina Railroad, whose uniform courtesy and disposition to accommodate the travelling public is so well known to passengers, will please accept our thanks for renewed favors. Mr. PURSE is one of the few gentlemen who has no enemies.

HEAVY SALE OF STOCKS.—The auction sale of Stocks, by Mr. JOHN S. RIGGS, to take place this morning is well worthy of attention, being probably the largest sale of the kind that has ever taken place in our city. See advertisements.

We are requested to invite special attention to the sale of valuable real estate, as advertised at auction, by Mr. JAMES L. GANTT, and to take place to-morrow, the 3d instant.

PENSACOLA DESTROYED BY FIRE.—Pensacola was destroyed by fire on February 21st. More than one hundred houses were burned.

The Charleston Mercury.

2 March 1864, 2

THE RE-ENLISTMENTS.

HEADQUARTERS 23D S. C. VOL., }
February 27, 1864. }

Brig. Gen. Thos. Jordan,
(Chief of Staff and A. A. G.)

GENERAL: I have the honor to enclose you a resolution adopted recently by my entire Regiment, with the exception of twelve men. The enthusiasm manifested on its adoption was gratifying in the extreme. It would have been forwarded at an earlier day, but, owing to my absence on leave for the past twenty days, no action was taken in the matter until my return.

I am, General,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

H. L. BARNOW,
Colonel 23d S. C. Vols.

CAMP 23D REGIMENT S. C. VOL., }
February 26, 1864 }

The 23d Regiment S. C. Vols., being debarred the privilege of re-enlisting as a Regiment for the war, by several Companies being in service for the war already, and desiring to give some response to the noble call of our beloved General, and thus manifest our admiration and appreciation of the patriotic conduct of our fellow soldiers, who have so promptly and gallantly responded to the call of the country; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 23d Regiment S. C. V. do again unanimously pledge ourselves to the service of our country so long as our services shall be needed in her defence.

CAMP OF INGLIS' LIGHT BATTERY, }
ADAMS' RUN, S. C., Feb. 29, 1864. }

At a meeting of the members of the Inglis Light Battery, held at this place recently, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has come to our knowledge that a majority of the Companies in this part of the Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida have re-enlisted for the war, thereby showing their determination to resist the further advance of the enemy into our interior to the bitter end, and deeming that a signification of a like determination on our part may be of service to encourage some few who may be still doubting or hesitating; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Inglis Light Battery, having, two years ago, enlisted to serve during the existing war, do hereby reiterate our fixed and unflinching resolution to continue in the service of our country as long as she may need our assistance in the field, even though it may be for years to come.

Resolved, further, That we consider it a duty that we owe to our parents, our wives, our sisters and our children, to make a rampart of our bodies on the threshold of our homes between them and the vandal hordes that seek to enslave and deprive us of all that we hold dear; and we are determined, for the sakes of the "loved ones at home," that whenever an opportunity offers, we will

"Strike 'till the last strand for expires,

Strike for our altars and our fires,

Strike for the green graves of our sires,

God and our native land."

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be published in the Charleston Mercury, Charleston Courier and Darlington Southerner.

Captain W. E. CHARLES, Chairman.

3 March 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH DAY.

The enemy is keeping up a continuous shelling of the city day and night. One hundred and forty-eight shells have been fired during the last twenty-four hours, ending five o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

Six shots were fired at Fort Sumter, all of which struck.

The aggregate number of shells fired at the city since the commencement is roughly calculated at four thousand five hundred. The damage is trifling in comparison to the weight of metal thrown.

An instance in point is worthy of mention. Notwithstanding the numerous vehicles still running within range of the enemy's shells none have been struck until Wednesday morning. While removing some furniture from a counting house, a wagon, when near the old Postoffice, was struck by a Parrott shell, which passed through it without doing any other damage.

The enemy were again at work Wednesday upon the wreck of the *Hausetonic*.

The position of the fleet was unchanged.

3 March 1864, 2

Our Wounded.—Large numbers of the wounded Confederates from the battle at Olustee have been received and cared for at Tallahassee. The citizens have received them in their houses and everything has been done to mitigate their sufferings and administer to their wants. Not a Confederate soldier has been suffered to go to the hospital who preferred a private house.

The Lake City (Fla.) Columbian learns that Gen. SEYMOUR, who was in immediate command of the Yankee troops in Florida, was wounded in the late fight.

Loss of the Steam Ship Amelia.—The steam ship Amelia, owned by a company of which James W. Brown, of Charleston, is President, was recently captured by a U. S. mail steamer off Tampa Bay. The Amelia cleared and went out safely and went into a bayou, where she was discovered by the mail steamer, by whom she was captured and taken to parts unknown. The Amelia, with her cargo, was valued at \$200,000. She is a total loss to the company.—*Savannah News.*

The Yankee Wounded.—About two hundred of the wounded of the enemy have been brought to our city in the last two or three days. They are a mongrel set, composed mostly of foreigners and negroes. The negroes that we have seen are mostly from the Northern States, though a few are from the States of Maryland, North and South Carolina. They represent the 47th and 115th New York, the 1st and 40th Massachusetts, the 3d North Carolina and 8th Pennsylvania Regiments. They all tell the same story, that they were drafted.—*Tallahassee Floridian.*

The Charleston Mercury.

3 March 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY EIGHTH DAY.

The enemy continues to shell the city without intermission. The number of shells thrown within the past twenty-four hours, closing at 5 o'clock on Wednesday evening, was one hundred and forty-eight. The results are about as usual. Several narrow escapes were made yesterday.

The enemy were engaged on the wreck of the *Housatonic*, endeavoring to raise the armament of the sunken vessel. No change had taken place in the position of the fleet. Six shots were fired at Fort Sumter, all of which struck.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire at half-past ten o'clock yesterday morning was caused by the accidental burning of the kitchen in the rear of BELL'S house, in Society street, between King and Meeting streets.

The Charleston Mercury.

3 March 1864, 1

The Idea of May.

The idea of May will, in all probability, determine whether we shall have peace next winter, or the war be prolonged. By the middle of May the greater part of the Yankee soldiery, by the expiration of their term of enlistment, will have the right to re-enlist in the Yankee army, or to go home. If our enemies are successful in their military operations, their veterans will re-enlist. They will think that they can select farms and new houses in the Southern States, by conquering us. This is the grand stimulus to their service and valor. They desire to leave their bleak and sterile country, for the rich lands and milder climate of the South. But if, on the contrary, we beat back their invasion, and show them that they will, in all probability, win more graves than farms, by a continued service in the army of the United States, they will go home. The same reasons will govern in raising troops to supply their places. Conscription will be difficult, and the conscripts will slip away as fast as they are conscribed if the Yankee arms within the next two months are unsuccessful. This will be the beginning, but it will not be the end of their deserters. The summer campaign must also be unsuccessful. With raw troops, and their army disorganized and dispirited, it cannot be doubtful, if the Confederate armies are conducted with any skill and energy, on whose banners victory will perch. Nor will this be all. The Presidential election in the United States takes place next fall, and must be agitated during the summer. The Abolition party has but one desperate resource to continue their power, and to carry on the war—they must be successful. Defeated in the field—they will be overwhelmed at the polls. The Democratic party will come into power; and can have no other alternative or policy but peace. They cannot continue the war; for, with the defeat of their armies in the field, the whole financial policy of the United States will crumble to pieces. Their huge structure of paper credit will collapse. Gold will leave the country or be buried. Derangement and distress will pervade all branches of industry. A fierce conflict must arise as to who has produced the ruin and convulsion under which they labor; and LINCOLN and SEWARD and CHASE be brought to a terrible account for the lost liberties and sufferings of an undone people.

Nor is this all. Give us two months of glorious effort and restless fighting by our armies, and recognition unsought (it never ought to have been sought) will place us amongst the family of nations. The British Parliament has just met. Dr. BEECHER, sent out by the Yankees to Great Britain as an emissary of Abolitionism, reports that the greater part of the House of Commons, and nearly the whole House of Lords, sympathize with our cause. The voice of indignation is heard both in the press and Parliament, at the base compliance of the British Government, under the outrages and insults, practiced by the Yankees. Successful fighting on our part for the next two months, and the Abolition Ministry in Great Britain, like that in the United States, will be overthrown, and recognition and peace will crown our cause.

The Charleston Mercury.

3 March 1864, 2

LIST OF HOSPITALS IN THE CITY AND SUBURBS.

For the information of all concerned we publish the following list of the Hospitals in the city and suburbs of Charleston :

First Louisiana (Receiving, Distributing and Transfer Hospital—(late Wayside) 504 King street opposite Cannon street—Surgeon Robert Leiby, sr., in charge.

Soldiers' Relief Hospital—corner Cooper and Drake streets—Surgeon W. H. Muger in charge.

Third North Carolina Hospital—No. 29 Charlotte street—Surgeon James H. Harrell in charge.

First Georgia Hospital—corner King and Vanderhorst streets—Surgeon W. H. Cumings in charge.

First Virginia Hospital—corner Morris and Jasper streets—Surgeon J. Dickson Bruns in charge.

First South Carolina Hospital—Wickerville—Surgeon G. R. O. Todd in charge.

Negro Hospital (Engineer Office)—Rutledge street—Surgeon W. T. Wraga in charge.

Small Pox Hospital—west side President street, Ashley River—Assistant Surgeon Fluid in charge.

General Hospital—Summerville—Surgeon J. P. Jervey in charge.

Encampment Hospital, for convalescents—Summerville—Surgeon H. M. Jackson in charge.

All communications, intended specially for Wayside Hospital, will, in future, be directed to First Louisiana Hospital—it being the same institution, officers, &c. The name has been changed to avoid confusion with the Wayside Home.

The Charleston Mercury.

3 March 1864, 2

THE FIRE AT PENSACOLA.—The fire at Pensacola, we learn, was caused by accident. It occurred last Tuesday week. It seems that some boys were burning weeds and grass, and owing to their carelessness the fire communicated with Mr. Baker's house. It thence spread eastwardly, destroying the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches, Mr. O. M. Avery's house, Mr. Simpson's, Bobo's and the adjoining buildings. A note says: "I could not learn if the flames crossed Romana street, north side, but am told that they swept every thing on those two blocks north and south of Intendencia street and eastwardly." No assistance was rendered to subdue the flames. Boats came up from the Navy Yard, but turned back without making a landing.

The Charleston Courier.

4 March 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINTH DAY.
The bombardment of the city was continued Thursday about the same as the preceding day. One hundred and twenty shots were fired during the twenty-four hours ending at six o'clock Thursday evening. The enemy were engaged during the day in hauling ammunition to the Cummings Point Batteries. A schooner and a derrick boat were observed alongside the sunken vessel still trying to raise her guns.

There were no other movements of importance on the coast.

All reports from Florida give most favorable reports of the efforts and attentions and offerings of the citizens, and especially of the noble women, in behalf of the wounded soldiers. While they do all that humanity dictates or tenderness requires for the wounded Yankees, they cannot do too much for our Confederates. Florida is determined to keep up her claim to the first place in the field, or out of the field, in efforts for our cause. It is entirely too good a little State to be given up to the Yankees, and we hope the GARDNER now in charge under Gen. BRAUNSGARD will speedily complete the weeding out commenced by FINKGAN, COLQUITT, HARRISON & Co. Gen. JOHNSON will attend to a part of Gen. BRAUNSGARD's very large and important department, and in a few weeks, perhaps, we may report more wounded Yankees with us, and dead Yankees occupying our soil, than blue-livered white Yankees pushing unfortunate and drafted Africans against us and their best friends.

The war is revealing the bitter and worse trials of all classes, and we should be thankful that, with much to lament and seek to amend, the balance is largely on our side. Three cheers everywhere for our glorious sister of the flowery South, the brave and gallant and cavaliers once explored for gold and for the water of perennial youth, and the Yankees now seek to subjugate to *Moloch*.

HIRSH ROBERTS, President of the Mechanics' Savings Bank, Savannah, has been exchanging small bills for Confederate notes for the accommodation of soldiers and families.

The Southern Express Company deserves the thanks of the country, and especially of the army, for the patriotic and liberal arrangement they have made to carry all packages of food and wearing apparel to our troops in the field. To meet the wants of the soldiers, and to give them a certain and speedy communication with home, the Southern Express Company has agreed to give this freight preference over everything else. Packages (not more than one hundred pounds) should be sent to the Soldiers' Relief Association: in North Carolina, at Raleigh; in South Carolina, at Columbia; in Georgia, at Augusta; in Alabama, at Montgomery; or to any other point at which one of these Associations have an office. The troops in Northern Virginia will hereafter get, ahead of all other freight, packages addressed to them through these channels, and it is promised that if the Relief Associations will establish agencies in the rear of other armies, they shall enjoy the same privileges.

The Charleston Courier.

4 March 1864, 1

Death.—Mr. JOHN M. ELLIOTT, the eldest printer in the United States, died at his residence in Jersey City on the 21st ult. He was the only survivor of the celebrated Miranda expedition, fitted out in 1804 in New York City against the Spanish Main, he, with others, having been inveigled into the affair by representations that they were going to New Orleans as printers. Mr. ELLIOTT was long confined in a Spanish prison.

Col. A. S. HARTLEY, who in a recent issue was reported as promoted to the rank of Chief of Artillery, at Charleston, is to be credited instead with the command of the Artillery on Sullivan's Island, with the rank of Captain. He was a private from Texas—not Louisiana—and will be recollected as the man who killed Col. CAMERON at the first battle of Manassas.

The testimony of all who were present at Olustee, is to the effect that it was the hardest contested battle of the war, and tested more severely the pluck of our men than any they had fought. To illustrate the truth of this assertion, let me state two incidents. The 4th Georgia, Col. EVANS, (a native of Savannah, and a brother of Brig. Gen. EVANS,) had expended their ammunition, (forty rounds,) when a suggestion was made to retire, but the gallant Colonel, taking out his watch, said, "Boys, hold your position three minutes, and if the ammunition does not come, I will order that you retire to get it, but I will never order a retreat."

4 March 1864, 1

The Fight on John's Island.

A correspondent, taking his facts from the lips of an eye witness, gives us the following account of the recent spirited affair on John's Island, in which, with less than one-fifth of the enemy's forces, we repulsed the enemy, and drove them from the Island. We have no doubt of the substantial correctness of the report:

"*Noblesse oblige!* my dear MERCURY. Blood will tell, and the long training of a good old school where all the respects in presence are noble and commanding, will serve better in teaching the young lads how to shoot, than any of the machine shops of Yankeeedom. We who have known the material usually to be found in our military schools, have never entertained any question of what would be the conduct of the brave boys of their training, should they ever come to cross weapons with the foe in battle. The late affair on John's Island illustrated their admirable pluck—their admirable schooling, and the good blood which will never grow stagnant in their veins—to the admiration of all who witnessed their conduct. Routed up at break of day with the report of the enemy advancing, boot and saddle became the cry, and a few minutes sufficed to get the troop in motion—but a slender corps of 35 to 40 men, in consequence of details elsewhere. But each was an individual, with action *à l'outré*, and the whole spurred forward by the *esprit du corps*, even if the individual sense of personal pride had been deficient. Their pickets had been driven in with the loss of one man captured. To lose a man, was to lose a brother; and the feeling, as well as pride of the corps, grew eager and impatient. On they sped, and soon found themselves upon the field—and the Yankees posted near Hanlover, under cover of a large dam, or ditch-bank. They were reported to be 400 in number, but a further reconnaissance showed them to be at least a full regiment of a 1000 men, and their forces still crossing to the island. But, in order duly to ascertain their strength, Captain Humphrey, ordered his cadets to dismount, fasten their horses in cover, and make their further reconnaissance on foot. No fun in this! To make a trooper use his own legs over a territory of cotton beds. But the boys obeyed with alacrity, and were deployed as skirmishers. Approaching the skulking and well sheltered foe, with a dash and cherry shout, it was observed that some incertitude was exhibited by the boys in cover; and, seeing this, Humphrey gave the order to charge. It was a word and a blow. With wild and savage shouts, the boys booted forward, straight for the bank, and compelled to traverse some half a mile of open field, without the cover of a single tree, in order to do so. Humphrey alone kept his horse, and led the charge with all the headlong gallantry of a knight of the middle ages. Under a heavy but ineffectual fire, they gained the bank, dashed upon it, and poured in their rifle shots as fast as they could load. The audacity of this charge, thirty-five men upon a thousand, and these under cover, was, perhaps the secret which saved them from destruction. The enemy, appalled by their shouts and the fierceness of this charge, and possibly conceiving them to be supported by some hundred thousand more, equally fierce and furious, gave way and scattered in all directions, and had the cadets been acceded by a single company besides, they would no doubt have forced their surrender, or driven them into the marshes in their rear. But, they had short time for exultation or pursuit, discovering, in a few minutes after, that they were about to be flanked by two other regiments of the enemy, who had actually got between them, and their horses. To back out of the scrape as quickly and quietly as pos-

sible became the necessity, and they did so in the style of old soldiers, coolly and firmly, turning ever and anon, and delivering their fire, in the faces of the pursuers. The Hessians came on slowly, having had a warning of what sort of customers they had to encounter; and making a *circumbendibus*—a figure not well known in the books—they recovered their horses, and were for the time in safety. Captain Humphrey was wounded in two places, and his horse killed. He nearly sank under the fatigues of flight, on foot, and in his wounded condition; but luckily, one of his men brought him a horse to prison. Sergeant Dutarre, a noble looking youth, and facing fire like a salamander, was shot down within a few yards of the enemy's entrenchments, covered with wounds, and all in front. So, also, fell the gallant Corporal McDowell. The loss of these fine young men was severely felt by the company; but it is a miracle that they were not all destroyed or captured. Their retreat was managed for a mile on foot, under a fire from flank and rear of two full regiments. During the retreat, Capt. Jeanerette, with a Virginia company, sought to make a diversion in their favor, but before he could deploy the company, it was encountered by so hot a fire, that he was compelled to fall back, leaving his wounded in the enemy's hands. Encouraged by the discomfiture of the Virginians, the Yankees pressed on with great shouts, and firing with all rapidity, endeavored to cut off the fugitives from their horses. At this critical moment, Major Jenkins (brother of the Brigadier, and like him, a born soldier—born to command) arrived on the ground. He was commandant of all the forces on the island. Seizing a rifle, he led the way for a few others, and opening fire from the woods upon the enemy, compelled them to pause. Apprehensive of an ambush, as they approached the thicket, the enemy became deliberate, more discreet and slow in their approach, thus enabling our scattered cadets to complete their *circumbendibus* figure, and recover their horses. They had lost a dozen men, killed and wounded, or put *hors du combat* in some manner. Twelve from thirty-five shows that the work was hot and heavy enough. The wounded were Privates Harlan, slightly in leg; Jones, in head. The prisoners, most of whom were supposed to be wounded, were Lieut. A. W. Dezier, Corp. Appleby, and Privates Braunon, Horton, Long, Millett and Spaun. The last accounts of Lieut. Dezier, reported by prisoners taken, described him as only taken after some desperate hand-to-hand fighting.

"At about two miles distance from the first place of fight, Major Jenkins, pressed to this point, and fighting as retreating, made a resolute stand. His little force consisted of the Cadet Rangers, Sullivan's Company of the same Regiment, the Rebel Troop and a Company of Virginia Infantry. These he posted behind a ditch bank, and here in silent resolution, he awaited the enemy's approach. They finally appeared, a long line, stretching from one end of an old field to the other. But they came on with reluctance, and their officers were heard, urging them forward with bitter oaths and execrations. When within two hundred and fifty yards of our forces, they stopped short as by a common instinct. Their courage, like that of Bob Acres, had been gradually oozing out for some time before, and now neither oaths nor prayers of their leaders could persuade them a step further. Here they stopped and began to fire. For this the little command of Major Jenkins was quite prepared, and poured in upon them so scathing a fire in return, volley upon volley, in rapid succession, that they incontinently stampeded—vamosed—fled—many of them throwing away guns, knapsacks, and all other impediments, and seeking safety in their heels. This

would have been the moment for Jenkins to have dashed forward in hot pursuit: but his boys were too much exhausted by the incessant work of the morning, and the enemy too strongly supported by heavy reserves and by artillery; and very reluctantly the Major Commanding forbore to urge a pursuit which he could but inadequately press. In this contest, the Cadets were commanded by Lieutenant Neutler; the Stono Scouts by Adjutant Paul Gervais. A section of the Marion Artillery aided materially in the dispersion of the enemy.

"That night, our light-troops drove in the enemy's pickets, beat up their quarters, and captured sundry of their heavy-armed Dutchmen. Most of the prisoners proved to be foreigners, speaking very bad English, and showing very poor pluck. It Gillmore contemplates the capture of coast or city by such cattle, he will find his calculations woefully deceptive, and he himself will come to grief, as he has done in Florida.

"But the work was not over, and bright and early the next day-morn, Major Jenkins, taking with him him the Cadet Rangers and the Rebel Troop (Capt. Seabrook), proceeded to Rockville (or Wadinslaw), in order to take a reconnaissance of the enemy's position on the *Hanlover*. Whilst there, the Yankees were seen once more advancing upon our John's Island forces; and he promptly made his dispositions to return; but the light was over before he could re-join his command.

"A short hour was soon curried. It was briefly an artillery duel, in which the enemy was very badly whipped and driven from the ground, in such haste, that they left their dead behind them. Our artillery consisted of the Marion's and Captain Charles' Battery; and they served their guns admirably.

"The evening of the second day brought us reinforcements adequate to the encounter, enabling us to take the initiative. You are to understand that the lowest report makes the enemy, who had landed, to be at least 6000 to 8000 men; while at no time had Jenkins one-fourth of that number. Preparations were now made to drive them from the Island, and Major Jenkins was ordered to make the attack with his cavalry on the morning of the 3rd day; he was to be supported by two companies of Gen. Wise's Brigade, and by two other companies from the command of Gen. Colquitt. General Wise himself, it is said, reported himself as a volunteer for the occasion. But the bird had flown. The fox had crossed the river in the night, and put himself under cover of his batteries on Kiawah Island; thus saving himself, according to our eye-witness, from a most cantankerous defeat.

"One or two incidents, *en passant*, somewhat varied the monotony of battle, advance and pursuit. At the quarters of the Cadets, of which the enemy took temporary possession, a Yankee Captain had scrawled upon the walls something to this effect:

"I came to visit you, but you had most un-gallantly departed."

This was signed "Gustave Orleans"—no doubt some brave Gascon who has gotten with bad company. But Gustave did not, in turn, await the return visit of the Rangers, who, in the meantime, had completed their arrangements for a warm reception. They buried the brave Dutarre, inscribing on a headboard—"Here lies a Carolina Captain." Dutarre was only a Sergeant, but he fought like a Captain, and as many captains do not fight. The instinct of the Yankees, as they beheld his fighting, and gazed upon his manly form, naturally conferred upon him his proper rank. Here ends, and, my dear MERCURY, if you agree with me that this spirited affair, as I have reported it from the lips of an eyewitness, deserves a record, you will find one for it in a column of your paper."

The Charleston Mercury.

4 March 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY NINTH DAY.

One hundred and twenty-eight shots were fired at the city during the twenty-four hours preceding five o'clock Thursday evening.

The Yankees are still engaged in hauling ammunition to their Cummings' Point batteries.

A schooner with a derrick was alongside of the sunken steamer *Housatonic* all day yesterday endeavoring to raise her guns.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire at half-past ten o'clock, p. m., yesterday, was caused by the burning of Mrs. TURNBULL's house in Water street, between Meeting and Church. It threatened to be a very serious affair, as no less than six different wooden buildings were on fire at the same time, but the promptness and efficiency of the fire department soon allayed the flames. The house in which the fire originated was totally destroyed, and the others only partially damaged. It is supposed that some idle boys, without better employment, set Mrs. TURNBULL's building on fire, and hence the destruction of property. Cannot our city fathers make it a penal offence for boys to be lounging south of Queen street.

MEAT FOR THE WAYSIDE HOME.—We are sorry to hear that the Wayside Home is still without its usual supply of meat. The agent sent to the country to obtain beef for the institution, reports, we understand, that he experiences difficulty in accomplishing his mission, on account of a report very prevalent to the effect that soldiers are charged \$1.25 per meal at the Wayside Home.—For the benefit of the gallant men who daily partake of the hospitality of the Home, we deem it our duty to state at once and explicitly that the meals spread on its tables are furnished without price to all soldiers, and that this work of benevolence is accomplished by the united efforts of a few generous and patriotic individuals, without help of any kind from the State or Confederate Government. We earnestly beg our friends in the country to do their utmost to co-operate with the active and zealous gentlemen of Charleston, who have thus far so successfully conducted the Wayside Home.

The Charleston Mercury.

4 March 1864, 2

THE RE-ENLISTMENTS.

CAMP OF MARION LIGHT ARTILLERY, }
CHURCH FLATS, February 24, 1864. }

At a meeting of the members of the Marion Light Artillery, held at Church Flats, February 24th, 1864, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, As members of the Marion Light Artillery long since enlisted for the war, we deem it a pleasure at this time to greet in fellowship our patriot brethren who, with hearts full of love for our cause, and arms nerved with determination to cleave their way to an honorable peace, are re-enlisting with one accord from Virginia to the far West; be it therefore

Resolved, That we hail with delight as a harbinger of victory the noble spirit which now animates these war-worn veterans, who, far from home and comfort are cheerfully haling their breasts anew in a cause they love!

Resolved, That we here willingly and unanimously renew our vows to serve as soldiers our beloved country until for her the olive branch of peace be wreathed with the laurel of success.

(Signed) F. M. EDWARDS, Chairman.
ISAAC BALL, Secretary.

"CAMP ROBERTSON."

ADAMS' RUN, February 23, 1864. }

Captain James H. Teece, A. A. General:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to communicate the following preamble and resolutions, presented by the Chesnut Light Artillery, Company F, Palmetto Battalion Light Artillery, at their camp, this day. They could not, indeed, have selected a more appropriate occasion for the passage of their patriotic sentiments than on this, the anniversary of the birth of the Father of our Country:

Whereas, we, the members of Company F, Palmetto Battalion Light Artillery, being attached to an organization which was originally and unconditionally mustered for the war; and although we are thereby debarred from the necessity of thus reasserting our devotion to the cause in which we are struggling, we nevertheless deem it a privilege to give expression to our renewed and unflinching determination and readiness to rededicate "our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor" to the service of our beloved Confederacy.

Resolved, That whilst admiring the unstinting patriotism of our brethren in arms in Virginia and the West, the heroes of many battles, who have volunteered for the war, we pledge ourselves likewise to remain in service so long as an armed foe pollutes the soil of our sacred homes.

Resolved, That we trust that the war will be prosecuted until the full measure of our rights are secured and we are left regenerated and disenthralled.

* * * * *

The above resolutions I have the honor to forward, and to state that they were passed unanimously.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) THOMAS S. WHITE,
Lieut. Chesnut Light Artillery.

CAMP OF THE INGLIS LIGHT BATTERY. }

ADAMS' RUN, February 29, 1864. }

Brig. Gen. Thomas Jordan, Chief of Staff and A. G.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit to you the following resolutions, passed by the Inglis Light Battery, at a recent meeting:

Whereas, it has come to our knowledge that a majority of the companies in this part of the Department of So. Ca. Ga. and Fla. have re-enlisted for the war, thereby showing their determination to resist the further advance of the enemy into our interior to the bitter end; and deeming that a signification of a like determination on our part may be of service to encourage some few who may still be doubting or hesitating; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Inglis Light Battery, having, two years ago, enlisted to serve during the existing war, do hereby reiterate our fixed and unflinching resolution to continue in the service of our country as long as she may need our assistance in the field, even though it may be for years to come.

Resolved further, That we consider it a duty that we owe to our parents, our wives, our sisters and our children, to make a rampart of our bodies upon the threshold of our homes between them and the vandal hordes that seek to enslave and deprive us of all that we hold dear; and we are determined, for the sake of the "loved ones at home," that whenever an opportunity offers we will

"Strike till the last armed foe expires,
Strike for our altars and our fires;
Strike for the green graves of our sires,
God and our native land."

The above resolutions were unanimously adopted.

I am, General, with sentiments of high respect and profound esteem,

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) T. E. LOGAN,
2d Lieutenant I. L. B.

5 March 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

TWO HUNDRED AND FORTIETH DAY.

The enemy have kept up a brisk bombardment of the city since our last report. The number of shells thrown during twenty-four hours ending five o'clock Friday evening was one hundred and eight.

One white woman, a Mrs. KENNEDY, was seriously wounded in the leg about three o'clock Thursday morning. She was asleep when a shell entered her house, and in passing through shattered the bed posts, the piece striking her on the leg, fracturing the bone. It was believed that amputation would be necessary.

The Monitors opened for a short time Friday, and fired a few shots at Fort Sumter. There was no other change of importance.

General Beauregard—A very agreeable rumor is in circulation to the effect that this distinguished soldier is to be ordered to the Department of Mississippi. We would that it were true, for it would have a wonderfully inspiring effect over a department which has been so long presided over by the very genius of misfortune and ill luck. In deed, since the days of Shiloh and Corinth, not one first-rate man has been given to administer, guard and defend the great interests of the Confederacy in his region. The people residing in it have come to the discouraging belief that they were neglected and their interests sacrificed by the Government. Recent events ought to admonish the Government that a new leaf should be turned over in the history of the war on Mississippi soil. No officer in the service is better fitted, by education, nature, prestige and local origin, to write the coming pages of that history in characters of victory and success than Gen. Beauregard. A Louisiana officer, who has served with distinction in Mississippi, expresses the belief that his assignment to the command would be worth 10,000 men to our forces from Louisiana and Mississippi. It would at once put a stop to that distaste for the service which is doing so much to blot and blur the bright record for patriotism and courage which the soldiers of the latter State have won upon other fields. This disgust, and the desertions that flow from it, are the natural consequences of seeing their own State always the scene of retreat and disaster. Gen. Beauregard's battle-flag flying to the Mississippi air would recall these erring men to their duty, and give them hopes that their State was at last to be defended by a soldier worthy of his high repute. President Davis can hardly figure to himself the magical effects of such an appointment at this juncture. It would give a fresh buoyancy to the war in this part of the country, which cannot be realized by one not on the spot to see the enthusiasm with which the bare rumors are hailed. Now that he has done his work so nobly and so well at Charleston, let Mr. Davis send Gen. Beauregard to Mississippi, and we shall not only feel sure of success here, but confidently look to see his sword rest upon the Confederacy his own Crescent City, now ruled by "Puritans and Blacklegs."—*Mobile Register*.

Greenville is the only place in this State excepting the metropolis and capital that now enjoys two newspapers—the *Patriot* and the *Enterprise* —which are still extant and will live, not improbably, through the war, and will flourish thereafter. It is a town of commanding importance, its site and its growing intelligence and its abundance of education, as for its present and prospects. It enjoys a site of many advantages for health and pleasure as well as for enterprise and industry, and will one day become vastly more noted and important from its relation to rich mineral and manufacturing regions of North Carolina and Tennessee as well as of this State.

That region physically comprising and embracing portions of Georgia and of the three States above mentioned, will and must be opened to the "rest of mankind" and the Confederate States, by the rail road; the modern artificial outlet and channel of trade and travel.

It may be soon left to our decision whether the task, and toll, and profits and credit, of opening this rich region more fully, of bringing out its treasures, of using and applying its water power, and of conveying the products to hungry markets of trade will be accepted by our citizens, or will be devolved on strangers and adventurers. Our first and pressing duties now, of course, have reference to the war, but citizens who are not necessarily, and peacefully, and actively occupied with the sword or musket, cannot too soon recognize the duties of peace by discreet anticipation.

Few of the enterprises yet undertaken under the terrible tariff of war have looked to permanent and peaceful results, and it is not a very cheering sign that it has been, and still is, comparatively, so difficult to enlist enterprise and capital together for any undertaking looking towards a permanent addition to our resources, and so easy to enlist them for the uncertain, yet possibly enormous profits of war speculations. Citizens who do not wish to lay out all available capital in speculations which commit them to desire the continuance of the war, and which at the close of the war must prove less profitable, and may cease to pay at all, should not be so completely surprised by peace as some, or many persons were by the war. Many undertakings could be indicated by deliberate examination, promising profits and benefits during the war should they be given active operation in time, and more certain profits and benefits after the war. It may be time for the preliminary consideration of such schemes by all who intend in good faith to keep clear of dependence on Yankeeedom after our brave defenders rid us.

So far as the public mention and statement of such plans and propositions can be made useful and compatible with all interests involved, we desire and request communications from any friends who have thoughtfully examined the subject.

We would be specially pleased to hear from correspondents who have often thus favored the *Courier* , and who, since the war opened, have aided and instructed our readers with "war hints," "anti-blockade recipes," &c., and such pertinent and well timed information? What has become of our friend "Hermann," and others, whose names have been greeted by readers of the *Courier* .

The reports that a monkey who was very fond of roasted chestnuts, but not fond of the fire, enjoyed the stolen treat by impressing the paw of a Yankee for taking the chestnuts out of the fire. The Yankee use or abuse of the unfortunate negro, who suffers their attentions, by thrusting him foremost and forward in battle, and as an exposed actor for many purposes. We regret that this truly Yankee and characteristic example has found imitators with us of the South. Our exchanges tell us that in many places and towns and villages, servants are put forward in trade, to exact and receive extortionate prices which their masters are ashamed or afraid to acknowledge, but are not unwilling to enjoy. Nothing could be more cowardly or contemptible, or more utterly foreign to the true Southern character.

Such cases should be detected, denounced and exposed, and the whole matter of servania, employing their own time, and acting virtually as "Sui Juris," and of free colored persons disregarding the laws and regulations of police and guardianship, should receive attention. The true theory of servitude in its best estate and condition, and results, is in its domestic and patriarchal character. The State should have as little as possible to do directly with the servant, except to protect him where the master is incompetent. The servant should be guided, restrained, controlled as far and fully as possible, by the master, or by some properly constituted representative or agent of the master.

Absenteeism—whether of the master, from other duties or from want of will, or of the servant, under the corrupting and injurious abuse of self-hiring, should be reprovod and discouraged. As a general rule, the best interests of the institution require the personal control and direction of the master near or over the servant; and where servants are assigned by inheritance to persons unable to assume the actual duties and responsibilities of ownership, they should be transferred by sale to good masters, or by agreement to competent managers. The allowance to a servant of his own choice of employment and of contracts, is and has been a great evil to the servants themselves, no less than to the community. The negro will not work if he can live without work—the remark is true of many white persons—but is generically true and characteristic of the negro.

The experience of police officers in all cities will justify the assertion that a great portion of the offences and evils traced to plundering, illicit trade and licentiousness are chargeable to servants who hire their own time. Many of them pay wages which no honest hirer could afford to pay their owners for legal occupations. Under the law, of course the owner is entitled to the highest wages he can command, but he is not allowed by law, and should not be allowed in practice, to corrupt the servant or expose him to almost irresistible temptations, and convert him or her into a social nuisance for the sake of receiving higher wages than could be legally earned.

The good citizens of the South are now challenging the attention of the world to their claims to be acknowledged the true and best friends, protectors, guardians and instructors of the negro; to the extent of his abilities and destiny. Magistrates of all grades, and good citizens generally, should work together to correct or remove, as much as possible, all evils which afford protefts to our enemies or are even more obnoxious because they injure the servant and the community. The abuse of self-hiring has been strictly forbidden by State and City laws, and should be promptly checked. What say our city readers?

The Charleston Courier.

5 March 1864, 2

The Southern Express Company.

The charge has been frequently made that the company has a large number of men in its employ who are liable to conscription, and that employ has been sought in it to escape service by many who ought to be in the ranks. An investigation as to the truth of this charge enables the *Appeal* to present the following facts:

By the late military law no special exemption of the officers and attaches of the Southern Express Company is provided. The War Department at Richmond will, therefore, have to be applied to for special exemptions in their favor. In view of the great benefits the company is daily rendering the country, the armies and the people, we presume there will be no hesitancy at Richmond in doing so, and we sincerely hope such action will be taken as will ensure a continuance of the express service without a moment's interruption, or its present efficiency and usefulness being impaired.

The company has in its employ only 440 men, and of these 48 are in the telegraph department working the company's lines from Columbia, S. C., to Greensboro', Goldsboro', Raleigh, Weldon, and Fayetteville, N. C., and to Danville, Va., leaving 392 in the express department; and with these they are running double daily expresses over all the railways running in the Confederate States, and to the headquarters of the armies. Of these 392, 133 were employed before the conscript law of April, 1862, was passed, leaving 250 who have been employed since that time. Of this number, 31 were soldiers honorably discharged from service; 40 were physically unfit for field service; 87 were under and over the ages then called for; 23 were exempt by Acts of Congress then in force; 20 were transferred from other service by which they were exempt, to this; 15 were Maryland refugees; 7 were foreign subjects; and 39, whose places could not be filled by non conscripts, were exempted by the company under order of the Secretary of War, No. 147, June 26, 1862. In fact but 33 persons have been kept from the field by that order through this company. Of the whole number of 440 employees but 49 were born in the Northern States, and all of these had been citizens of the Southern States for years previous to the war.

The Charleston Mercury.

5 March 1864, 2

**SIEGE MATTERS—TWO HUNDRED AND
FORTIETH DAY.**

The monitors approached within range yesterday and fired a few shots at Fort Sumter.

The number of shells fired at the city from five o'clock p. m. on Thursday to the same hour yesterday was 108. The only casualty reported is one white woman severely wounded.

7 March 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-SECOND DAY.

Nothing of importance beyond the continued shelling of the city has taken place since our last report. The number of shots fired at the city Saturday and Sunday, up to five o'clock Sunday evening, was two hundred, making a total for the past ten days continuous bombardment, about fourteen hundred shots. There was no change of position among the feet.

There is reason for believing that some persons have combined and conspired to injure, if not entirely close, the Wayside Home, by circulating slanders and reports to which they are afraid to attach their names. The soldier on furlough, especially after pay day, was deemed lawful prey by certain creatures, whose unrighteous gains have been decreased or entirely stopped by the Wayside Home. The Mayor and Policemen can testify that since the opening of the Home, few soldiers not disorderly, have applied for lodgings, as was the case before. The Wayside Home has promoted the moral no less than the physical health of the soldier, and has kept him from falling a victim to sharpers, who preyed on his exposed credulity or his want of acquaintance with the city. Will our exchanges interested aid in correcting slanderous reports for which no name has been given.

The Charleston Mercury.

7 March 1864, 2

SINGLE MATTERS--TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY SECOND DAY.

During the forty eight hours preceding five o'clock Sunday evening the number of shells fired at the city was just two hundred.

We have no other intelligence of interest from this neighborhood.

THE ALARM OF FIRE ON Saturday forenoon was caused by the burning of a small portion of SANDER'S Salt Works, east end of Calhoun street. Damage slight.

YOUNG MEN, ONWARD!--JAMES R. HAGOOD, second son of Dr. JAMES HAGOOD, of Barnwell, left the Citadel Academy in June, '62, and joined the regiment of his brother (then Colonel 1st S. C. V., now Brigadier General HAGOOD), on James' Island. He was made drill master. He went to Virginia with the regiment, then commanded by the lamented GLOVER; was shortly made Adjutant *for gallant conduct on the field*; was soon after appointed Captain *for gallant conduct on the field*; and in November last, when just nineteen years old, was appointed Colonel of his regiment *for gallant conduct on the field*. The record of this young officer is unsurpassed, perhaps unequalled, in the war. His regiment, since it left the State, has been in the brigade of the brave JENKINS, and it was under the eye of this distinguished leader, and through his appreciation of his merit, that our young Carolinian has won his honors and his rank.

The Charleston Courier.

8 March 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-THIRD DAY

The firing upon the city has fallen off to an occasional shot. We have received no report of the number of shells fired since our last, the firing having been very irregular. A brisk fire was reopened on the city between eight and nine o'clock Monday evening. There was no other change of importance. The Yankees on Morris' Island are keeping unusually quiet.

There will be service in St. Paul's Church at 5 o'clock.

In all cities where a Wayside Home has been established, it has been approved and supported by all good friends of the soldier, and gratefully commended by the good soldier himself. In no place was one more needed than in this city—from the variety of posts and stations connected with it, and the many unavoidable detentions of soldiers in transit—and in no place we confidently say has a Wayside Home been altogether better managed and conducted than here.

They who know and approve its management are counted by thousands, and their names are known. The few who have combined against it by malignant reports do not give their names. Will the people believe the defenders or the defamers? Let them answer by deeds and offerings.

The Wayside Home needs meat, and will be without meat, unless a supply is received this day. The Committee are ready and willing to pay now, or to give notes, payable in the forthcoming currency, at reasonable rates.

Shall the meat be furnished on such terms, or must the soldiers bear the whole burden of the day until producers and holders recover from their panic, and Truth and Hope and Charity return.

The Charleston Mercury.

8 March 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-THIRD DAY.

The bombardment of the city continues, though yesterday it seemed somewhat slower and more irregular than usual.

The regular report of the number of shots fired during the day had not been received at Headquarters last evening.

THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC will find, in our advertising columns, an important notice of change of schedule on the South Carolina Railroad.

STEALING.—There was taken, from the establishment of Messrs. N. M. PORTER & CO, a few evenings since, while the persons of the store were engaged in the rear part of the building, a package containing sixty one pounds of fine Java Coffee. The article had just been sold to a gentleman for something over eight hundred dollars.

SMALL CHANGE.—The Richmond *Whig* of Saturday says: "The suggestion has been made, and is worthy of consideration, that a few of our leading business men should mutually agree, and recommend to others, to receive and pay out the small Confederate notes at fifty per cent. premium—the \$1's passing for one dollar and a half, the \$2's for three dollars. The adoption of this plan would bring the notes into circulation again, and remove the inconvenience which now exists. No loss could accrue to any one, as the rule would be to "give and take," and it would be found that, on the 1st April, or soon after, the notes at the nominal value would go as far as they would now at the proposed premium value."

CAPTAIN KELLEY, Chief of Engineers on Gen. HERBERT'S staff, was captured at Wilmington, Monday night of last week. A boat loaded with Yankees slipped in over the main bar, passed the forts and up to Smithville, from which place they carried him off. The night was dark, and the Yankees are said to have been piloted by deserters. General HERBERT was at Wilmington on business.

JUDGE BATTLE, of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, has decided the requiring principals of substitutes to take the field to be constitutional. The Raleigh, North Carolina, *Confederate* announces that his colleague concurs, and that therefore Judge PRANSON'S opinion against its constitutionality will be overruled.

THE YANKEE TROUBLES at Fort Jackson, below New Orleans, have terminated in a couple of courts martial, one of which finds Lieut. Colonel AUGUSTUS W. BENNETT, 4th Infantry Corps & Arriquer, guilty of "inflicting cruel and unusual punishment, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline," and sentences him to be dismissed the service. Twelve of the privates (negroes) were court martialled on a charge of mutiny. Two were sentenced to be shot and seven condemned to hard labor.

9 March 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOURTH DAY.

Nothing of importance transpired Tuesday. Thirty-one shells were fired at the city. The position of the fleet remained unchanged.

Officers Confirmed by the Senate.—The following named officers from South Carolina, appointed by the President, were confirmed by the Senate, during the late session of Congress:

Major Generals—Stephen D. Lee, from August 3, 1863; Wade Hampton, from August 3, 1863.

Brigadier Generals—O. H. Stevens, from January 20, 1864; M. E. Butler, from September 1, 1863; A. Perrin, from September 10, 1863; J. B. Kershaw, from February 13, 1862.

From Florida—A number of soldiers wounded at the battle of Ocean Ponds, arrived at Savannah on Monday evening on their way home. From them we learn that a large number of Yankee white and black troops, prisoners, have arrived at Tallahassee, and many of them have died of their wounds. The negro troops claim to be members of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts regiments and residents of those States. It is believed that a large number of them belong to North and South Carolina. The Yankees are entrenching themselves outside of Jacksonville; their number is unknown. There has been no further skirmishing since Tuesday, 1st inst.

Chaplains or officers, who have opportunities of distributing garden seeds to soldiers, who will use them aright, can find some at the Courier office.

The soldiers wherever they can should attempt gardens, even if they do not expect to remain to enjoy them. If none planted or sowed, except under the certainty of receiving the proceeds, many would suffer.

A garden will be found a pleasant and wholesome relief to the duties and dullness of some camps, and will afford young soldiers an opportunity of learning under the experience and direction of older comrades, much that it will be well for them hereafter to know.

9 March 1864, 1

Re-Enlistments.

CHARLESTON, February 23, 1864.

Capt J. H. Read, Company A, 21st S. C. V.:

CAPTAIN—We, the undersigned members of your Company, do hereby unanimously resolve to re-enlist for the war in the Confederate States service as artillerists:

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| Daniel Queens. | D. Lewis. |
| G. B. Grier. | E. Phillips. |
| John Owens. | E. Cumbie. |
| J. J. Etheridge. | E. J. Miller. |
| J. J. Exum. | Sam. Moore. |
| Samuel Cartright. | John Hinnon. |
| G. E. Sanders. | A. J. Jacobs. |
| Thomas Queens. | J. B. Jacobs. |
| J. J. Powers. | N. L. Jacobs. |
| Samuel Owens. | F. J. Fenton. |
| J. E. Hunt. | John Oribb. |
| R. W. Verry. | E. Owens. |
| A. F. Cribb. | W. Cribb. |
| W. Owens. | E. Stokes. |
| A. J. Cribb. | Joe. Howard. |
| H. C. Miller. | J. W. West. |
| J. H. Rodgers. | John Phillips. |
| B. Powers. | J. J. Cribb. |
| Samuel Staway. | E. J. Nealy. |
| Jesse Owens. | James A. Mason. |
| J. F. Cribb. | D. D. Moore. |
| E. D. Miller. | M. B. Cumbie. |
| L. Owens. | D. Gradeloid. |
| H. Cribb. | W. Elliott. |
| W. J. T. Curry. | E. Cribb. |
| Joseph Gonde. | F. P. Criddle. |
| John Ford. | J. C. Mace. |
| R. K. Cribb. | James Hayward. |
| Jordan Smith. | J. Granter. |
| A. B. Palmer. | J. R. Williams—63. |

Official—H. WEMYSS FEILDEN,
Captain and A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP WALKER,
NEAR POCOTALIGO, February 22, 1864 }

Brigadier General Thomas Jordan, Chief of Staff:

GENERAL—Herewith I have the honor to transmit a copy of the preamble and resolutions of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the 12th Battalion of Georgia Volunteer Artillery, passed unanimously at their meeting on the 20th ult.

It is but what I had every reason to expect from a body of gallant men who, whether in the campaigns of the West or during the siege of Charleston, have evinced a devotion to the cause in which they have so nobly re-enlisted.

I am, General, with respect,
Your obedient servant,

[Signed] H. D. CAPERS,
Lieut. Colonel Commanding.

Official—H. WEMYSS FEILDEN,
Captain and A. A. G.

The Charleston Mercury.

9 March 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY FOURTH DAY.

Siege matters have now relapsed into comparative dullness. The number of shells fired at the city by the enemy's Morris Island batteries yesterday was but thirty-one. We have no intelligence of special interest from any of the harbor posts.

NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD.—Passengers on this railroad will notice the important change of schedule advertised in another column.

THE FINDER of a lady's gold watch and chain, lost yesterday, is referred to the advertisement in another column.

THE WAYSIDE HOME.—With deep regret we learn that the utmost efforts of the managers of the Soldiers' Wayside Home to obtain a supply of meat have been ineffectual. If the brave men who are the guests of the institution are deprived, for a time, of the nutritious and abundant meat dishes which have heretofore been placed before them, let them remember that it is not the zealous and generous supporters of the Home who are at fault, for they have spared no pains or expense to secure their usual supply; but rather the holders of stock in the country, who seem unwilling even to sell their meat for this praiseworthy purpose.

10 March 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIFTH DAY.

The enemy ceased firing upon the city Tuesday evening. On Wednesday morning Battery Gregg opened fire upon Battery Simkins. The latter replied, and being joined by the Sullivan's Island batteries, a brisk artillery duel was kept up for several hours, with what result we have not learned. Some ten shells were fired at Fort Sumter Tuesday night, eight of which struck the fort.

A considerable stir was observed among the enemy's fleet Tuesday evening, caused, it is believed, by the arrival of some Yankee officer of distinction on a visit to the fleet. A small steamer was seen to go alongside the *Ironclads*, and immediately after her departure the *Ironclads* fired a salute of thirteen guns.

Some unusual activity has also been exhibited among the enemy's boats in Folly River. A constant passage of river steamers up and down the river Tuesday night was reported by our scouts Wednesday morning.

A fifth Monitor made her appearance inside the bar Wednesday morning. In other respects the fleet is reported unchanged.

Two negroes captured on Beef Island were brought to the city last night.

The firing heard in the city Wednesday was from gun practice at our own batteries.

From Florida.

[Special to the Savannah Republican.]

LAKE CITY, March 7.—All is quiet in front, and no present prospect of another advance of the enemy.

Generals GARDNER and TALIAFERRO have been relieved of their commands in East Florida, leaving General FINEGAN senior Brigadier. Generals GARDNER and TALIAFERRO are here en route for their respective commands.

The Voice of the Washington Artillery.

CAMP JACKSON, NEAR JACKSONBORO', S. C.,
March 7th, 1864

Captain—At a meeting of this Company, held on the morning of the 6th, the following preamble and resolution were offered by Sergeant CHARLES D. WALKER, and were adopted:

Whereas, we have received the gratifying intelligence from different portions of our army of the prompt re-enlistment of our brothers in arms, and hailing the same as an evidence of a determination to struggle on to the end of this contest, which will bring its crowning reward of freedom and prosperity to our invaded country; and appreciating the patriotic sentiments and stirring appeal of the dear ones at home, together with the menacing attitude of the hated foe—all high incentives to a renewal of the spirit which first actuated us to enlist under our country's banner—and after nearly three years' service we are still ready to say: A soldier's grave in honor rather than a home under Yankee tyranny; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Washington Artillery, although having long since enlisted for three years or the war, deem it a privilege to express our willingness to serve unconditionally as long as the war may last, until the hated invader shall have been driven back in defeat, and peace and independence firmly established throughout the whole of the Southern Confederacy.

I would add that there were over a hundred men present and not a dissenting voice.

I am, Captain, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) W. R. DAVIS,
Sergeant Major, Washington Artillery.

Capt. GEO. H. WALTER, Commanding Washington Artillery.

CAMP JACKSON, March 7, 1864.

Captain—I have the honor to forward herewith the resolution passed by the members of the Company, at a meeting held yesterday, with the request that it may be transmitted to the General Commanding.

I am, Captain, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) GEO. H. WALTER,
Captain Commanding Washington Artillery.

Capt. PHILIP HAZELL, A. A. G.
Offical: H. WENYER FEILDEN, Captain and A. A. G.

GREEN POND, S. C., March 7, 1864.

Editors Courier—As re-enlistments seem to be the order of the day, my Company "The South Carolina Rangers," (Company "D," 5th South Carolina Cavalry,) are determined not to be held hand in the good work; and accordingly at a meeting held at Camp Chehaw on the 5th instant, adopted the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, this Company having been organized in the summer of 1861, entered upon active duty in the field in the fall of that year as a part of the volunteer militia of the State, and so continued until February, 1863, when it was mustered into Confederate service for twelve months. A few weeks afterwards, however, with one or two exceptions, we enlisted for "three years or the war." Accordingly our term of service does not expire until the spring of 1865, and we have not yet been called upon to re-enlist; nevertheless, as some expression of opinion may be expected of us: Be it, therefore,

Resolved, That we hail with joy and as a sure harbinger of success in the glorious cause in which we are engaged, the unanimity and alacrity with which our noble brethren in arms are responding to the call of duty.

Resolved, That we esteem it a sacred privilege to suffer hardships in the field and separation from the loved ones at home as long as there is an enemy to be driven from our soil.

Resolved, That we hereby re-enlist for the war, and will never lay down our arms until our country is disenthrall'd, and we have won an honorable peace.

Resolved, That our Captain be requested to forward a copy of these proceedings to our Commanding General, and that they be published in the Charleston papers.

Very respectfully, &c.

ZIMMERMAN DAVIS,

10 March 1864, 1

A GRAPHIC AND INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF OCKFON POND.

[Correspondence Macon Telegraph.]

CAMP NEAR BALDWIN, FLA., February 21.

"Ocean Pond," from which the battle takes its name, is a beautiful sheet of water, five miles long and two wide, famous for its trout, and bordered with swamp. It is about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile from Okeefe Station on the Tallahassee and Jacksonville Railroad, and about 25 or 30 miles south of the Okeefonoke Swamp. The country on the southeast and west (this is all I had an opportunity to observe, as I was not north of it) is plain, poor, piney woods, no undergrowth but pines, the ground covered with wire grass, but abounds in beef—one man in the county of New River, is said to own forty thousand head of cattle.

The ease with which General Finnegan had repulsed the advance upon Lake City, the week before, lulled us into the belief that we would not get a battle till we sought one at Barber's Farm, on the east bank of the south branch of the St. Mary's, where the enemy were encamped, twenty miles distant. Many of us thought it was a false alarm, when Saturday morning, the cavalry reported the enemy advancing rapidly, and the bivouack fires burned lazily in the absence of their sooty, smoked creators.

The cool morning was succeeded by a warm day, and as they longed by the long stack of arms, Colquitt's veterans speculated upon the chances of supplying themselves with Yankee canteens, oil cloths, blankets and coffee, ere the sun went down.

About 2 o'clock p. m. the 64th Georgia and two companies of the 32d Georgia, of Harrison's Brigade, were ordered to the front to support Colonel Smith, who, with two regiments of cavalry, were skirmishing with the enemy. Immediately afterwards General Colquitt, with the 6th, 19th, and a section of Gamble's artillery, was sent to the front to assume command, and engage the enemy. About the time he could have marched two miles the boom of cannon and the rattle of musketry announced that the "Old Bull of the woods" (as the boys sometimes call him) had disrupted the progress of "the formidable expedition," of which we have had such mysterious and jubilant hints, in Northern extracts from the Head correspondence. The sound of firing in this pine forest is singularly loud and reverberating. A musket sounds like a field piece, and a field piece like a ten inch columbiad.

The other regiments of our brigade, (except the 27th, Colonel Zachry, being left in command of the reserve,) and Harrison's brigade, moved to Colquitt's support, in quick succession. The discussion of the kinds of Yankee equipments and tricks, best adapted to the use and comfort of rebel soldiers, became more animated among the veterans in reserve, as the battle waxed hotter and spread to the left of the railroad, verifying the statements of returning wounded that "they were trying to flank us on the left."

Harrison was sent to the left by General Colquitt, and counterflanked the enemy. Wheaton's battery came from the right to the centre, and relieved a section of Gamble's battery which had been disabled. Here, on a slight eminence, affording the best survey of the field, confronting two batteries of the enemy, and subjected to a hot fire from this arm, as well as Infantry, General Colquitt took his stand, with an unusual array of staff, both the Quartermaster's and Commissary's departments being represented, Major Eley, of the former, and Sergeant Turner of the latter, were observed carrying orders in the hottest of the fray. Turner was promoted to Adjutant of the 19th Georgia next day, to fill the vacancy of the lamented Johnson, killed in the action. General C. ordered a general advance, and the battle was fully joined. The roar of the conflict was awfully sublime, increased by the falling limbs and trees torn down by the artillery. Wheaton's battery, (in action for the first time) advancing

with the infantry and pouring a hot fire into the enemy, was the subject of great admiration. It is known as the "Cuthbert Artillery," and is, I believe, the oldest military organization, but one in America.

The long dark columns of the enemy, emerging from the sombre, smoke draped avenues of the gloomy forest, seemed imbued with a steadiness worthy of success, but Colquitt's single line, more dauntless yet, pressed steadily on, flashing fire at every step. Stubbornly the enemy retired—five pieces of artillery are left in our hands—his flank movement has been foiled, and his whole line has been driven a quarter of a mile. Our ammunition is exhausted, and the enemy still unbroken. Gen. Colquitt sees a column of ordnance wagons, and with a halt, saying the line must be repleated, the cart-ridge boxes. And now, our soldiers withstood, with a heroism worthy of their world wide fame, that severest of all tests, submission to the enemy's fire without means of returning it. Never was a cake wagon quicker, or more eagerly emptied than were those ordnance wagons.—Lieut. Colquitt, Aid-de-Camp, rode along the line, greatly exposed, strewn cartridges from a haversack, which were more eagerly gathered than Murat's scattered coins.

The enemy availed himself of this opportunity to make his fire more deliberate. At this critical juncture, Bonard's battalion of Georgians, the 27th Ga., Colonel Zachry, and the 1st Florida Battalion, Lieutenant Colonel Hopkins commanding, arrived upon the centre and were ordered to hold the enemy in check till the ammunition could be distributed. About this time a section of Quarrier's Battery, under Lieutenant Gingillatt came in line style, by Wheaton, and opened a vigorous effective fire upon the enemy, which they kept up till the close of the action. The superb style in which the 27th Georgia moved by the flank under a deliberate fire to an advanced position, and then advanced fifty yards beyond our line, and its intrepid stand in this concentrated point of fire, elicited the most flattering and unmeasured praise of all beholders, were men and officers. Colonel Zachry is styled the "Blucher of the day."

For a few minutes the fire poured upon this spot was terrific. In moving upon our right, some of the men of the 1st Florida battalion stopped in rear of our line and opened fire, and this alone prevented Zachry from going plump upon the enemy and breaking his line. The main line being supplied with ammunition, a second general advance is ordered. With tremendous cheers, we moved forward, the 27th leading the centre, like the apex of a broad inverted V; Harrison's extreme left, 4th and 32d Georgia regiments press the enemy's right, and on the extreme right, Major Bird's 6th Florida battalion drives hard upon his right. His fire slackens and becomes wild; we come first upon a line of white dead and wounded Yankees, next we come upon the dead and wounded negroes—the wounded think we are going to put them to the bayonet, and in every attitude of pain, terror and despair, send up the most craven appeals for mercy.

Still another line of dead and wounded negroes is passed; then, here and there, a white man, in the place where they made the last stand. At dark, we have driven them two miles (which is the lowest estimate I have heard put upon the distance—it is generally estimated at five miles). The ammunition being again almost exhausted, General Colquitt orders a halt. The ardor of the troops is almost unquenchable. It is with great difficulty the order is obeyed. Field officers halt part of their line by getting right before it, the other parts press on. Our color-bearer being halted for the third time, and the regiment pressing on by each side, said in a tone of real supplication, "they won't stop; please let me go."—General Colquitt ordered the cavalry to press hard on the heels of the routed Yankees, but I be-

lieve they out-traveled the cavalry. They did not stop till they placed the south branch of the St. Mary's (tearing up the bridge) and twenty miles between us.

As he came up that day Seymour, (the Federal commander) told the citizens that he would have a small brush with Finnegan at Lake City, and reach Tallahassee without serious opposition. As he returned that night broken and routed, his soldiers told citizens that they had fought Beauregard with thirty thousand men, and gotten the worst whipping they had had since the first March. On the retreat, they broke guns, burned wagons and ambulances, killed exhausted horses, killed a poor dog even, rather than let it fall into their hands. At Baldwin, they left in the water, four hundred thousand rounds of ammunition. You will be glad to know that our soldiers found on the battle field, the oil cloths, canteens, knives, watches and coffee they desired. This army, however, was not so richly supplied, as that of the Potomac always was. Their haversacks indicated some scarcity of meat. On their retreat they broke into smoke houses and potato hills, swept the pantry, and destroyed what they could not use. They even shot sows, and pigs.

They left on the field three hundred dead, and about two hundred wounded. This shows the admirable perfection of their Ambulance or Infirmary Corps. The usual proportion of wounded to killed is as eight or ten to one. By far the greater portion of wounded are able to walk to the rear. But the enemy carried off a great many of his wounded. This we know from citizens, by numerous pools of gore, and matted places in the grass on the field, and nobody near—and the disproportion of his wounded left to the dead. Citizens say that ambulances, wagons and litter chests were all loaded with dead and wounded. They ran trains as far west as St. Mary's, drawn by horses.

Our loss was eighty killed, and near seven hundred wounded, a number of the latter are already on duty again.

The enemy's force consisted of seven regiments of white infantry, and three of colored infantry, one of mounted infantry, one of cavalry, and thirteen pieces of artillery, and is estimated at ten thousand. They fought well. The negroes I believe stood best, their fire was wild. They must have stood best, or were neglected by their ambulance corps—they predominated largely over the whites left on the field.

They all deny voluntary enlistment, and claim to have either been drafted, in Northern States, or forced off from Southern homes. There were very few mulattoes among them. They are not commissioned—Sergeants being the highest rank to which a negro attains. One told me that he had a few nights before told one of his officers, that he wanted to return to his master. The officer reported him to the Colonel, who said if he ever was guilty of such talk again, he would shoot him before the whole regiment. Our camp negroes ridiculed and taunted them a great deal.

General Colquitt was in untrammelled command of the field, and directed all the manoeuvres. To him is due the praise, and the magnanimous Finnegan will award it.

General Gardno was here on a visit, but assumed no command, I believe. General Colquitt's feigning and the modesty with which he bears the laurels of this victory, have rendered stronger, if possible, the ties of affectionate admiration and confidence which bind him "as with a hook of steel" to the hearts of his brigade. He is regarded as invincible by the people, in whom the late victory has inspired great enthusiasm. A lady at Madison, told Colonel Luy, of General Beauregard's staff, who was coming here on a visit a day or two after the battle, that Colquitt's men got out of ammunition, and stood right in their tracks till the Yankees came up and stuck bayonets in them.

The Charleston Mercury.

10 March 1864, 1

THE RE-ENLISTMENTS.

GREEN POND, S. C., March 7, 1864.

Editor Mercury: As re-enlistments seem to be the order of the day, my Company, the South Carolina Rangers (Company D), 5th S. C. Cavalry, are determined not to be behind hand in the good work, and accordingly at a meeting held at Camp Chehaw, on the 5th instant, adopted the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, this Company having been organized in the summer of 1861, entered upon active duty in the field in the fall of that year as a part of the volunteer militia of the State, and so continued until February, 1862, when it was mustered into Confederate service for twelve months. A few weeks afterwards, however, with one or two exceptions, we enlisted for "three years or the war." Accordingly our term of service does not expire until the spring of 1865, and we have not yet been called upon to re-enlist; nevertheless, as some expression of opinion may be expected of us, be it, therefore,

Resolved, That we hail with joy, and as a sure harbinger of success in the glorious cause in which we are engaged, the unanimity and alacrity with which our noble brothers in arms are responding to the call of duty.

Resolved, That we esteem it a sacred privilege to suffer hardships in the field, and separation from the loved ones at home as long as there is an enemy to be driven from our soil.

Resolved, That we hereby re-enlist for the war, and will never lay down our arms until our country is disentangled and we have won an honorable peace.

Resolved, That our Captain be requested to forward a copy of these proceedings to our Commanding General, and that they be published in the Charleston papers.

Very respectfully, &c.,

ZIMMERMAN DAVIS,

Capt. Co. D, 5th S. C. Cavalry.

The Charleston Mercury.

10 March 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIFTH DAY.

There is, at last, a variation of the lately monotonous story of the siege.

During Tuesday night ten shots were fired at Fort Sumter, eight of which struck.

At an early hour Wednesday morning the Yankee batteries at Cumming's Point opened fire on Battery Simkins, which replied at once, and with great spirit. The cannonade was soon augmented by the guns of the Sullivan's Island batteries mingling their hoarse voices in the din of the bombardment; and for several hours an animated artillery fight was thus kept up. Of the results, if any, we have heard nothing as yet.

Yesterday morning there were five monitors inside the bar. Some officer of distinction is supposed to have visited the Yankee fleet yesterday, as a small steamer was observed going alongside of the *Ironsides*, and, upon her departure, some time afterwards, a salute of 13 guns thundered forth from the broadsides of the mailed frigate.

During Tuesday night some activity was noticed amongst the enemy's boats in Folly River.

There has been no further shelling of the city.

The Charleston Courier.

11 March 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY SIXTH DAY.

Nothing of interest transpired Thursday. There was no firing upon the city. The five Monitors still remain in position inside the Bar. A heavy blow prevailed at sea during Wednesday night and most of Thursday.

From a lady of Cheraw, S. C., we have received seven packages of seed for soldiers only.

We acknowledge receipt of \$5 from a lady near Georgetown, for the sick soldiers.

Launch of the Iron-clad Gunboat Ashley.—The iron-clad gunboat *Ashley*, built by the well known shipbuilder, Mr. F. M. Jones, was successfully launched from the yard at Boyce's wharf Thursday morning. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather quite a large number of spectators were present to witness the launching, and had the pleasure of seeing another "rebel ram" glide off gracefully into the water.

The *Ashley* has been built, finished and launched under a heavy fire, the enemy having been informed of the location of the boat by deserters. Great credit is due Mr. Jones, who has persevered and personally superintended the work during the whole bombardment.

We are informed by Chief Engineer FREEMAN that a full test will shortly be made of the speed and armament of the *Ashley*.

Col. DAHLGREN, who lately died the death of a soldier, with the disgrace of a felon, in a conflict near Richmond, the son of the Yankee Admiral, who invented the cannon that bears his name.

The body of Col. DAHLGREN has been brought to Richmond for the purpose of identifying it as that of the officer upon whom was found the papers ordering the murder of the civil officers of the Government and the burning and sacking of the city of Richmond. What is to be done with the officers and men of this DAHLGREN command? asks the *Enquirer*. Are they prisoners of war? If they are to be regarded as prisoners of war, then the deliberate murder of civil officers, the burning of cities, the dishonor and murder of women, are all acts of legitimate war. Is the Confederate Government prepared to assume such a position? Are our people willing to be placed in such a position? Can we deliberately countenance the arson, rape, pillage and murder set forth and ordered by these commands of DAHLGREN as the legitimate acts of warfare?

11 March 1864, 1

Amnesty to Negroes in the Clutches of the Yankees—We think the suggestion of the Charleston Courier a good one. There is no doubt that many (perhaps a majority) of the Southern negroes in the Yankee service have been forced into it by arbitrary compulsion or by want, and that having "seen the elephant" at Baton Rouge, Helena and Olustee, for instance, they are repenting bitterly over their crimes, or bewailing the sad state to which they have been forced. We believe that a proclamation of pardon and protection to all who have not sinned too far would be both just and politic.—*Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer.*

A Chaplain's Report of Olustee.—*Editor S. C. Advocate.*—I was present Saturday, 20th February, at the hardest fought battle during our political struggle. The Yankees say they have lost half of their men, and were badly whipped—mostly of the officers killed. Indeed, our men drew sight on them. They were strowed from the battle field to Sanderson—dead and wounded. Our loss about 70 and some 400 or 500 wounded—mostly slight. They are fast recovering. We formed a hospital on the field, and thence took them to the camp. The night was cold; our wounded were spread over the ground; my part was to dispense stimulants. We made fires around them as best we could. It was astonishing to see the fortitude and even cheerfulness shown by our wounded. Sabbath morning dawned brightly on their pale faces. We dealt around spirits to the faint, and the warming rays of the sun were reviving. Many of our young surgeons were up all night.

Our troops were in fine spirits. By Sabbath evening we got most of our wounded to Lake City, where I went with them and have been with them ever since, dispensing to them the words of life and religious tracts and papers, and carrying them to other places, etc. From my intercourse with our army, I am still more convinced of the strong Christian influence in it.

The people at the stations met us with buckets, baskets and basins of food for the wounded soldiers. At Lloyd's—No. 2—they have fixed up a very neat hospital and have taken over forty—our brother, Dr. W. F. Camp, is in charge, regularly constituted surgeon, without pay. The ladies attend this place daily, and nothing is lacking for the comfort of these brave defenders without any expense to Government. E. B. DUNCAN.

Lake City, Fla., February 26, 1864.

The Charleston Mercury.

11 March 1864, 2

**SIEGE MATTERS—TWO HUNDRED AND
FORTY-SIXTH DAY.**

Thursday was the quietest day that our city has known for a long time. Scarcely a shot was heard. Not a shell was thrown at the city; not a gun was fired at any of the hostile batteries which bristle around the harbor entrance.

In the forenoon, the new iron clad gunboat *Ashley* was successfully launched.

12 March 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVENTH DAY.

It is believed that the enemy's troops engaged in the late disastrous expedition against Florida have returned. The tents on Morris and Polly Islands have perceptibly increased.

The official report of the firing on Wednesday last between battery Gregg and Simkins, states that it resulted in no damage to the battery, and no casualties.

We have still to report all quiet in the city. The enemy has not renewed his fire upon the city since last Tuesday evening.

Gen. BEAUREGARD has been remarkably fortunate in the geographical range of his fame, and of events honorably connected with his name and services. He was first brought out in the very opening of the war as the commander who received the surrender of Major ANDERSON, of Fort Sumter, was more distinguished even in Virginia in the first campaign, and afterwards at Shiloh for efficient services, although not in command—and for months and months his name has been in many mouths in connection with this obstinate city, which, according to Yankee logic and policy, ought to have been taken and taken again and again. GILLMORE, getting tired of this Charleston monotony, tried a little episode Southward, but found to his mortification that Florida, and FINKEN and COLQUITT were in BEAUREGARD'S department, as well as Sumter and Col. STEPHEN ELLIOTT.

Quite a large department that of Gen. BEAUREGARD, including three States, and two of them with a long and exposed line of coasts:

Our General has yet found little opportunity for doing much in Georgia, and with the other duties devolved on him from the large plantation he has to oversee, we think the Georgians will be very satisfied if he can hold on as he has done in this State and in Florida.

JOHNSTON will look out for Georgia landward, and if he gives the Yankees a Florida defeat there, will be no complaints against him for fighting on soil belonging to BEAUREGARD'S Department.

The Charleston Mercury.

12 March 1864, 2

THE RE-ENLISTMENTS.

CAMP JACKSON, }
NEAR JACKSONBORO, S. C., March 7. }
Captains: At a meeting of this Company, held on the morning of the 6th, the following preamble and resolutions were offered by Sergeant Charles D. White, and were adopted:

Whereas, we have received the gratifying intelligence from different portions of our army, of the prompt re-enlistment of our brothers in arms, and having the same as our sentence of a determination to struggle on to the end of this conflict which will bring its crowning reward of freedom and prosperity to our invaded country; and appreciating the patriotic sentiments and stirring appeal of the dear ones at home, together with the menacing attitude of the hated foe—all high incentives to a renewal of the spirit which first actuated us to enlist under our Country's Banner; and after nearly three years' service we are still ready to say—A soldier's grave in honor rather than a home under Yankee tyranny, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Washington Artillery, although having long since enlisted for three years of the war, deem it a privilege to express our willingness to serve unconditionally as long as the war may last, until the hated invader shall have been driven back in defeat and peace and independence firmly established throughout the whole of the Southern Confederacy."

I would add that there were over an hundred men present, and not a dissenting voice.

I am, Captain, very respectfully,
your obedient servant,

(Signed) W. K. Davis,
Sergeant Major Washington Artillery.
Captain Geo. H. WALTER, Commanding Wash-
ington Artillery.

CAMP BEE, NEAR ASHEPOO, S. C. }
March 8. }

To the Editor of the Mercury: At a meeting of the members of "G" Troop (Lieut. C. R. Chinksee's) 6th Regiment South Carolina Cavalry, held this day, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, we have many evidences of the unity of purpose which characterizes an intrepid soldiery fighting in a common cause, it gives us encouragement to notice as prominent among these, the daily re-enlistments among the troops of this Department, evincing thereby an unyielding, determined and invincible spirit never to submit to Yankee rule; for we feel that the rights and liberties of our nation, and after generations, are involved in this stupendous struggle, and we will ever be found at the post of duty, contributing whatever we can to the enfranchisement of our country, and to give to mankind the glorious birthright of freedom, civil, political and ecclesiastical.

Resolved, That we, the members of "G" Troop, 6th Regiment South Carolina Cavalry, having originally volunteered to serve during the existing war, do hereby reiterate our vows, pledge afresh our fidelity, and promise as faithful pliers to assist our brethren in arms in guiding the good old ship of State safely through the storm.

Resolved further, That we thus signify our willingness to remain in the service of our bleeding and suffering country during the continuation of the present unnatural war; that we consider it our imperative duty to conform cheerfully to the many restrictions of our Government, and in every exigency ever ready to present a united and unbroken front, and suffer not the homes of our fathers, mothers and sisters to be desecrated by the polluted tread of the impious invader.

Resolved, That the above proceedings be published in the South Carolinian and Charleston Mercury.

LAURENCE R. BROOKWITH, 1st Sergeant,
Chairman.

The Charleston Mercury.

12 March 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVENTH DAY.

An increase in the number of the Yankee tents on Folly and Morris Islands is reported by our lookouts. From this, it is inferred that the best battalions of SKYMOCK have returned from their expedition into Florida. We have no other siege news, the shelling being still suspended.

The Yankee papers have nothing new from Charleston. The siege is reported to be "progressing." Admiral DANFLOREN had arrived in Washington. It is rumored that he has been relieved from the command of the iron-clad fleet off Charleston, and that Admiral FAIRBOUT will probably be appointed to succeed him.

STORM—ACCIDENTS FROM LIGHTNING.—The succession of rain and thunder gusts of yesterday morning were amongst the most violent we remember to have taken place for several years back. The peals of thunder and the lightning flashes, at times, were terrific.

Several accidents occurred, the result in one case being fatal. Miss MORRISON, while standing before a mirror in the second story of No. 8 Gadsden Green, west end of Spring street, was struck by the lightning and instantly killed. The receiving ship *Blackhawk* was also struck, the electric fluid having split one of her masts and stowed, for the moment, several of the crew.—The South Carolina Railroad Workshops were also struck, but no damage was done.

The Charleston Courier.

14 March 1864, 1

City of Charleston.

TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINTH DAY.

The enemy will keep up an irregular fire at long intervals upon the city. On Saturday two shells were thrown, and on Sunday eight. There were no changes of importance elsewhere. The fleet, including the five Monitors and Ironsides, were in the same position.

The shell-fuse of Major GIRARDEY, of Augusta, Ga., is highly approved and commended by ordnance officers who have tried it. More good inventions would be announced were proper encouragement given to inventors without prejudice or special respect for any rank or station.

The meanness of Yankee purposes is in nothing more conspicuously exhibited than in the interference attempted with the Methodist Churches in Southern cities occupied by the Yankees. Through the servile compliance of the Northern Methodist Church the Methodists of the South seceded sixteen years before any State seceded, and had established a separate ecclesiastical system and organization. The Baptists had also seceded, so far as they had previous connection with the North. Yankee interference and dictation are specially directed against the Baptist and Methodist Churches of the South in revenge for this fact. Why does not LINCOLN see that the subjects in occupied cities take loyal pills and prescriptions from loyal physicians? Have the physicians of the North been less servile, or does LINCOLN regard more the spiritual than the bodily health of his victims?

The Charleston Mercury.

14 March 1864, 2

SHOCK MATTERS—TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINTH DAY.

The "respite" of a few days which the city has had from bombardment during the past week has been broken. On Saturday two, and on Sunday eight shells were thrown at the city.

Otherwise, all is quiet on the coast in this vicinity.

A FALSE ALARM of fire called the firemen to their posts last night.

ENSIGNS IN THE ARMY.—A correspondent in the army desires to know if the bill creating the office of Ensign in the Confederate army becomes a law or not. We answer affirmatively. The bill passed both Houses and was approved by the President.

LATEST FROM FLORIDA.—A correspondent writes from the seat of war in Florida, on the 6th instant, as follows: "All is quiet to-day at the front. We are dally, yes hourly, expecting an engagement. We have the enemy now inside of the Three Mile Branch. They occupy from there to Jacksonville. Their forces are variously estimated at from 15,000 to 25,000. General GILLMORE is in command. In the several engagements we have driven them from every position they have taken up to their present stronghold. We have not yet attacked them there.

Brigadier Generals GARDENER and TALLIAFERRO have been relieved from service in East Florida, and each one assigned to his own district, leaving Brigadier General FINNEGAN the senior Brigadier General in East Florida. Major General J. PATTON ANDERSON, of course, is Commander-in-Chief.

15 March 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH DAY.

Fort Moultrie and the batteries on Sullivan's and James' Islands opened fire Monday afternoon upon a working party of Yankees at Gregg. The latter replied, and the firing was kept up about an hour. The enemy were also engaged hauling ammunition to Gregg.

Some officers and a number of ladies were observed visiting the enemy's batteries at Cummings' Point, and, with glasses, viewing the harbor.

Our pickets report considerable activity in the movements of the enemy's steamers plying between Folly and Ocle's Islands. The number of tents upon the latter Island have increased within the last few days.

One Monitor went South Monday, leaving only four inside the bar. The *Wabash* also sailed South Monday afternoon.

The wooden vessels have been furnished with projecting beams, and placed on the sides to guard against torpedoes.

There was no firing on the city.

"Our Moses."—This title has been frequently applied to the President by some of his many admiring friends. It is intended as complimentary, and in such cases the intention generally decides the feeling with which it is received; but we doubt whether those who have used it have read the Bible as carefully as they have the newspapers.

Moses was indeed the leader chosen and commissioned by God to conduct the Israelites from Egypt and through the wilderness, and to impart to them a full and complete code of laws and institutions, sacred, secular and social.

Thus favored and thus gifted, however, he was but a man, and he suffered under the errors, and prejudices, and obstinacy, and stupidity of those for whom he labored. He was debarred by special appointment of God, on account of his own conduct, on one occasion, from the eagerly desired privilege of entering the "promised land."

None wish for President Davis the fate or lot of Moses in this particular, we are sure. What is the main point or tenor of the reference then? It may be—and is most complimentary if so—found in the character of Moses as exhibited and illustrated in the 18th chapter Exodus—v. 13—27; in his appreciative acquiescence in the sage counsel of his aged relative and his wise discretion in selecting assistants and subordinates to attend to all smaller or easy matters and leave himself leisure and ability to discharge the great questions which, under any array of cabinet ministers or assembled counsellors, would necessarily reach his hand. The chapter gives in brief the character, and course, and conduct of a great and wise Chief, Prince, or Ruler, or Governor, or President, charged with the destiny and welfare of a people emerging to a new nationality. It may be read with instruction and profit, and shows that even a Moses, favored with special and peculiar revelations from Heaven and with direct access to the counsels of JEHOVAH, deemed it prudent and necessary to select able and wise counsellors, who deserved and enjoyed the confidence of the tribes.

Should President Davis, or any ruler in like station and trial claim, and appreciate, and appropriate faithfully any resemblance to Moses in these respects, it will be an honorable and enviable comparison.

The Charleston Mercury.

15 March 1864, 2

**SIEGE MATTERS—TWO HUNDRED AND
FIFTIETH DAY.**

There has been no further bombardment of the city. Yet there is reason to believe that it will soon re-open, as the Yankees were observed yesterday to be working with great industry at Gregg, and hauling large quantities of ammunition to that point.

Considerable activity has been noticed amongst the enemy's vessels in the neighborhood of Folly and Cole's Islands, during the last few days. There has been a decided increase of the number of the enemy's tents on Cole's Island.

The Charleston Courier.

16 March 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIRST DAY.

The enemy Tuesday morning opened fire from Battery Gregg and the Cummings' Point batteries upon Sullivan's and James' Islands, and also upon Fort Sumter. Our batteries replied, and the firing was kept up with spirit for about two hours. There were no other movements of importance. There was no change in the fleet. The firing on the city was not renewed.

The Charleston Mercury.

16 March 1864, 2

SINGLE MATTERS—TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIRST DAY.

The enemy's Morris Island batteries opened a sharp fire yesterday morning upon our works on Sullivan's and James Islands, and also upon the shattered walls of Fort Sumter. The firing continued for about two hours. We have no report as yet of the number of shots fired at Sumter.

There have been no other new movements worth noticing. The fleet seems quiet, and the bombardment of the city has not been resumed.

The impression is very general that FARRAGUT is now in command of the iron-clads, and there is no lack of reports that he will soon begin active operations; but, as we have heard of no authentic information to that effect, we forbear to circulate mere rumor.

THE COLUMBIA BANKS have held a meeting, and adopted the following:

Resolved, That the Chairman of the meeting of Banks in this State be requested to call a meeting of said Banks, to meet at the Exchange Bank of Columbia, on Tuesday, the 29th instant, to take into consideration how long Confederate notes of the denomination of five dollars will be taken on deposit by said Banks, and for other purposes.

THE LATEST FROM FLORIDA—The Savannah *News* of yesterday contradicts the *Republican's* statement that another fight had occurred in Florida. The *News* says: "A member of the 1st Florida cavalry, who left the front a few days since, reports all quiet in the vicinity of Jacksonville. Our pickets are within three miles of that place, and report that for some days past the enemy's drums have not been heard. The impression exists that the Yankees have withdrawn a considerable number of their forces from Jacksonville. There are not the slightest indications of any movements by the enemy or our troops. A number of sick and wounded troops arrived by the Gulf train last night. Those who came from Tallahassee report that our wounded are rapidly recovering. Some of the enemy's wounded have had their limbs amputated, and the greater portion who have been operated upon have died."

17 March 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SECOND DAY.

There was but very little firing Wednesday. The number of shots fired at Fort Sumter Wednesday was one hundred and forty-three, directed principally on the East angle of the fort. The firing on Sumter was from two one hundred pounder Parrotts at the Middle Battery, one two hundred pounder and one thirty pounder Parrott at Battery Gregg. One hundred shots struck the fort. The casualties were five men slightly and one negro dangerously wounded. The firing ceased at sunset. There was no change in the position of the fleet.

17 March 1864, 2

Gardens for the Soldiers.

Messrs. Editors—It were well if the suggestions of the Courier, in regard to the planting of gardens at our various camps and hospitals could be effectively carried out. The light and frequent labor would relieve the tedium of the soldier's life, and by affording pleasant employment would, to a great extent, neutralize its temptations.

The reader may be interested in knowing that the famous American Savon, Count Rumford, to whom the military system of Bavaria owes so much, devised the system of military gardens. His biographer states that pieces of ground in or adjoining to the garrison towns were regularly laid out and exclusively appropriated to the use of the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers belonging to the regiments in garrison. A piece of ground, about 365 square feet in extent, was assigned to each private soldier. This tract was to remain his sole property so long as he remained in the regiment; he was to be at liberty to cultivate it in any way, or to dispose of the produce any way, he chose; if, however, he did not choose to work in it, but wished rather to spend his pay in idleness, the piece of ground was taken from him. Every means was used to attach the soldiers to their garden labor; seeds and manure were furnished them at a cheap rate; whatever instruction was necessary, was given them; and little huts or summer houses were erected in the gardens, to afford them shelter, when it rained.

The effect of this plan, says Rumford, was much greater and more important than I could have expected. The Bavarian soldiers, from being the most indolent of mortals, and from having very little knowledge of gardening, became industrious and skillful cultivators, and grew so fond of vegetables, particularly of potatoes, that these useful and wholesome productions began to constitute a very essential part of their daily food. These improvements began also to spread among the farmers and peasants throughout the whole country. There was hardly a soldier that went on furlough, that did not carry with him a few potatoes for planting, and a little collection of garden seeds; and I have already had the satisfaction to see little gardens here and there making their appearance in different parts of the country.

In this respect military gardens serve for the benefit of the country at large, and it would be well if our troops, wherever stationary for any length of time, should avail themselves of a resort so healthful and pleasant. Our patriotic horticulturists would cheerfully furnish the seeds; and where we have now occasion only to lament the ravages of war, the soldier, as by magic, would cause the solitary place to gladden and the wilderness to bloom.

E. T. W.

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF S. O., GA. AND FLA., }
CHARLESTON, S. O., March 14, 1864. }

[GENERAL ORDERS, No. 36]

THE FOLLOWING PROVISIONS OF AN ACT ENTITLED "An Act to organize forces to serve during the war," published in General Orders, No. 28, A. and I. G. Office, 1864, is published for the information of all concerned, and Inspectors throughout the department, especially charged with their execution.

SECTION 8. That hereafter the duties of provost and hospital guards and clerks; of clerks, guards, agents, employes or laborers in the Commissary's and Quartermaster's Departments, in the Ordnance Department; and clerks and employes of navy agents, as also in the execution of the enrollment acts, and all similar duties, shall be performed by persons who are within the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, and who, by the report of a board of army surgeons, shall be reported as unable to perform active service in the field, but capable of performing some of the above mentioned duties, specifying which; and when those persons shall have been assigned to those duties as far as practicable, the President shall detail or assign to their performances such bodies of troops or individuals, required to be enrolled under the fifth section of this Act, as may be needed for the discharge of such duties: *Provided*, that persons between the ages of seventeen and eighteen shall not be assigned to these duties: *Provided*, further, That nothing contained in this Act shall be so construed as to prevent the President from detaching artisans, mechanics, or persons of scientific skill to perform indispensable duties in the departments or bureaus herein mentioned.

SECTION 9. That any quartermaster or assistant quartermaster, commissary or assistant commissary (other than those serving with regiments or brigades in the field), or officer in the ordnance bureaus, or navy agent, or provost marshal, or officer in the conscript service, who shall hereafter employ, or retain in his employment, any person in any of the aforesaid departments or bureaus, or in any of the duties mentioned in the eighth section of this Act, in violation of the provisions hereof, shall, on conviction thereof by a court martial or military court, be cashiered; and it shall be the duty of any department or district commander, upon proof by the oath of any credible person, that any such officer has violated this provision, immediately to relieve such officer from duty; and said commander shall take prompt measures to have him tried for such offence; and any commander as aforesaid failing to perform the duties enjoined by this section, shall, upon being duly convicted thereof, be dismissed from the service.

By command of Gen. HEADQUARTERS

1864

THOMAS JORDON,

Chief of Staff.

Official—Jno. M. ORRY, Assistant Adjutant General.
March 16.

The Charleston Mercury.

17 March 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SECOND DAY.

The enemy fired one hundred and forty-three shots at Fort Sumter on Tuesday, but ceased cannonading at sunset. The firing was from two 100 pounders at the Middle Battery, and one 300 and a 10 pounder at Gregg. One hundred shots struck the fort.

At an early hour Wednesday morning the enemy resumed his fire on the east angle, but ceased after a few rounds. The following were the casualties at Fort Sumter on Tuesday:

WM. SCARBOROUGH, Company D, 21st S. C. V., a severe fracture; SOLOMON HUGGINS, CHAS. FREEMAN and J. F. WILKES, slightly wounded.

One negro, property of CALLED COKER, severely wounded.

There has been no renewal of the bombardment of the city. The fleet is unchanged.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing from Charleston harbor, says that the business of blockade-running has been resumed here, and that hardly a week passes without a couple of blockade-runners running over the bars and entering the harbor. This is said to be attributable to the insufficiency of the blockading Squadron, greatly reduced by GILLMORE'S expedition.

18 March 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THIRD DAY.

Four shots only were fired at Fort Sumter Thursday from Battery Gregg. The enemy's tugs and steamers exhibited some activity in the afternoon. A derrick boat went alongside the *Lionel* and remained about an hour. One Monitor and a Propeller left their positions and sailed South. There were no other movements of importance.

We are happy to inform our readers that Gen. Beauregard has arrived, and is with the Army of Florida. As our readers are well aware, Gen. Beauregard is our favorite. What was difficult in the army will be made easy and that which was crooked will now be made straight.

(Gainesville, (Fla.) Cotton States.

The Charleston Mercury.

18 March 1864, 1

AFFAIRS IN FLORIDA.—We have but little news of interest from Florida. It is reported that the enemy have landed only three regiments at Palatka, that they were fortifying the place, and had thrown out their pickets a few miles. The Fourth Georgia Cavalry were at Waldo, and the Fifth Georgia Cavalry at Camp Finnegan. Seven deserters from the Yankee troops at Jacksonville, reached our lines on Monday night, and were taken to Baldwin. They were from New York and Connecticut regiments, and expressed themselves disgusted with the war. They say that the Yankees expected to be forced to another battle before a month, and that they were determined to take no part in it, and therefore deserted. They report that the term of service of a large number of their troops will expire during the ensuing three months, and that no re-enlistments will take place.

The Charleston Mercury.

18 March 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS — TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THIRD DAY.

Thursday was rather a quiet day in the harbor. Four shots were fired at Fort Sumter, and late in the afternoon a few shells were thrown at the city.

During the day one monitor and two wooden gunboats were observed to leave this station, sailing southward.

WEATHER — We have had another cold snap upon us. Yesterday was most uncomfortably cold, and gave rise to serious apprehensions for the early fruit crop. Last night however, the wind lulled, and the temperature moderated to a very perceptible degree.

MICKLER AGAIN AT WORK — Captain MICKLER, we hear, captured a Yankee picket boat, with a guard of five men, on Wednesday night or Thursday morning, in or near Skull Creek. Shots were exchanged, but there were no casualties on either side. It is supposed that the Captain, being in want of a better boat than any that he had (drum fish season being close at hand), took one from the enemy, instead of making a requisition on the Quartermaster's Department. It is certain, at all events, that he has added to his flotilla of "dug-outs" a very fine Yankee built barge. The prisoners are of a Pennsylvania regiment.

The Charleston Courier.

19 March 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOURTH DAY.

The enemy again opened on the city about seven o'clock Friday evening, from a one hundred pounder and a thirty pounder Parrott, at Battery Gregg. The firing averaged one shot every ten minutes. There was no renewal of the firing on Sumter.

The weather was too hazy to make observations of the enemy's movements on Morris' Island, or of the fleet.

Fort Moultrie fired during the day some twenty or thirty shots at Gregg.

Five Yankee prisoners, captured in a picket boat in Skull Creek, Wednesday night, by Capt. MICHAEL, arrived in the city Friday afternoon and were lodged in jail.

The prisoners belong to the 78th Pennsylvania regiment. The only officer among them is a Corporal.

A Policeman Shot.—Officer DANIEL McSWEENEY, of the Police force, in attempting to arrest a soldier near the corner of Queen and Mazyck streets, between three and four o'clock, Friday afternoon, was shot at and seriously, if not mortally wounded, the ball entering in at the lower part of the abdomen and passing out at the back. The soldier, who was afterwards arrested, gave his name as WM. FRENCH, a private belonging to the 1st S. C. Infantry, stationed on Sullivan's Island.

The Policeman states that the prisoner had a bundle under his arm which aroused suspicions, and which he called upon him to exhibit. The prisoner refused and told the policeman it was none of his business. The officer stepped up to the prisoner when the latter ran off a few feet, wheeled round and fired with a large horseman's pistol, the ball taking effect as above stated.

The prisoner ran and attempted to conceal himself in an out-building, where he was discovered by some other Policemen off duty, by whom he was arrested and taken to the Guard House.

It was stated at the Police Office Friday evening that FRENCH is a deserter from his regiment.

McSWEENEY was taken to the Roper Hospital and at last accounts was in a critical condition.

The Charleston Courier.

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The Negro Victims—From all reports it is confidently believed that the number of white Yankees killed and wounded at Ocean Pond, was much greater than is inferred from the number left on or near the field. The Ambulance Corps had made arrangements which took off most of the whites, leaving the negro. A private letter from JAMES GARDNER, which has been communicated to the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, states:

They left on the field three hundred dead, and about two hundred wounded. This shows the admirable perfection of their Ambulance and Infirmary corps. The usual proportion of wounded to killed is as eight or ten to one. By far the greater portion of wounded are able to walk to the rear. But the enemy carried off a great many of his wounded. This we know, from citizens, by numerous pools of gore, and matted places in the grass on the field, and nobody near—and the disproportion of his wounded left to the dead.

Citizens say that ambulances, wagons and limber chests were all loaded with dead and wounded. They ran trains as far West as St. Mary's, drawn by horses.

The enemy's force consisted of seven regiments of white infantry, and three of colored infantry, one of mounted infantry, one of cavalry, and thirteen pieces of artillery, and is estimated at ten thousand. They fought well. The negroes I believe stood best, their fire was wild. They must have stood best, or were neglected by their ambulance corps—they predominated largely over the whites left on the field.

They all deny voluntary enlistment, and claim to have either been drafted, in Northern States, or forced off from Southern homes. There were very few mulattoes among them. They are not commissioned—Sergeants being the highest rank to which a negro attains. One told me that he had a few nights before told one of his officers, that he wanted to return to his master. The officer reported him to the Colonel, who said if he ever was guilty of such talk again, he would shoot him before the whole regiment. Our camp negroes ridiculed and tantalised them a great deal.

Gen. Colquitt was in untrammelled command of the field, and directed all the manoeuvres. To him is due the praise, and the magnanimous Finegan will award it.

The Charleston Courier.

19 March 1864, 1

Hiram Roberts.—A correspondent of the *Macon Telegraph* writes:

Among the brave patriots of this loved and sunny land, no name will be dearer to the hearts of its suffering sons than that of Hiram Roberts. Unostentatiously has he given not only to the Government all that his private fortune could command, but all that his nearly unlimited credit could command. In every aspect, has he proven a friend. In the inception of this cruel war, he surrenders his princely residence as a hospital for our sick and suffering soldiers. At every call of the Government he has invested every of his many dollars in its necessities. And now to relieve the soldiers and the poor we find him devoting every hour of his time in supplying such small sums as they can make available in procuring daily food. He has met and supplied as far as wealth and labor possibly could, all the short comings of our currency system.

The Charleston Mercury.

19 March 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOURTH DAY.

Matters still continue quiet in this Department. Yesterday evening about dusk the enemy renewed their fire on the city, and threw several shells up to midnight.

TO BANK DEPOSITORS.—We are requested to announce that, with a view to the further accommodation of the public, but chiefly to facilitate the payment of the State taxes, the Banks of this city will continue to pay checks until Saturday the 26th instant, inclusive.

IMPORTANT RAILROAD NOTICE.—By the formal notice printed in another column, it will be seen that the night trains on the South Carolina Railroad, both to Augusta and Columbia, have been discontinued for the present.

We had no Richmond mail yesterday, which we presume is owing to the fact that one of the daily trains on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad has been temporarily withdrawn.

ST. MICHAEL'S BELL.—Though a target for the Yankee missiles for the past six months, the ringing of the City Bell, in St. Michael's steeple, has not been interrupted. On to-morrow evening, the 20th of March, and for the six months following, according to our city laws, the bell will be rung one hour later than during the past half year. The first ringing to-morrow evening will be at eight, and the second at three quarters past nine o'clock.

POLICEMAN SHOT.—Policeman MCSWENNEY was shot yesterday afternoon by Private YOUNG, of the 1st South Carolina Infantry at the corner of Queen and Mazyck streets. MCSWENNEY had arrested YOUNG for some offence, when the latter drew a pistol and fired, the ball entering the abdomen, and coming out at the back. YOUNG was afterwards arrested and placed in jail. The wounded man at a late hour last night was doing well, and it is hoped will recover.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held yesterday over the body of William, the slave of Mr. GEORGE WIRMAN. The verdict of the jury was death by the visitation of God.

THE WEATHER.—The Savannah Republican of yesterday says: There was plenty of ice yesterday morning, and the day was very cold throughout. The fruit and tender vegetation are certainly destroyed, and as we write there is no abatement of the severity.

The Charleston Courier.

21 March 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIXTH DAY.

One hundred shells were thrown at the city during Friday night and Saturday, after which the enemy ceased firing. A few shots were exchanged between our batteries on James' Island and the Morris' Island batteries. There was no change in the position of the fleet. A side wheel steamer came in from the South, visited each of the blockaders and the vessels inside, including the *Ironides* and the four Monitors. It is supposed to have been a U. S. Mail steamer.

The Courier is still receiving requests and applications for seeds for the soldiers beyond the supplies that have been distributed. Our good friends who are able and willing to give packages will oblige us and the soldiers by sending them promptly.

21 March 1864, 1

Fire and Explosion at the Arsenal.

On Saturday morning, between nine and ten o'clock, an accident of an alarming nature occurred at the Confederate States Arsenal, in this city, creating for a time considerable excitement. The accident originated in the Driving Room of the building, used as a Pyrotechnic Laboratory, principally for the manufacture of rockets, and divided into three departments, a Driving Room, Mixing Room and a room for the paper work of the Laboratory. Mr. B. KRAM, a careful and experienced workman, was engaged in driving the powder in a rocket, when it suddenly and unaccountably exploded. The fire immediately communicated through the cracks and openings of the door to the Mixing Room, where there was about twenty pounds of powder, causing a terrific explosion, and instantly setting the whole building on fire.

Some sixteen or eighteen workmen were in the laboratory at the time of the occurrence. All, with the exception of EMANUEL HOGAN, the young man who lost a leg at Battery Wagner, escaped.

Young HOGAN, we regret to state, was burnt to death. He had been employed at the Arsenal only about ten days. There were several glass doors to the building through which the workmen made their exit. To this fortunate circumstance of the means of egress is attributed the safety of the majority of those engaged. It is supposed that HOGAN, who was sitting by a glass door, in the smoke and confusion, lost his crutch and was unable to move.

The other persons injured were B. KRAM, severely burnt about the head and arms; GEO. P. WILLIAMS, slightly; P. C. McSARREHY, slightly; J. N. SCRIVEN, slightly; B. SOANLAN, slightly.

The first explosion was followed by two others,

caused by the igniting of a fire ball, made up for experiment, and some twenty or thirty rockets. The latter were piled on a table in the paper work room, ready for shipment. When they ignited they shot off in various directions, going through the weather boarding of houses, and making a general stampede. In addition to the rockets there were from fifteen hundred to two thousand fuses destroyed. The building and shed attached were completely consumed. Fortunately, there was but little wind at the time, and the speedy arrival of the firemen, together with the exertions of the officers and workmen in the Arsenal, soon put an end to all danger of the fire spreading. Superintendent W. D. HANFMAN, while the rockets were flying all about him, went and cut away the picket fence, along which the fire was making very rapid progress.

Mr. WELON, the foreman of the Laboratory, narrowly escaped. He had just left the mixing room when the explosion took place.

Lieut. CALHOUN, Inspector, had but a few moments previous to the occurrence visited the room and as usual cautioned the workmen to avoid accidents, not to keep too much powder alongside of them. The men replied that there was no danger, that no accident had happened for the past three years, and that none was likely to happen then. He had got but a short distance, however, when he was turned back by the report of the explosion.

The fact that but one life was lost, and that the damage otherwise was so small, is regarded as a Providential interference. The building destroyed does not interfere with the work at the Arsenal, which will go on as usual. The rule of the Arsenal is to keep as little ammunition and powder in store as possible, and this accident has shown the wisdom of that policy.

The Charleston Courier.

21 March 1864, 1

The Mobile Register translates from the *Le Courrier Francaise*, of New Orleans, of the 5th inst., a report of the funeral solemnities in respect to Mrs. BEAUBOARD.

The attendance embraced all the resident population of note and respect, the officers of the French ship *Cattinet*, and the Consuls of France, Spain and Belgium.

The attendance which would have paid honor to an esteemed and estimable lady, was largely increased by the interest of the genteel population in resentful protest against a remark of the *New Era*, the Yankee organ, in reference to the death of Mrs. BEAUBOARD.

Death of Policeman McSweeney.—DANIEL MCSWEENEY, the officer reported in Saturday's paper shot by a soldier, expired about half-past-two o'clock Sunday morning.

The Charleston Mercury.

21 March 1864, 1

GEN. BEAUREGARD AND THE FLORIDA DESERTERS.
—The Lake City (Fla.) Columbian contains a proclamation from Gen. Beauregard offering amnesty and pardon to certain citizens of East Florida, south of the Withlocochee and west of the head waters of the St. John's river, deserters from the army of the Confederate States, and others liable to military service, who "evade by concealment, and sometimes by open resistance to the constituted military authorities the duty which they owe to their country," on condition that they report to the Confederate Commissaries of their respective districts, within forty days, and agree to furnish their surplus beef-cattle to the Government at schedule prices. Those who comply with these conditions will, in consideration of the necessities of their families requiring their support, be detailed to gather cattle, fish, etc., and will receive the compensation allowed to detailed men. "To all those who refuse, or fail, without a satisfactory reason therefor, to avail themselves of this proclamation, it is announced that the Commanding General will, at an early day, visit upon them the most condign punishment by the adoption of such measures as will effectually rid the country of their presence."

The Charleston Mercury.

21 March 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIXTH DAY.

No change of importance has taken place since our last report. The number of shells thrown by the enemy at the city during Friday night and Saturday was one hundred. The firing ceased Saturday afternoon and was not renewed Sunday.

Batteries Simkins and Haskell, on James Island fired a few shots at the Yankee working parties Sunday. The enemy replied from Battery Gregg and from Gadberry Hill.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE AT THE ARSENAL —

A fire occurred at the Confederate States Arsenal, in this city, on Saturday, in regard to which so many erroneous reports have got about, that we are glad to have it in our power to give a correct statement of the facts. The fire was limited to one wooden building (the Pyrotechnic room), 50 by 18 feet, which was completely destroyed. One of the operatives, EMANUEL HOGAN, met a horrible death by suffocation in the burning building. He was a cripple, having lost a leg during the siege of Battery Wagner, and was, therefore, unable to make his escape in time. Several others were slightly injured. The accident occurred by the explosion of a rocket in "driving," which communicated a spark to the mixing room, in which were about twenty pounds of powder. This exploding ignited the building. The accident caused no other loss of material, and but little obstruction to the public service.

PERSONAL—

Colonel L. W. SPRATT, President of the Military Court of LONGSTREET'S Corps, is now on a brief visit to his home in Charleston. Colonel SPRATT has been constantly at his post through all the changing fortunes of the gallant corps to which he is attached; and we are glad to say that, in spite of the hardships which he has shared and the laborious duties of his position, he enjoys excellent health.

Major-General WADE HAMPTON is in Columbia.

The Charleston Mercury.

21 March 1864, 2

CONDITION OF THE YANKEES IN FLORIDA.—The Savannah News of Saturday says: A soldier who left Baldwin on Wednesday last, informs us that five deserters from the Yankee army had come in to that post. Three of them were Germans who could not speak a word of English. In conversation with a German Confederate soldier they represent that they belong to the 150th New York Regiment. They state that they had only been four months in New York, that they were made drunk, and when they came to their senses they found themselves on board of a transport ship bound for the Yankee army in the South. They state that there are about one hundred other deserters from the Yankee army between Palatka and Gainesville, endeavoring to make their way to our lines. One of the number, a fine looking young fellow, states that he belongs to the 47th Ohio regiment. He gives as the reason why he deserted that a negro corporal was placed over him with whom he had some difficulty, which resulted in his knocking the negro down. Disgusted with his association with negroes, and to avoid punishment for his offence, he deserted to our lines.

These deserters represent that many of the Yankee recruits, who like the Germans above mentioned, were kidnapped and forced into the service against their will, have never received any pay—that there is much dissatisfaction and discontent in the Yankee army, and that hundreds of them would desert if they had a fair opportunity. One of the deserters at Baldwin states that the number of negroes killed and wounded in the fight at Olustee, had been ascertained to be seventeen hundred and fifty-eight. Our informant states that when he left our lines on Wednesday there was unusual activity observed in the Yankee camps, and it was thought that they were preparing either to fight or evacuate their present position.

GENERAL ANDERSON'S STAFF.—Upon assuming command of the military forces in Florida, Major General PATTON ANDERSON announced the following officers as composing his staff:

Captain W. Call, A. A. A. G.
Major J. F. Lay, A. A. and I. G.
Major E. C. Simkins, Chief Quartermaster.
Major A. B. Noyes, Chief Commissary.
Lieutenant Colonel C. C. Jones, Chief of Artillery.
Captain T. E. Buckman, Chief of Ordnance.
First Lieutenant W. M. Davidson, A. D. C.

22 March 1864, 2

Siege of Charleston.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SEVENTH DAY.
The only firing reported Monday was from our batteries on James' Island, which opened upon a party of Yankees working on the "Swamp-Angel" Battery.

There was no change in the position of the fleet with the exception that the *Wabash* was not in sight as usual. The fog and rain which set in during the afternoon prevented distinct observations.

Female Monsters.—On Friday, 18th, the birthday of CALHOUN, who, next to WASHINGTON, has earned and received the special approval of true womanhood more than any American statesman or leader, a group or herd of five female creatures, disguised in the apparel of women, visited one of the batteries on Morris' Island. They examined the guns and the appointments of the battery for some time, and one after another in turn pulled the lanyard to throw shells at or into the city of Charleston. Comment is needless. Let the fact be known and reported generally.

The Charleston Mercury.

22 March 1864, 1

FUNERAL OF MADAME BEAUREGARD.

The painful intelligence of the death of this lady, published by us a few days ago, is confirmed by New Orleans papers. From *Le Courrier Français* of the 5th, we translate the following account of the honors paid to her remains:

Yesterday morning, long before the hour of the ceremony, an immense crowd thronged before the house of mourning where lay the corpse of the pious lady whom we have just lost, and whom the base insults of a member of the city press have rendered yet dearer and more esteemed by our community. It is thus that outrages are turned to glory.

All the Louisiana population of repute was there, saddened and silent—all the strangers of distinction among us had repaired to the same rendezvous. It might be said with truth that the entire city was collected around the mansion where joy had departed, and where grief holds henceforth its abode. And all this sea of people had been gathered to that point by a common sentiment of love and veneration, spontaneously, for no special invitation had been extended. The wretched insulter of the Era—now the object of universal contempt—had contributed more to this result than all the carriers of funeral notices could have done.

If the dead retain a consciousness of what passes around them, the spirit of Madame General Beauregard would have stirred with satisfaction—affection had not deserted her tomb; the coffin closed upon her in the presence of a whole people.

It is impossible for us to give an estimate of the number of persons who made up the long procession; we can only say that we have rarely seen in New Orleans an equal concourse of people, and especially that no festival, no ball, however attractive, has ever exhibited a greater or more distinguished assemblage of ladies.

The procession began to move about 10 o'clock, passing down Esplanade street to the Levee. We cannot say that the balconies were filled—on the contrary, they were mostly deserted; for once the curious formed no part of the solemn pageant, but the friends, everybody, or nearly all, in this part of our city, at least, were following the hearse. At the foot of Esplanade street was moored the boat which was to convey the relics of the deceased to the Parish of St. John the Baptist, her birth-place. Everything was done with irreproachable order, religious solemnity, and the utmost dignity.

The corpse being embarked, the steamer got under way, and as it passed before the deep line of the cortege, a silence as of death itself was felt; and the innumerable throng, as if in obedience to one unanimous thought, bowed with uncovered heads.

There the procession, that of the ladies in particular, which, it might be supposed, would have dispersed, reformed, as by instinct, and along the levee followed the boat charged with its hallowed freight, as if it had been a funeral car, until it disappeared on the horizon. This pious suggestion came from the ladies—the natural growth of woman's delicacy of soul.

The living tide then silently ebbed away, and every one returned home with mourning in their hearts, but yet with the satisfaction of a sacred duty performed.

We recognized in the procession, the officers of the *Ontinat*, and the Consuls of France, Spain and Belgium.

Forty or fifty friends of the families of Beauregard and Deslonde accompanied the body to the family tomb; among them have been mentioned to us Commander Fabre and Lieutenant Lefort, of the *Ontinat*. A French ship, as the steambost, conveying the body, passed her, dropped her flag to half mast.

We are informed that, day before yesterday, a body of the sailors of the *Ontinat*, repaired with one of their officers, to the mansion where the deceased lay, where they knelt around the bier, and after fervent prayer strewed flowers upon the coffin and retired.

The Charleston Mercury.

22 March 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SEVENTH DAY.

The enemy were at work on Monday at the "Swamp Angel" Battery. Battery Haskell opened fire upon them, which was kept up for several hours.

The *Wabash* left this port yesterday afternoon. With this exception there was no change in the fleet.

There has been no further shelling.

WE HAVE RECEIVED from a friend five dollars for the Wayside Home.

VIGILANT FIRE ENGINE COMPANY.—At an election for officers, held on the 1st instant, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

*A. ST. AMAND, President.
L. E. CORDRAY, Vice President.
L. R. REID, 1st Director.
W. H. SWIFT, 2d Director.
S. THOMAS, Jr., 3d Director.
THAD. STREET, 4th Director.
J. TROUCHE, Secretary.
L. D. MOWRY, Treasurer.
C. E. BAKER, 1st Axman.
A. B. MURRAY, 2d Axman.

* Vice H. F. BAKER, resigned.

THE COUPONS overdue on Confederate bonds will be paid in the old currency, and thus be subject to the tax of thirty three and a third per cent. We may add that this rule will apply to all claims upon the Treasury due prior to the 1st of April, and those who are holding back Treasury drafts and other evidences of Government indebtedness, in the expectation of getting the new currency for them, will be disappointed.

A MILITARY BRIDGE is being constructed over the Chattahoochee River at Boltonville, Ga., seven miles from Atlanta, and will be finished in the course of next week. This bridge is 960 feet long and 15 feet wide, allowing wagon trains to pass each other going and coming. This bridge has been constructed and superintended by Captain EDMUND WINSTON, of the Battalion of Engineer Troops.

The Charleston Mercury.

22 March 1864, 1

GILLMORE'S FAILURE IN FLORIDA.

The Florida disaster has been made a formidable weapon in the hands of LINCOLN'S opponents in the approaching Presidential canvass. The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald thus comments upon his agency in the failure:

It is said that upon hearing of the movement General Halleck was quite taken by surprise, and wrote to General Gillmore to know what he was doing at Jacksonville, a place that had been two or three times in our possession, and was not considered worth holding, and asking how he came to go there, not only without orders, but without the knowledge and contrary to the positive instructions of the Secretary of War and General Halleck. In reply General Gillmore is said to have enclosed a letter of instructions from the President, transmitted to him by Mr. Hay, his private secretary to Mr. Lincoln, directing the movement to be made. Since this statement has been in circulation it is rumored that the expedition was intended simply for the occupation of Florida for the purpose of securing the election of three Lincoln delegates to the National Nominating Convention, and that of John Hay to Congress. The cost of the operation to the Government is estimated at about one million of dollars.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer winds up a long account of the Florida defeat as follows:

It is probably too early to estimate correctly the results of our expedition. Rumor says that the object was mainly *political*; to simply make a military demonstration; to ascertain the loyalty of the Floridians; offer them protection, and to invite them back to the Union. If that was the principal object, the expedition was a failure. We found a few poor illiterate planters, but their loyalty amounted to nothing.

Generally speaking the people through the sparsely populated section through which our army moved had no pecuniary interest in the rebellion, yet all the able-bodied men were off in Confederate armies. Possibly the entire rebel army that confronted and fought us at O'ustee were Union men, but we failed to appreciate their loyalty. It is my private opinion that Florida is in the Confederacy; that there is little or no sentiment of Unionism there, and that the State is not worth fighting for. Poverty, ignorance, filth, fleas, alligators and rebellion encompass the State from Key West to Georgia, and from the bar on the St. John's to Appalachee B. y.

YANKEE INNOVATIONS AT PORT ROYAL, SOUTH CAROLINA.

The New Hampshire Patriot gives facts to show that the female Abolitionists who went as teachers of the negroes at Port Royal, have been very successful in at least one branch of juvenile development. It says:

Private advices from Port Royal say that many of the female Abolitionists who went to Port Royal to teach the little negroes how to read and pray, have been obliged, within the past few months, to abandon their black charges and open nurseries on their own private account. An officer informed us recently that no less than sixty-four spinsters had contributed to the population in and about Port Royal harbor. The climate seems to favor population even more than the production of Sea Island cotton by paid negro labor.

The information furnished us by the officer concerning the sixty-four little mulattoes has been confirmed by the testimony of the Rev. Liberty Billings, Lieutenant-Colonel of the First South Carolina Regiment, who is here in consequence of ill health. He says it is a sad truth.

FEMALE ARMY SURGEONS.—The following extraordinary notice appears in a Yankee paper:

Miss Mary C. Walker, M. D., who arrived here last week, with orders to report to Dr. Perrin for duty, has been ordered to report to Col. Dim. McCook, commanding a brigade in Jeff. C. Davis' Division. She left yesterday for Gordon's Mills, where the brigade is now stationed. The young lady is very pretty, and is said to thoroughly understand her profession.

23 March 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY-EIGHTH DAY.

There was no fighting on either side yesterday. A gale was blowing outside all day, and the fleet remained quiet. It was reported that a scouting party of the enemy came up to Legare's, on James' Island, Monday night or early Tuesday morning, and captured one of our pickets. The Yankees were again busy at the "Swamp Angel" battery during the day.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF S. C., GA. AND FLA., }
 Charleston, S. C., February 14, 1864. }
 Miss Mary L. Douglass, Blackstock, Chester, S. C.:

DEAR MISS—Permit me to thank you for the handsome pair of woolen gloves you have been kind enough to make for me and to send me. They prove the ability and industry of the women of the South, whose self-sacrificing devotion in the present struggle has forever immortalized them.

I thank you, also, for the compliments contained in your letter. I hope never to render myself unworthy of them. Yours, very sincerely,
 G. T. BEAUREGARD.

Gen. Beauregard.—No graver error could be committed by our authorities, than the adoption of the views suggested by a portion of the Mobile and Richmond press, namely: That Gen. Beauregard should be detached from his present useful position and assigned to the command of the department of Mississippi.

Sent to Charleston for the purpose of gratifying the whim or prejudice of the Executive, at a period when it was not foreseen that his great abilities would be called into play; buried as it then seemed, beneath all hope of a future useful career; in short, isolated upon an altar on which his past alone was to shine in "glorious lustre." Providence has seen fit to confound the ways of man, and to assign to Gen. Beauregard a grander opportunity of proving himself one of the greatest Generals and the most heroic defenders of our cause and our country who have yet appeared upon the stage during this struggle.

We clip the foregoing from an editorial article in the South Carolinian, a paper proverbial for the fairness and justice of its statements. Our friends of the Carolinian certainly wrote down such a charge against the President without due consideration. The history of this war will prove that, so far from General Beauregard having been neglected, no officer in the service has had more and superior opportunities for distinction.— Though ranked by Johnston, he was given the supreme command at Manassas, and to him has been ascribed the glory of that memorable victory. At Shiloh, he was only second to Sidney Johnston in command of the great Army of the West, and after the death of that officer succeeded him in the high and responsible post. General Beauregard left the army at Corinth and retired voluntarily for a season to recruit his health, which restored, he was ordered to the command of the Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, which command embraced the great and glorious task of defending Charleston and Savannah against the most formidable naval armament of any age. This position was admirably adapted to General Beauregard's peculiar skill as an engineer, and his great watchfulness as a soldier, and there was no post in the service that opened a finer field for distinction.

Then whence the injustice to Gen. Beauregard, of which we hear so much among the military commentators across the Savannah. In our judgment the President, so far from neglecting him, has given him, on all occasions, the post of honor. We have no hesitation in saying that he has enjoyed better opportunities for fame than any other General in the service, and to the honor of both himself and the President, be it said, the result has proved the generalship of the one and the wisdom of the other.

We hope our friends of the Carolinian will reconsider their hasty judgment against the President in the matter of Gen. Beauregard's position and opportunities in the army. It will not do to say that he has won distinction in spite of the President; the result only shows that the President knew far better than his accusers what was and what was not the post of honor.

(Savannah Republican.)

The Charleston Courier.

23 March 1864, 2

NOTICE TO ISRAELITES.

ALL WHO WISH FOR OVER BREAD ARE RE-
QUESTED to send in their orders to the President
of the Berrit Aschallcm Congregation, Mr. M. BHR-
LICH, 404 King-street. C. AMME, Baker,
March 23 8^o 0 470 King-street.

The Charleston Mercury.

23 March 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY-EIGHTH DAY.

There were no new movements, and no firing between the batteries during Tuesday. A small party of the enemy were again observed at work on the "Swamp Angel" battery. A heavy blow prevailed at sea all day long. The fleet remained quiet.

A scouting party of Yankees came up as far as Legare's, James Island, Monday night, and, it is believed, captured one of our pickets.

The Charleston Mercury.

23 March 1864, 2

THE SUMTER FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The town of Sumter boasts of what few of our interior towns can, that is, a well organized Fire Company, with an engine in admirable working order, which has recently, on one or two occasions, exhibited its importance in quelling what, otherwise, might have been destructive fires. The company consists of fifty stalwart negroes, who are very proud of their machine, and who are practiced regularly once a month. The following gentlemen are the officers elected by the Town Council, among whom, it will be seen, are some of our old Charleston firemen: NOAH CRANE, Capt; J. H. LONG, 1st Assisant; H. EBERHARDT, 2d; A. FOLLIN, 3d; and J. B. SUARES, 4th.

The Charleston Courier.

24 March 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINTH DAY.

The enemy's batteries, it appears, were considerably damaged by the late storm. The palisades in front of the water salient of Gregg were broken down for a space of three hundred yards by the surf Tuesday night. The enemy were engaged in repairing Wednesday, and also in building palisades in front of the middle battery.

A large increase of tents on Black Island is reported.

It appears that the Yankee party that came to Legare's Tuesday morning was piloted through a bye path to the rear of our pickets by a deserter. They succeeded in surprising and capturing two Privates named Scott, of the Willington Rangers, with their horses, equipments, &c. The third picket with his horse escaped.

The heavy firing heard Wednesday was from our own batteries, which opened on the enemy's working parties at Gregg, &c.

Our sheet has not lately presented the impression we desire, and such as the eyes of many readers required. We have made arrangements which have already exhibited improvements and promise greater improvement.

We have secured the services of a most competent and experienced pressman and press engineer, and hope to present a sheet as good as can be expected with the actual condition of other elements of printing.

The Charleston Mercury.

24 March 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS — TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINTH DAY.

The firing on Wednesday was chiefly from our batteries firing on the enemy's works. The pallsadoes, in front of Gregg, were broken down yesterday, for a space of about three hundred yards by the surf on Tuesday night. A larger number of tents than usual appear to be pitched on Black Island. The enemy were engaged Wednesday repairing Gregg and erecting pallsadoes in front of the Middle battery. Our batteries opened fire on the enemy's working parties, which was kept up for two or three hours. Two of our pickets, privates SCOTT, of the Wellington Rangers, were captured, with their horses and equipments, by the enemy's scouting party that came up to Legare's on Tuesday.

To-morrow being Good Friday, no paper will be issued from this office on Saturday.

The Charleston Courier.

25 March 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTIETH DAY.

The enemy were again busy Thursday repairing damages to their batteries at Cummings' Point, and also at work upon the "Swamp Angel." A few shots were exchanged between the Morris Island and James' Island batteries. The day remained quiet throughout the day.

25 March 1864, 1

Columbus Factories.—The city of Columbus, Ga., figures most prominently among the cities and towns that are exhibiting in local enterprises and factories encouraging evidence of our abilities and resources wherever we find men of faith and spirit, willing to try to help themselves and the cause, without exclusive reliance on Nassau and New York. From the Columbus Times we take some reports:

Keith, Manly & Co. have in full blast five superior knitting machines, which are run by steam, and capable of turning out one thousand pairs of socks per week. It is calculated that in a short time, when they get their arrangements a little more perfected, they will be enabled to supply Johnston's army in-socks. The character of their work is very superior, and reflects upon their skill and pains the utmost credit. Three of their machines are kept constantly running on soldiers' work. One machine is engaged in knitting for children or rather youths. One is engaged exclusively on ladies' stockings, and turns off as good and handsome work as the most fastidious could wish, especially when the yarn is fine and well prepared.

The yarn mostly used for soldiers' wear is prepared by the Eagle Factory, though they work up a considerable amount prepared by private hands. The finest yarn used is prepared by the Macon and Tallahassee Factories, though they have not been able to effect arrangements by which to obtain a regular supply of this material, and only use it in filling out private contracts. They also use various other qualities of yarn furnished by private individuals. The work done is generally in accordance with the material furnished. We saw some samples which we deem equal to the best Northern or English work, though of course unbleached. We were pleased with an article termed "rail road socks," which are so pliable and elastic, that all that is necessary to be fitted to a good pair of socks

is to run the foot through a piece of the net work, and cut off at the toe and tie a string around the end. This is convenient, economical and labor-saving. The needles used by the firm are made by Mr. Bramhall, and are inferior to none.

They also have in operation one dozen Grover & Baker's sewing-machines, by which they have heretofore turned out any number of tents and sacks for the Government, but which just now are lying idle for the lack of canvas. By the aid of these they also finish up in admirable style a large number of cap fronts.

Spear & White manufacture several sizes of buckles for harness, and three styles of wooden buttons for the clothing of soldiers. This last article is quite an indispensable article at this time, as we understand there is probably no button manufactory in the State, and consequently the large demand for buttons can hardly be supplied. Great improvements have been made since this concern started, both in the appearance and quality of the buttons, and those that are now turned out are of handsome finish, and possess the power of remarkable durability.

An Oil Manufactory.—An oil factory is carried on by Thomas Berry & Co. We learned by a visit to the works that the Company are making three kinds of oil, namely: Castor Oil, Cotton Seed Oil and Ground Pea Oil. The first, owing to the inadequate supply of Palma Christi seed, they have turned out only in limited quantities; but from the sample shown us we should imagine, after being clarified, it is equal to the best. They have also been compelled to suspend for the time the production of the Cotton Seed Oil, owing to the scarcity of seed. They are just now bending their energies in the manufacture of the Ground Pea or Peanut Oil, which has the appearance of combining all the qualities for which oil is desirable. It is said to be one of the best lubricators made—answers admirably as a burning fluid, and is also becoming in general use as a salad or table oil—We have never seen a finer looking specimen of oil.

25 March 1864, 1

[Correspondence of the New York Times]
Submarine Operations—Cleaning the Bottoms of the Monitors.

Off Morris Island, December 24 1863.

During a recent visit to Fort Royal, I witnessed with considerable interest the operations of the divers employed to clean the bottoms of the Monitors and perform other operations under the water. Messrs. Joseph H. Smith and James B. Phelps have a contract with the Government for the performance of this work, and have been of great use here. The principal diver—appropriately named *Water*—is so used to this work, that he has become almost amphibious, remaining for five or six hours at a time under water. A man of herculean strength and proportions, when clad in his submarine armor he becomes monstrous in size and appearance.

A more singular sight than to see him roll or tumble in the water and disappear from sight, or popping up, blowing out the air escapes from his helmet, like a whale, can scarcely be imagined. *Water* has his own ideas of a joke, and when he has a curious audience will wave his scraper about as "he bobs around" in the water with the air of a veritable river god. One of his best jokes—the better for being a veritable fact—occurred last summer. While he was employed scraping the hull of one of the Monitors, a negro from one of the up river plantations came alongside with a boat load of watermelons. While busy selling his melons the diver came up, and rested himself on the side of the boat.

The negro stared at the extraordinary appearance thus suddenly coming out of the water with alarmed wonder, but when the diver seized one of the best melons in the boat, and disappeared under the water, the gurgling of the air from the helmet mixing with the muffled laughter, the fright of the negro reached a climax. Hastily seizing his oars, without waiting to be paid for his melons, he put off at his best speed, and has not been seen in the vicinity of Station Creek since. He cannot be tempted beyond the bounds of the plantation, and

believes that the Yankees have brought river devils to aid them in making war.

The diver, when clothed in his armor, is weighted with 185 pounds. Beside his armor, he has two leaden pads, fitting to his breast and back. The soles of his shoes are of lead, an inch and a half thick. All this weight is needed to overcome the buoyancy given by the mass of air, forced into the armor and dress, the latter of india rubber, worn by the diver. When below the surface, he can instantly bring himself up by closing momentarily the aperture in the helmet for the escape of the air. His buoyancy is immediately increased, and he pops up like a cork and floats at will upon the surface. The work of scraping the bottom of the Monitors is very arduous.

The diver sits upon a spar lashed athwart the bottom of the vessel, so arranged as to be moved as the work progresses, and with a scraper fixed to a long handle, works on both sides of himself as far as he can reach. The mass of oysters that become attached to the iron hulls of one of the Monitors, even during the summer here, is immense. By actual measurement it was estimated that 250 bushels of oysters, shells and seaweed were taken from the bottom of the *Montauk* alone. The Captains of the Monitors have sometimes indulged in the novelty of a mess of oysters raised on the hulls of their own vessels.

Beside cleaning the Monitors, the divers perform other important services. They have ransacked the interior of the *Kookuk*, attached buoys to lost anchors, and made under-water examinations of the rebel obstructions. *Water* recently examined the sunken *Wachawken*, and met an unusual danger for even his perilous calling. The sea was so violent that he was twice thrown from the deck of the Monitor. Finally, getting of the iron ladder, he climbed to the top of the turret, when a heavy sea cast him inside the turret between the guns. Fearing that his air hose would become entangled, he made his way out with all possible speed, and was forced to give up his investigations until warmer weather offered a more favorable opportunity.

25 March 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTEETH DAY.

All day Thursday the enemy seemed busy improving and extending his works at Cumming's Point, and also the "Swamp Angel" Battery. Our batteries kept up a tolerably brisk fire on their working parties, which was feebly replied to by the enemy.

GOOD FRIDAY—This being Good Friday, in accordance with our custom there will be the usual intermission to-morrow in the publication of THE MERCURY. Our next issue will be on Monday.

RECEIVED from Walhalla Lodge, one hundred dollars for Free Market.

BOATS of all kinds are forbidden, on their peril, to ply between the city and any point within the limits of the 1st Military District east of Schem's Creek. See the official order in another column.

NINE INCH SHELLS.—It had been reported that some nine inch shells had reached as high as Tivoli Garden, and, upon inquiry into the matter, we learn that such has actually been the fact; but the nine inch shells there in abundance are not the destructive missiles hurled at our city by the enemy, but the casings of the innocent bivalve occupants of mill pond, many of which are of the dimensions above stated. These full-grown shell-clads can be had in quantities to suit on application at the garden.

The Charleston Courier.

28 March 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SECOND DAY.

Since our last report affairs have been very generally quiet. The enemy are still employed repairing damages to their batteries. The only firing has been two shots at Fort Sumter, both of which struck. The fleet remains unchanged.

The Charleston Mercury.

28 March 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY SECOND DAY.

The enemy have remained very quiet since our last report, firing only two shots at Fort Sumter, both of which struck. The working parties of the Yankees are still busy repairing damages and building additional protections to their batteries. The fleet, in numbers and position, remain about the same.

DEATH OF A BANK PRESIDENT.—We regret to be obliged to announce the death of J. G. HENNING, Esq., President of the Bank of Georgetown, S. C., and U. S. Depository.

He died at Darlington Court House, on Wednesday, the 23d instant, of Pneumonia.

MRS. JAMES GILLILAND gratefully acknowledges a donation of two hundred dollars from Mr. HENRY HART, to furnish delicacies for our sick soldiers in hospital.

WAYSIDE HOME.—We learn that our military authorities have detailed, at the request of the Chairman *pro tem.* of the Executive Committee, Privates W. D. WOODS and W. ALEXANDER, to visit the interior of the State to purchase provisions and solicit contributions for this institution. We trust every facility will be extended these gentlemen in their noble work.

TRAVEL TO BE RESUMED ON THE SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.—The *Augusta Chronicle's* understands that a telegraphic despatch has been received by Colonel RAINS, the commander of the post, giving him permission to remove the restrictions lately put upon the travel upon the South Carolina Railroad. The public, it is said, will be allowed to travel over the road as formerly, so long as the Railroad Company can supply all the transportation the Government wants, without interfering with the passenger trains.

MOVEMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The *Wilmington Journal*, of Friday afternoon, says: "Another raid is said to be in progress by the Yankees from Newbern or Washington, in this State. There is little or no doubt that BURNSIDE is in command of the Yankee forces in Eastern North Carolina. It is reported that he has a disposable force of ten thousand men and five batteries. How near this comes to the real number is more than we are prepared to say. But, from indications, there appears to be little doubt that the enemy is about making a move from either Washington or Newbern—probably from both, on our railroad. This move is no doubt in conjunction with movements of the enemy on the Rapidan, in their next march on to Richmond," in order to weaken General LEE. We presume the proper heads are up to the game of the enemy, and will be prepared for events as they may occur. The late cold spell has no doubt retarded military movements for several days."

29 March 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FOURTH DAY.

Everything remains quiet. No movement of importance has occurred since our last.

On Monday morning our batteries on Sullivan's and James' Islands opened a brisk fire on the Yankees still at work upon Gregg and the middle battery.

No change has taken place in the number and position of the fleet.

A Boy Martyr.

The victim of the late explosion at the Arsenal, EMANUEL JOHN HOGAN, deserves record as one of many cases of ardor and heroism in youth, which this war has elicited—in many cases, alas, with fatal results. He was born on the 18th December, 1848, and was consequently in his sixteenth year. Active, strong and vigorous for his years, he showed the ripened courage and cool determination of manhood at the opening of this war, although a mere lad.

He attached himself to the Irish Volunteers of this city, although below the legal age of admission, or of military duty, and insisted against the earnest remonstrance of friends on sharing the duties and dangers of a soldier. No soldierly duties were exacted of him, but nothing but force could have separated him from connection with his chosen corps. When told by his fond mother that he would probably be killed, he replied "it might save some good soldier."

During the terrible ordeal of Fort Wagner, which he endured like a veteran, he lost a leg, which forced him home. Long ere convalescence permitted any action, he was impatiently discouraging on plans and ways for preparing himself by an artificial limb for entering service.

Yielding to the disability of his situation for the time, he apparently abandoned all hopes of military duty, but sought and obtained employment as a laborer in the Arsenal.

On the 17th March, the chief festival of devout Irishmen and their sons, he joined in the solemn rites of the Church of his fathers, and expressed himself hopefully for himself and the country. On the 19th his bright glowing life of promise and manhood was extinguished by the catastrophe we have reported.

What men would such boys make! While we are thankful for the exhibition of such spirit in youth, and while we drop a tear of regretful admiration over the bier of a young hero and martyr to sense of duty, like EMANUEL JOHN HOGAN, we may respectfully and tenderly remind all young readers that duties are relative to ages, and that the best and highest duty of a lad is often to prepare patiently for the duties of manhood, and not to assume them or enter on them too soon.

This young hero and martyr to a noble and generous sense of duty, was the son of our fellow-citizen, PATRICK HOGAN.

The Charleston Mercury.

29 March 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THIRD DAY.

We have little to report to-day. The enemy's fleet has been quiet and unchanged in position.

Our batteries on James and Sullivan's Islands opened quite a warm fire upon the enemy's working parties at Battery Gregg and the Middle Battery during Monday forenoon, scattering the Yankees in every direction.

The Charleston Mercury.

29 March 1864, 2

STORY OF "A CHARLESTON REFUGEE."—"Refugees from the South" are arriving rapidly in the North, and each one has his own story to tell of affairs in "rebeldom." The Herald has found a very communicative, and no doubt intelligent, person in "a refugee from Charleston," who gives a horrible account of affairs down South. The following is but a portion of her story:

* * * * *

She says every man not a foreigner or an incapable is forced into the ranks by armed soldiers, who go from house to house and seize the men from behind their counters and dinner tables to drag them into the army. If any resistance is made a dozen revolvers to one devoted head soon settles the question in favor of Jeff. Davis.

She saw forty batteries around the city, and slaves were constantly employed in erecting new ones. Reinforcements were arriving daily in large numbers, and the rebels, she says, seemed sanguine of ultimately driving off our forces.

She describes the treatment of Union prisoners as being most brutal. No attention is paid to their comfort, and very little assistance is allowed to reach them from sympathizing residents of the city. Little articles of luxury had to be smuggled into the hospitals, so strict were the regulations established.

The Union sentiment in Charleston is quite large and on the increase; but it is a dangerous matter to ventilate it. The slightest suspicion of attachment for the old flag and Government is enough to subvert the offender to the greatest indignities and misfortunes. The Union people have learned to keep quiet.

* * * * *

During the bombardment firemen patrol the streets by day and night, in readiness to put out fires occasioned by the Union shelling. The operations of the Union troops are conducted with great regularity and precision. The shelling takes place three times every day—at ten o'clock in the morning, four o'clock in the afternoon, and at midnight—lasting each time about two hours.

Among the places mentioned as having mostly suffered by the shelling may be mentioned the following:

Hibernian Hall, in Meeting street, which has been completely demolished. The Bank of Charleston, corner of East Bay and Broad streets, is badly damaged. The State Bank, a pretty, new building, bears a good many scars on its front and roof. All the other banks in the city have suffered more or less by the shelling. The Postoffice, in East Bay, opposite Broad street, severely damaged. The Postoffice business is, at present, conducted in a private residence, corner of Mary and King streets. All the newspaper offices have removed from the battery side to the other extremity of the city.

A great number of the finest dwelling houses have been transformed into hospitals for the sick and wounded soldiers. The rebel hospital in America street, formerly an elegant private residence, has been destroyed by fire.

Our informant bears out the former assertions as regards the ruinous prices at which all the articles of clothing and eating are sold. None but the very, very rich can stand the pressure upon their purses. It costs a small fortune to get one's self sold out in the coarsest description of clothing. As an illustration we may state the actual cost to our informant for purchasing a plain outfit at Charleston just previous to her departure. It was as follows:

Black crape bonnet (very plain).....	\$50
Common cotton dress (twelve yards).....	112
Raw silk gloves (one pair).....	10
Grape vell.....	15
Pair of shoes.....	45

Total.....\$132

For twelve yards of calico she was obliged to pay eighty-four dollars.

The bar rooms can only be patronized by the nabobs of Charleston. The smallest kind of wine glasses are used in measuring out each drink, and such a thing as a good old-fashioned tumbler is no longer to be seen. The ardent liquor is measured out with as much caution as a miser might be supposed to count out his pieces of gold.

Hacks for a short ride can only be had for five dollars. A trip from the city to Magnolia Cemetery is only accomplished in a carriage at an expense of thirty dollars per head.

The Charleston Courier.

30 March 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIFTH DAY.

Nothing unusual has transpired since our last report. A few shots were exchanged between the batteries Tuesday. The fleet remains unchanged.

The Charleston Mercury.

30 March 1864, 2

**SIEGE MATTERS—TWO HUNDRED AND
SIXTY FIFTH DAY.**

We have no change to report. A few shots were exchanged between Gregg and Battery Simkins yesterday.

The fleet remains about as usual. A derrick boat was observed alongside several of the vessels during the day, transferring coal.

Gen. GILLMORE's Chief of Staff states, through the Northern papers, that the lower part of Charleston is nearly destroyed; that only the upper part is occupied by troops.

The Charleston Courier.

31 March 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SIXTH DAY.

We have no change to report. The enemy were still busy at their batteries on Cummings' Point during Wednesday. No change has been observed in the fleet.

The traitor **ARNOLD HARRIS**, (brother of Major **HARRIS**, of New Orleans,) who betrayed Major **REID SANDERS** by delivering him into the hands of the enemy off Charleston harbor, was among the persons on a gunboat lately captured in Virginia, and came near falling into our hands. The villain, conscious of his deserts, jumped overboard, however, before it was known who he was.

The Charleston Mercury.

31 March 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY SIXTH DAY.

There has been no change in the position of affairs. The Yankees are still at work on their batteries at Cummings' Point. The fleet remains quiet.

THE HOUR OF NOON.—Citizens and Firemen are referred to the notice from Chief NATHAN, of the Fire Department, in reference to the tolling of the hour of noon, in future, by the Orphan House alarm bell.

LAST CHANCE TO INVEST.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that, upon this the last day on which the 10's, 20's, 50's and 100's of the present currency will be receivable at the full value expressed upon their face, Mr. J. S. RIGGS offers for private sale, at his office, Confederate eight per cent. and seven per cent. bonds, as well as some blockade stocks, upon the most accommodating terms, and in amounts to suit purchasers.

* DEATH OF F. C. WHITEHEAD, Esq.—A despatch received in this city yesterday announces the death, at Augusta, Ga., on Monday night last, of F. C. WHITEHEAD, Esq., long the Secretary and Treasurer of the Southern Express Company. Mr. WHITEHEAD was widely known as a man of superior energy of character, strict in all his business relations, but in disposition, mild, unpretending and unostentatious. In his death the Express Company has lost one of its most useful and efficient officers.

A large circle of warmly attached friends both in and out of the Company will receive this news with sadness. His was a kind heart, and his courteous, winning manners gained him the esteem and respect of all that knew him. In him the employes of the Company ever found a warm friend who never withheld a helping hand. His death at this time is not only a loss to the Company but to the public at large. He leaves a family residing in Augusta.

The Charleston Mercury.

31 March 1864, 2

BARBARITIES OF TORIES IN TENNESSEE.—A letter from Marshall, N. C., to the Raleigh *Confederate*, dated the 6th instant, gives the following account of a massacre at Indian Creek, Tennessee:

Lieut. Duyck, with some twelve or fourteen men, were sent to Indian Creek, Tennessee, and stationed at Presley Blankenship's house. They had been there but a few days when, on last Wednesday, Major Kirk (Federal) commanding the North Carolina Regiment (tories), consisting of men from this immediate country, together with Laurell men, dashed upon Lieut. Duyck, killing one and capturing four prisoners. Duyck himself escaped. They shot the prisoners upon the spot, viz: Marion Ramsey, Reuben Woodard, Coleman Justice, and a man by the name of Sullivan. After they killed the prisoners they stripped them. One man (Woodard) struggled an hour or two, and they placed a gun against his head, in the presence of his father, an old man, and blew his brains out. They then proceeded to Blankenship's house and murdered him and his son, who were not soldiers. They then took his horses and put them in his wagon, or rather hitched them to it, and loaded his wagon out of his house, and drove his cows off from his children. Lieut. Duyck belongs to the 64th North Carolina troops.

YANKEE DOINGS IN FLORIDA.—The Northern papers contain the following items from Florida:

An expedition sent out from the gunboat *Tahoma* during the past month, destroyed the extensive rebel salt works at St. Marks, Florida. They were seven miles in extent, and connected with them were 390 salt kettles, 170 furnaces, and 165 houses. The property destroyed is estimated at \$3000,000.

On the night of the 9th instant an expedition left Jacksonville, Fla., proceeded up the St. John's river, and captured the town of Piatka, a distance of sixty miles from Jacksonville. The place is to be fortified and held by our troops. Large amounts of cotton are represented as being stored in that vicinity.

The Charleston Courier.

1 April 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SEVENTH DAY

The enemy fired three shots at Fort Sumter Wednesday evening, and four shots during the night, all of which struck. The Yankee working parties were again busy upon the Cummings' Point batteries, and the "Swamp Angel." Our batteries kept up a slow fire upon them.

Some little activity was observed among the fleet in the forenoon.

The Charleston Mercury.

1 April 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SEVENTH DAY.

Nothing has disturbed the silence but a few shots at Fort Sumter. Three shots were fired Tuesday afternoon and four Tuesday night, all of which struck. Some slight activity was observed in the enemy's fleet.

COMPOSITORS WANTED.—Wanted at this office two good Compositors, to whom steady employment will be given.

MRS. JAMES GILLILAND, gratefully acknowledges a donation of seventeen pounds of arrow-root for Hospitals, from Mr. A. J. Crews.

EASTER ELECTION.—The following gentlemen have been elected for St. Andrew's Church, Christ Church Parish:

Vestrymen—John Hamlin, L. A. Edmonston, J. E. Dawson, P. E. Porcher, George F. Kinloch, E. A. Caldwell and W. S. Chisholm.

Wardens—F. Gregorio and N. B. Vanning.

Delegates—L. A. Edmonston, J. E. Dawson and F. Gregorio.

CITY COUNCIL.—At a meeting of City Council, held on Tuesday evening last, the Mayor nominated the following officers of the City Police:

Major C. B. SIGWALD, Captain.

C. J. F. CALDWELL, 1st Lieutenant L. W.

W. S. FRASER, 2d Lieutenant L. W.

J. H. SCHUTTE, 3d Lieutenant L. W.

T. E. STROTHER, 1st Lieutenant U. W.

E. J. KINGMAN, 2d Lieutenant U. W.

J. A. CONDY, 3d Lieutenant U. W.

The nominations were confirmed.

The Mayor also brought to the attention of Council the fact that since the passage of the Ordinance to raise supplies for this year many important circumstances have occurred seriously affecting the monetary affairs of our community.

The State had required a very large and unusual tax, and our Confederate Government had found it necessary to impose a heavy percentage on the property of our citizens.

In addition, the currency, by funding and taxing, will be depreciated at least one hundred per cent. in value before the time fixed for the payment of our city tax. He thought it the duty of Council to consider whether they could not relieve our citizens from a portion, if not all, of the taxes imposed. He was prepared to say that, with the present condition of the Treasury, we could reduce them one-half, and he was not prepared to say that we could repeal the Tax Ordinance for this year entirely. He begged that the subject be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

On motion, the matter was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

2 April 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHTH DAY.

The enemy opened a new embrasure at Battery Gregg Friday morning, uncovering a three hundred pounder Parrott. The gun bears upon Fort Sumter, and it is believed is intended for that fortification. Four shots were fired at the fort Thursday evening. The fort sustained no damage.

We have no change to report in the fleet.

The Boy Martyr.

But youth's fair form, tho' fallen, is ever fair,
And beautiful in death the boy appears,
The hero boy that dies in blooming years;
In Man's regret he lives, and woman's tears,
More sacred than in life, and lovelier far
For having perished in the front of war.—CAMPBELL.

A characteristic incident of the boy hero, EMANUEL J. HOGAN, should be added to the brief record we have made of his sad but glorious career. At the close of the first terrible bombardment which Fort Wagner sustained after his entry there was a call for a driver to take the ambulance with the wounded to the wharf. None of the men then off duty wished to go, and the poor sufferers were wailing in agony for an officer who could order a driver. The brave, devoted boy hearing of the delay and the demand, promptly volunteered, saying that no wounded soldier should want for anything in his power.

He mounted the seat, and coolly and steadily drove a very lazy mule along a line which the Yankees were shelling, for the purpose of annoying or stopping our communications.

When his severe and painful wound was received, crushing a leg, he exhibited characteristic resolution and endurance, and on the surgeons announcing their readiness for amputation, he calmly told them to go to work, without any spirits or chloroform, which he refused after their earnest advice, holding up as well as he could the shattered limb, and enduring the operation, without flinching or shrinking. In paying a mourning tribute to the worth and matured, steady courage of such a boy, let us hope that survivors of his age and spirit will remember and imitate his example whenever duty demands, and if not called on to do so in boyhood, will carry up such traits into manhood.

The Charleston Courier.

2 April 1864, 1

The following Reports of the Captain of Police were 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 January, 1864, and the cause of their arrest:

OFFENCES.	WHITES.		BLACKS.		Total number of Arrests.
	Males.....	Females.....	Males.....	Females.....	
Assaulting Policemen.....	1	...	...	...	1
Deserters.....	10	...	...	...	10
Disturbing the Peace.....	7	3	...	3	13
Indecent Exposure of Person.....	1	...	...	...	1
Intoxication, lying down in street.....	28	1	1	...	30
Intoxication and Disturbing the Peace.....	32	4	1	...	37
Larceny.....	30	...	19	2	51
Receiving Stolen Goods.....	8	10	2	1	21
Runaways.....	...	...	9	3	12
Slaves without Pass.....	...	...	1	...	1
Improper Tickets.....	...	...	4	1	5
Swindling.....	3	...	1	...	4
Trespass upon Premises.....	7	6	6	...	17
Violation of City Ordinances.....	6	1	2	1	10
Committed for Safe Keeping.....	22	...	8	2	32
Non-payment of Capitation Tax.....	...	...	...	1	1
Soldiers attempting to leave the City without Passport.....	1	...	...	...	1
Soldiers attempting to leave the City with Improper Passports.....	1	...	...	...	1
Soldiers attempting to leave the City with Forged Furlough.....	1	...	...	...	1
Soldiers absent from Camp without leave.....	5	...	...	...	5
Horse Stealing.....	1	...	...	...	1
Total.....	164	24	53	14	255

Amount of Fines imposed at Mayor's Court.....\$ 900.00
 Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners.....897.00
 Amount paid to Policemen.....441.00
 Balance paid to City Treasurer.....456.00
 Amount of Fines deducted from pay of Police.....1010.78

SENTENCES.	WHITES.		BLACKS.		Total number of Arrests.
	Males.....	Females.....	Males.....	Females.....	
Delivered to Owner.....	...	...	1	3	4
Referred to Magistrate.....	7	1	4	...	12
Committed to House of Correction.....	11	6	...	...	17
Committed to Work house.....	...	...	30	4	34
Discharged.....	83	8	14	4	69
Sent to Enrolling Officer.....	1	...	...	...	1
Paid Fines.....	34	9	6	3	51
Sent to Provost Marshal.....	57	...	...	...	57
Sent to Post.....	21	...	...	...	21
Total.....	164	24	53	14	255

I do hereby certify that the above is a true Report, as per Mayor's Report Books for Lower and Upper Wards.

C. B. SIGWALD, Captain of Police.

Charleston, S. C., March 1, 1864

Received of Capt. C. B. Sigwald, Four Hundred and Fifty-six Dollars, for the above report.

March 31, 1864. S. THOMAS, for City Treasurer.

The Charleston Courier.

2 April 1864, 1

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 February, 1864, and the cause of their arrest:

OFFENCES:	WHITES.		BLACKS.		Total number of Arrests.
	Males.....	Females.....	Males.....	Females.....	
Deserters.....	12	...	...	...	12
Disturbing the Peace.....	10	...	2	2	14
Indecent Exposure of Person.....	1	...	2	...	3
Intoxication, lying down in street.....	50	1	2	...	53
Intoxication and Disturbing the Peace.....	39	2	1	1	43
Larceny.....	14	...	18	2	34
Murder.....	4	...	1	...	5
Receiving Stolen Goods.....	4	...	10	6	16
Runaways.....	...	...	18	12	30
Slaves without Pass.....	2	...	...	...	2
Stabbing.....	4	...	2	...	6
Trespass upon Premises.....	...	1	...	...	1
Violation of City Ordinances.....	28	2	14	1	45
Committed for Safe Keeping.....	11	...	12	3	26
Soldiers attempting to leave the City without Passports.....	1	...	...	...	1
Soldiers attempting to leave the City with Improper Passports.....	1	...	...	...	1
Soldiers attempting to leave the City without Furloughs.....	7	...	...	...	7
Soldiers attempting to leave the City with Faked Furloughs.....	1	...	...	...	1
Gas Company for Failing to Light the Gas in the Streets According to Contract.....	4	...	...	...	4
Total.....	198	6	82	27	308

Amount of Fines imposed at Mayor's Court.....\$2343 00
 Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners.....1020 10
 Amount paid to Policemen.....501 00
 Balance paid to City Treasurer.....519 10
 Amount of Fines deducted from Pay of Police...1197 04

SENTENCES:	WHITES.		BLACKS.		Total number of Arrests.
	Males.....	Females.....	Males.....	Females.....	
Delivered to Owners.....	...	...	7	8	15
Referred to Magistrate.....	8	...	1	...	9
Referred to Coroner.....	4	...	...	...	4
Committed to House of Correction.....	19	2	...	...	21
Committed to Work House.....	...	...	25	5	30
Discharged.....	55	8	33	12	103
Sent to Work on Fortifications.....	...	...	3	...	3
Paid Fines.....	48	1	5	1	55
Sent to Post.....	18	...	...	...	18
Sent to Provost Marshal.....	41	...	...	...	41
Total.....	198	6	82	27	308

Charleston, S. C., March 26th, 1864.—I do hereby certify that the above is a true report, as per Mayor's Report Books for Lower and Upper Wards.

C. B. SIGWALD,
 Captain City Police.

The Charleston Courier.

2 April 1864, 2

NOTICE!!—C. S. ARSENAL, CHARLES-
TON, S. C., APRIL 2d, 1864—THIRTY ABLE-
BODIED NEGRO MEN ARE WANTED to replace dis-
charged Conscripts.

Permanent employment will be given. Wages, \$35
per month, and rations.

Apply at once.

April 2

N. R. CHAMBLISS,

Major Commanding.

The Charleston Mercury.

2 April 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHTH DAY.

A new embrasure for a 300-pounder Parrott gun, bearing on Fort Sumter, was opened on Friday morning. During Thursday night four shots were fired from Gregg at Sumter, all of which struck the fort. On Thursday the Yankee working parties had raised a gin for the purpose of hoisting a gun into position, when suddenly our batteries opened upon them, causing a rather hasty lowering of the gin and dispersion of the blue-coats. Since then a slow, desultory fire has been kept up against the enemy's works from a few of our guns.

We hear that of late the enemy's gunboats have been amusing themselves by shelling John's Island.

A YANKEE STEAMER BLOWN UP BY A TORPEDO IN FLORIDA.—The following official telegram was received at Department Headquarters last evening:

CAMP MILTON, FLA., April 1.

To General Thomas Jordan:

GENERAL: A large, double stack, side wheel steamer is sunk opposite the mouth of Doctor's Lake, fifteen miles above Jacksonville. She is supposed to be the *Maple Leaf*. She exploded a torpedo at 4 o'clock this morning. Particulars not known.

(Signed)

PATTEN ANDERSON,
Major General Commanding.

4 April 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTIETH DAY.

Since our last report the enemy have manifested considerable activity. About five o'clock Sunday afternoon fire was re-opened upon Fort Sumter from the three hundred pounder Parrott lately uncovered at the middle battery, and between six and seven o'clock from Battery Gregg upon the city. The firing averaged about one shot every five minutes. The enemy also exchanged a few shots with our batteries on James' and Sullivan's Islands during the day. Some unusual activity was also observed Saturday and Sunday among the fleet. A side-wheel steamer came in from the North Friday afternoon. After communicating with the *Wabash* and several of the other blockaders and vessels inside the bar, she again left, sailing South. On her departure the blockaders outside fired a salute.

The enemy's gunboats in Stono fired a few shots Saturday at GRIMBALL'S place and Legare's. The number of tents on Polly Island have again diminished. The bombardment of the city continued up to the hour of closing our report.

4 April 1864, 2

The Bad Fate of the Housatonic.

REBEL TORPEDOES AND IRON CLADS.

The Washington correspondent of the *St. Louis Republic*, furnishes an interesting communication concerning the rebel torpedoes and iron clads at Charleston.

REBEL TORPEDOES.

Private letters received here from off Charleston, give some interesting particulars of the sinking of the *Housatonic* by a rebel torpedo, which do not appear in the official account. It is not known on our side that the machine carried any crew; on the contrary, it is supposed the torpedo was of a new kind lately invented by the rebels, which are rendered self-moving by clock work, and was brought down the harbor, directed towards the fatal vessel, and started by the internal machinery, the concussion being relied upon to explode it. When first seen, about one hundred yards from the *Housatonic*, it looked like a broad plank upon the water, and there were no signs of its propulsion by steam or man power. It struck two minutes after first seen, and exploded in about one minute, directly under the stern.— The power of the explosion was terrific, tearing out the stern completely, breaking through the gun and spar decks, and shattering the huge beams above them. The *Housatonic* sunk immediately, the officers and crew being pushed to save themselves, by ascending the rigging as she went down.

If this torpedo was a self-moving one, it is the first instance where such machines have accomplished practical results, though much time, labor and expense have been of late years devoted to attaining success in this peculiar branch of warfare by nearly all civilized nations. Under these circumstances the event must be accepted as evidence of the energy, perseverance and inventive genius of the rebels, though the application of these attributes in such a manner is justly open to the charge of barbarousness.

THE REBEL IRON CLADS.

Speaking of rebel torpedoes brings to mind other features of the situation before Charleston worthy of notice. Lately we have heard considerable about the rebel iron clads in that quarter, both from Federal and rebel sources. There is no doubt that the officers of our iron clad fleet ex-

pect to be compelled to accept a challenge to combat some of these fine days from a fleet of *Merrimacs*, which will steam down the Ashley and Cooper Rivers, out into the harbor, and there bellow forth the bold defiance from their armament of the celebrated Brooks' gun; and, further, there are indications that they do not anticipate the result of such a contest as certainly to be favorable to our side. The rebels are known to be building two or three more iron clads in the above rivers; there is good reason to believe that the *Chicora*, *Ladies' Gunboat*, and other nondescript craft, finished long since, are now being clad with additional iron plates. When this fleet is finished, it is not likely to remain behind *Sumter*; and should it come out, the momentous question is, can our iron clads hold their own against it?— Some of our officers think not. They say the old *Merrimac*, in her first contest with the little *Monitor*, was provided with nothing but shells; that with these she could not injure her antagonist, while the latter succeeded in hitting her below her iron plating when grounded and careened; but all efforts to penetrate her mail were unsuccessful. Subsequently the *Norfolk* *Monitor* being repaired came out provided with solid shot, and steamed around in sight of the *Monitor* for several days without getting a fight out of her. Had the *Monitor* accepted a fight, the result is to be inferred from the manner in which the solid shot and steel bolts of the rebel guns battered up our iron clads in the subsequent engagement before Charleston.

Supposing the rebel iron clads of the *Merrimac* order in Charleston harbor are able to withstand the fire of the heavy ordnance of our *Monitors*, it follows that the latter must succumb to the terrific power of the Brooks' gun, with its steel pointed projectiles, at close quarters. But the old *Merrimac* was probably the best of her class ever constructed, and though her mail was strong enough to resist the missiles of the *Monitor*, it does not follow that those lately constructed by the rebels are as invulnerable. The case of the *Pingale* altogether in our favor; but the experience gained in that affair very probably suggested to the rebels the idea of increasing the strength of their craft, and when next they run a tilt with us for supremacy in iron clad construction, it may be discovered their vessels are not so easily disposed of as the *Savannah* abortion.

The Charleston Courier.

4 April 1864, 2

Outrageous.—Travelers on the cars and sojourners in the city are informed that our news boys have no right to charge for our paper more than twenty-five cents a copy. We learn for the first time to day that these enterprising little extortioners have been asking fifty cents for the Carolinian and one dollar for the Courier. As we have been crying down the evil of extortion ourselves, we are unwilling to have ourselves placed in a position in which we may be justifiably reminded of that familiar proverb about people who live in a glass house. Should the boys be guilty of any further infraction of our rule, we will be obliged to anybody who will notify us of the fact.—*South Carolinian.*

The Charleston Mercury.

4 April 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTIETH DAY.

On Sunday afternoon the bombardment was renewed with more spirit than has been exhibited by the enemy for several weeks past.

About five p. m., the guns of the Middle Battery opened on Fort Sumter and their fire was still steadily maintained at the last accounts we received from that post.

About seven p. m., the Cumming's Point Batteries recommenced the bombardment of the city, throwing their shells at intervals of about five minutes. The firing continues as we go to press.

We have no change in the fleet to report.

A WORD ABOUT THE BEE COMPANY SALES.—In another part of this paper our readers will find the advertisement of the Bee Company, announcing that on and after this day, their warerooms will be open for the sale, at retail, of the remainder of the cargo of the *Alice*. The Company, we are sorry to hear, have determined, after the disposal of the cargo, to discontinue the sale of their imported goods on the present popular and beneficent system. While we know nothing of the reasons which have impelled the directors to this course, we feel assured that the closing of their sales rooms will occasion general regret in our community. It seems to us that the prices which they have realized, at retail, can scarcely be less than those which they would have obtained for the same goods, if sold under the hammer of the auctioneer; while the good that has been accomplished in saving to consumers, the enormous profits of unscrupulous speculators has been incalculable. It is true, that some querulous parties may have grumbled at the inconveniences and disappointments, unavoidable in a sale conducted under the circumstances; but the vast majority of our people have regarded the sale (especially under the schedule of prices first adopted) as a great public good, and one peculiarly well adapted to meet the exigencies of these hard times.

We trust, therefore, that the Company may yet reconsider their determination, and, out of the abundance which Divine Fortune has so steadily poured into their coffers, continue to afford the public the same advantages of purchase as hitherto. Certainly, it would be an object worthy so wealthy and successful a corporation to interpose a check to the excessive inflation of retail prices, and thus contribute no insignificant share to the relief of the needy, amidst the existing carnival of avarice and extortion.

In the sale of the *Alice's* cargo the old currency will be taken at its face value; and, if the new currency be offered, a fair deduction will be made from the prices first charged.

CAVALRY CHANGES.—We learn that the Cavalry Squadrons of TUCKER and TREMOLAY have been ordered to report to Colonel W. P. SHINGLER, in order to form, with his present command, a new regiment, to be known as the "Seventh South Carolina Cavalry." Colonel SHINGLER, it will be remembered, now commands the Cavalry of the Holcombe Legion.

A box containing 110 pounds bacon, purchased with the proceeds of a tableaux exhibition in Sumter and forwarded by Mrs. A. JACKSON MESSUS, has been received at the Wayside Home, which is now in much need of such help.

THE TUMBLE IN PRICES.—Four thousand pounds of bacon and lard were sold in Montgomery, a few days since, at \$3.25 per pound. This is slightly downward.

Corn and fodder have come down in Mobile. The fleet is now but \$6 in sacks, and but a little while back it was near \$12. And fodder, which was \$30 and upwards, is now but \$5 to \$5.50.

AFFAIRS AT BEAUFORT, S. C.—A Yankee, who has recently arrived in Boston from Port Royal, furnishes one of the journals some information respecting affairs at Beaufort.

The sale of deserted lands is resumed, and the "contrabands" are pre-empting their twenty acres each, under the assurance from the Rev. Mr. FURNACE that they will be permitted to hold their claims. There is little competition at the sales, and some of the purchasers make great bargains. At Beaufort an elegant mansion house was sold at auction for a little over \$900; the informant bought it the same day for \$1200, and before night sold it for \$2000. Gen. SAXTON had purchased a magnificent house for \$2000—not the cost of the fence around the lot. But one resident of Beaufort has a regular deed of his place; he is a New England man. The place bears many of the marks of war. The marble covering of some of the tombs of the old residents have been removed by the soldiers to be used in the construction of their quarters. The work upon the plantations is done in a slovenly manner. This is in consequence of the insolence of the negroes and the lack of experience of Northern men working plantations.

FROM FLORIDA.—The Lake City *Columbian* has reliable information that a Federal gunboat ascended the St. John's river on the 19th, a considerable distance above Palatka, and captured the steamer *Sumter*. The informant did not know whether the crew were captured or whether the steamer was loaded. The *Sumter* has been taken to Palatka. The same gunboat had gone up the river again to search for the steamer *Hattie*, but the mission will be fruitless. The enemy, between 1500 and 2500 strong, are quietly reconnoitering at Palatka. No fortifications have been erected there. The Yankees desire, by feints, to cause General ANDERSON to withdraw a portion of his forces from their present position. Then the Yanks will have a better chance to advance.

The Charleston Mercury.

4 April 1864, 2

Aid: men to recommend such respectable poor persons as they knew to be in want, and he would assist them. He read to Council the following copy of Mr. Collic's letter to the Secretary of War:

17th LEADENHALL STREET,
LONDON, December 7, 1863.

Hon J. A. Seddon, Richmond:

DEAR SIR: The season is now at hand when destitution and distress, even in the ordinary course of events, would be felt in your country; much more so must this be the case now, from the terrible war which has been so long raging. To relieve this distress, as far as is in our power, is the duty of all who have the means to do so; and it is doubly the duty of those who have derived pecuniary benefits from the very causes which have produced the misery. Feeling this responsibility, I knowing nothing myself, of the means at work in your country for accomplishing the end in view, I would ask your kind assistance in the matter. Enclosed is an order on Mr. Andrew, in Wilmington, for thirty thousand dollars; and I will feel very much obliged if you will cause this amount to be distributed in any way you may think best. My wish is to aid the needy and suffering in your land, and more particularly those who have been made so through the present war; and if, through your kindness, I can send a ray of comfort into a dwelling where comfort is a stranger, or light upon a hearth which would otherwise be cold and cheerless, my present aim will be fully accomplished.

Mean't me, very faithfully yours,

(Signed) ALEXR COLLIE.

The Mayor brought to the attention of Council the fact that, since the passage of the Ordinance to raise supplies for this year, many important circumstances have occurred, seriously affecting the monetary affairs of our community. The State had required a very large and unusual Tax, and our Confederate Government had found it necessary to impose a heavy per centage on the property of our citizens. In addition, the currency, by falling and taxing, will be appreciated at least one hundred per cent. in value before the time fixed for the payment of our City Taxes. He thought it the duty of Council to consider whether they could not relieve our citizens from a portion if not all of the Taxes imposed. He was prepared to say that, with the present condition of the Treasury, we could reduce them one-half; and he was not prepared to say that we could not repeal the Tax Ordinance for this year entirely. He begged that the subject be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

On motion, the matter was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The Mayor nominated the following officers of the City Police:

Major C. B. Sigwalt, Captain.
O. J. F. Caldwell, First Lieutenant Lower Wards.
W. A. Fraser, Second Lieutenant Lower Wards.
J. H. Schulte, Third Lieutenant Lower Wards.
T. E. Strother, First Lieutenant Upper Wards.
E. J. Kingman, Second Lieutenant Upper Wards.
J. A. Condy, Third Lieutenant Upper Wards.

On motion, the nominations were confirmed.

A Bill for the preservation of the Public Parks in the Upper Wards of this City came up for its second reading.

On motion, the further consideration of the Bill was postponed.

On motion of Alderman Kirkwood, that for the purpose of having a correct city map, the Mayor be requested to make some arrangement by which the Alarm Bell may be struck during the day.

On motion, the matter was referred to the Mayor to confer with the Chief of the Fire Department.

Alderman Williams, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, reported to Council that he had invested the balance of funds on hand in the Treasury Office in Eight Per Cent. Bonds. Confirmed.

Adjourned.

W. H. SMITH, Clerk of Council.

5 April 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIRST DAY.

The enemy's fire upon Fort Sumter was continued Sunday night and ceased about five o'clock Monday morning. During that time sixty-six mortar shells and one Parrott shell were fired at the fort, of which fifty-seven struck. The only casualty was one negro killed. No injury was done to the fort. The enemy were still busy yesterday upon their batteries at Cummings' Point. There was no change in the fleet.

The Charleston Mercury.

5 April 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS — TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY FIRST DAY.

The number of shells fired at Fort Sumter during Sunday night was 66, of which 57 struck. The firing did not cease until five o'clock Monday morning. No damage whatever was done to the Fort. The only casualty was one negro killed.

There has been no further firing on the city.

6 April 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SECOND DAY.

The enemy were again busy Tuesday repairing damages to Battery Gregg, caused by the high flood tide of Monday. The only firing through the day was seven shots from Gregg at Fort Sumter, and two shots at Sullivan's Island. The enemy were also engaged hauling ammunition to Gregg and Wagner. There were no movements of importance among the fleet.

The Charleston Courier.

6 April 1864, 1

Letter from Gen. Beauregard.—The following letter has been received by the Committee in reply to the resolutions adopted at the meeting of Louisianians on the 19th ultimo, and forwarded by them to Gen. BEAUREGARD:

CHARLESTON, March 28th, 1864.

Gentlemen.—Accept for yourselves, and for the other officers and soldiers from Louisiana, who met with you at Mobile, on the 19th instant, my heartfelt thanks for the lofty and touching sentiments expressed in the resolutions you were pleased to pass on the occasion of the sad event which has torn from me a most dear and beloved wife, and from the State to which she belonged, one of its brightest jewels and ornaments. Mrs. Beauregard died a martyr to our cause. Her continued and long separation from the chosen one of her heart, under the trying circumstances she had to pass through, was more than her careword and enfeebled condition could endure. Yet she departed not from life without giving utterance to her undiminished devotion to that noble cause, and to her unshaken faith in its ultimate triumph. She was a true and fervent patriot. The foul breath of even the most vile among the vilest of our enemies never could taint the pure atmosphere that surrounded her.

How bright, how glorious I would deem the day on which it were given to me, at the head of my brave and so hard tried compatriots, to rescue, with her hallowed grave, the noble State that bestowed such honors upon her remains, from the footsteps of the foe who pollutes them by his presence.

With sincere esteem and

Sincere acknowledgments,

I remain, yours very truly,

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

Major Hy. St. Paul, Capt. J. T. Purves, Lieut. Chas. Arroyo, Committee, Mobile, Ala.

The Charleston Mercury.

6 April 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SECOND DAY.

All day Tuesday the Yankees were at work repairing the damages caused to their fortifications on Morris Island by the unusual flood tide of Monday afternoon. They were also hauling ammunition to both Gregg and Wagner.

Seven shots were fired from Battery Gregg at Fort Sumter, and two at our works on Sullivan's Island.

The Charleston Mercury.

6 April 1864, 2

A FUNERAL MASS for the Repose of the soul of the late Madame BEAUREGARD will be celebrated to-morrow morning, 7th Inst., at 10 o'clock, a. m., at St. Joseph's Church, Anson street.

The Charleston Courier.

7 April 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-THIRD DAY.

The enemy opened fire upon the city from Battery Gregg about half-past nine o'clock Wednesday morning. Only five shells were thrown, after which they ceased firing. During the afternoon they were engaged hauling sand from the sand hills to both Gregg and Wagner. Battery Haskell, on James' Island, opened fire upon them, causing some confusion.

No official report was received from Fort Sumter. It was reported, however, by an arrival from James' Island, that three men were killed in the fort Tuesday night.

7 April 1864, 1

Financial Obstinacy.

Not content with the evils necessarily attending a war currency, some shopkeepers, and hucksters and dealers, whose patriotism recognized no higher motives than pecuniary profit, and whose notions of war duties go no further than making good jobs out of the war, seem resolved on aggravating the evils of the war and of prices, and have adopted regulations which seriously increase the difficulties of living.

We do not consider such persons specimens or representatives of the mercantile character and of Charleston merchants, and in any remarks we have uttered or shall utter concerning such sharpers, we refer only to persons guilty, and not to any class of dealers as such, whether dealing in large or small transactions.

The merchant in the genuine sense of the term is as distinctively different from the greedy dabbler and extorting operator and gambling adventurer who tries his luck occasionally in commercial transactions, as a good brave soldier is from a bully, or a gentleman from a blackguard, or a counselor at law from a pettifogger.

Some of the creatures whose practices we denounce and desire to present for the condemnation of good citizens, and, if necessary, for the attention of law, obstinately persist in refusing certain denominations of the currency, even after full allowance for the tax.

Some of them put on prices to cover the tax and then refuse to take \$10 or \$20 bills even at their reduced values of \$8 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ and \$13 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ —Relying on the supposed necessities of the families of some of our brave soldiers and on their own actual monopoly of certain articles, these operators virtually say "no tax or other evil of war or difficulty in fitting the currency to small transactions shall touch us. Bring the exact change and in the sort of money we select, or you shall not buy from us whatever your demands."

When all these obstacles are surmounted the exact change promised, and the kind of currency secured which it pleases these extortioners to receive, they kindly and accommodately sell to a soldier's wife at a price which makes full allowance for the very difficulties and risks which they have thrown on the purchaser. Some who are engaged in furnishing market supplies are even insolent in declaring their purposes against the currency. We ask citizens in all candor if the privileges of a market stall and of license were designed to encourage such practices—practices which keep up prices here after they have been considerably reduced in other places for the very same reasons that should operate here.

The Charleston Courier.

7 April 1864, 1

Society Hill, S. C.—A Worthy Example.

Missrs. Editors—Our Legislature passed a resolution approving that Charleston shall be defended, and if ever given up, only as a heap of ashes. The people sealed it with these words: "Nothing less will satisfy us." Our Commanding General advised all non-combatants to remove from Charleston, that he might defend it. They have done so, and sought shelter in every village, town and district in the State. The inhabitants of Society Hill have received them with the *greatest* hospitality; they have rented houses to them at the lowest rates, and sell them bacon at 25 cents per pound, butter \$1 per pound, and other articles at the same generous rates. One gentleman employs a servant to catch shad, and sells them to refugees at 50 cents each, allowing every family to purchase two. By their acts they prove themselves patriots and Christians. *No Yankees there!* Why do not the planters and farmers throughout the country make arrangements to supply a market at least once or twice a week in every town or village, that refugee families may purchase at a reasonable price from them; and not be left to extortioners. We are one Confederate family, and it is the duty of every one of us to use his heart, head and hands, to serve his country and his neighbor as himself, and particularly those who have given up their homes for the honor and welfare of the State and Confederacy.

The Charleston Mercury.

7 April 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-THIRD DAY.

Five shells were fired in the city about half past nine o'clock Wednesday morning. The enemy were engaged during the day in hauling sand from the sand hills and repairing the damages to Batteries Gregg and Wagner. Battery HASKELL opened on them, causing a stampede. No change in the fleet.

We get the following items from late Northern papers:

COLUMBIADS IN FORT SUMTER.

Recent reconnaissances have proved the possession by the rebels in Fort Sumter of three Columbiad guns, mounted so as to command the channel. Reliable intelligence from Charleston has lately been received, confirming this fact. It is also known that the rebel garrison is 250 men.

A LOOKOUT AT SECESSIONVILLE

The rebels have recently completed a lofty signal station and lookout at Secessionville, (James Island) persevering in spite of the late demolition of their work by a gale of wind.

EXPEDITION TO BULL'S BAY.

A small force from General Terry's command sailed from Stono Inlet, a week ago, for the purpose of making a reconnaissance of Bull's Bay. This harbor was the destination originally chosen for the Dupont-Sherman expedition, and is about twenty five miles north of Charleston. The expedition of last week, comprising a dozen vessels from both branches of the service, entered the bay and landed without opposition from the few pickets in that vicinity. After remaining twenty four hours—sending out several reconnoitering parties, and accomplishing the object of their mission—the force returned.

The Charleston Mercury.

7 April 1864, 2

THE BATTLE FIELD OF OCEAN POND.—A correspondent of the Savannah News, writing from the field of FINROGAN'S victory, says:

Our dead were all decently interred by twelve o'clock m., in single graves. They began the work of putting in possession of their "free farms" some four hundred and fifty of the enemy's dead. Instead of the promised farms, however, they received only small and rather crowded tenements, with fifteen or twenty joint owners, white and black—the former often occupying the ground-floor, or tier.

Such was the case with the redoubtable Colonel Frieble, of a negro regiment, in whose pocket was found a letter from his wife (query, white or black?) asking him to "confiscate" for her "a nice side-saddle when he reached Tallahassee."

Yes, the black-hearted Frieble had a dog's burial. A leader of a horde of infuriated negroes on a mission of murder, robbery and rape, ought he not to have been left to rot on the plain, for the obscene birds to fatten on his vitals, and the gaurds to gnaw his bones?

A variety of trophies could be seen around our camp fires the night of the battle, many of them Yankee notions in the shape of little conveniences for the soldier in camp or on the march, put up in the smallest compass. Letters, daguerreotypes, etc. Some of the latter, taken from negro knapsacks, were of finely dressed white females! showing that the new Yankee theory of "miscegenation" is in practice. There were also found many "cat-o-nine tails," such as were used in the navy formerly.

The wounded negroes were all very humble—the slaves dejected in the extreme. The Northern negroes at first spoke as to their equals, but soon found it would not do. Said one of a group to a Confederate soldier standing by, "I say, my friend, just let me put my arms around your neck, and raise me up a little." Confederate soldier—"Don't you call me your friend, d—n you, I'd just as soon blow your brains out as not, and I wouldn't touch you with a ten foot pole."

I will only add that from the "signs" this was one of the good fights of the war, and won by the pluck and aim of our men. Few orders were given, (and those principally by General Colquitt, who directed the battle, and was under fire the whole time.) His order was "push on," and that was done steadily, even by some troops who were (by great neglect somewhere) early out of ammunition.

Charles A. Weed, of Stamford, Connecticut, has purchased, under Yankee confiscation, the estate of Secretary Judah P. Benjamin, of the Southern Confederacy, on the Mississippi river, near Baton Rouge, for \$140,000

8 April 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FOURTH DAY.

The enemy again opened fire Wednesday night on Fort Sumter. Fourteen shells were thrown, eleven of which exploded in the fort, doing no damage.

Battery Haskell opened fire on the Yankee working parties at the "Swamp Angel," and was replied to by the enemy's battery on Gadberry Hill. The firing was kept up on both sides about an hour.

The enemy were again busy Thursday in hauling sand and ammunition to Batteries Gregg and Wagner. The palisades in front of Gregg were badly damaged by the late high tides.

A fifth Monitor made its appearance off the bar early Thursday morning, and came inside the bar during the day. There was no other change in the fleet.

Arrest of a Supposed Female Spy — A female by the name of GAGE, who came down the Gulf Road in Savannah, under suspicious circumstances, was arrested on her arrival and taken to the Barracks. She is a Northern woman, and gave to passengers a number of conflicting accounts of where she came from and her destination. Parties who came through the line from Jacksonville state that they saw her on board a Yankee vessel.

The Yankees regale themselves with glowing accounts of a magnificent victory in the capture of Gainesville, Fla., and report some remarkable instances of courage, daring, and devotion during their capture and occupation of Gainesville—a period of forty-six hours, which was followed very soon by the affair of Olustee, of which the loss said the latter, according to Yankee reporters.

8 April 1864, 1

Explosion and Loss of Life.

The Savannah Republican says:

We are pained to state that by an explosion on Tuesday afternoon, near Rose Dew, six soldiers lost their lives; to wit: **Eugene B. Bell**, of the Engineer corps; **W. B. Laff**, Company A, 29th Regiment; **Thos. McArthur**, **Edmond Brennan**, **John Horrigan** and **James Sullivan**, of Company C, 22d Artillery Battalion; **R. Goshner**, of Company A, 29th Regiment, was slightly injured by the explosion.

The body of Brennan will be brought to the city to-day for interment.

The News reports:

A torpedo exploded at Rose Dew Battery, and several soldiers were killed and wounded. We learn that **Sergeant Eugene B. Bell**, of South Carolina, and six men, (four from Company C, 22d Battalion, and two from Company A, 29th Georgia,) were blown up whilst sinking torpedoes. The boat in which they were run upon a torpedo which had been sunk, when it exploded. Up to the last intelligence from the battery, but one man and one body had been found. It is feared that the others have perished.

Our gallant friend, **EUGENE B. BELL**, will be sadly missed and lamented by many of our readers. Ardent, eager and adventurous, he preferred to meet duty when it was accomplished by danger, and his cool courage and active resources have been often employed, and in different ways in this war.

He was one of the early volunteers from this State in behalf of our struggling friends in Kansas. He did there good service, and only regretted that he did not kill **JOHN BROWN** instead of wounding him, as it was found afterwards.

He gave for readers of the Courier some of the best and earliest accounts of affairs and movements in Kansas, during the fearful struggle which gave warning to all thinkers above the grade of pot-house politicians of the greater and more fearful struggle now on and around us. He went to Kansas with no love for abolitionism and abolitionists—his hatred of them increased on acquaintance. He was firmly convinced from his own observations that the continuance of the Union was impossible without a miraculous

conversion of the abolitionists.

He did not merely advocate and urge secession, but he fought for it promptly and fearlessly and consistently. He declined offers that would have relieved him from active service, and sought employments and commissions which involved labor, difficulty and danger. As a Scout he possessed qualifications equaled by few and surpassed by none of his opportunities and experience.

The loss of such a man or of any man in the way above reported, suggests inquiries which we shall not press at this time.

As similar results have happened before, we hope all concerned will deign to pay a little more attention to the precautions and instructions which should be communicated to all ordered on dangerous service.

When a gentleman finds it necessary to place spring traps to protect his grounds or waters, he should certainly give notice to his own gamekeepers, and others who ought may or should go near the traps. Life must be sacrificed in war—let it be seen that no life is needlessly or uselessly sacrificed.

The following letter has been received in this city:

C. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, SAVANNAH,
April 6th, 1864

Capt. Zimmerman Davis, Commanding Company D, 5th S. C. Cavalry, Columbia, S. C.

CAPTAIN—I regret to have to inform you of the death of **Sergeant Eugene B. Bell**, of your Company, on yesterday afternoon, the 5th instant, by the explosion of a torpedo under the boat, in which he was preparing to sink another.

Five of the boat's crew were killed at the same time. His body has not yet been found, and it is supposed that it was altogether destroyed.

Sergeant Bell has proved a brave, faithful and efficient officer in the duty assigned him, and he had obtained the recommendation of his commanding officer, and of the Major General Commanding, for a Commission in the Engineer Corps, which he would doubtless have received, had he lived.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN McCRAID,

Capt. and Chief Engineer State of Georgia.

8 APRIL 1864, 1

The "Bee" Company.
Editor, Courier.—I have read attentively the attempted justification of the worthy President of the Importing and Exporting Company of South Carolina, better known as the "Bee Company," for the unpatriotic course said Company is pursuing at their sales rooms in this city, in reference to the receipt of Five Dollar Notes at a discount of one-third before the 1st July, the time which the Government has fixed for their retirement from circulation at par.

The first remark in reference to the "justice of a solitary establishment in this city being selected as the exponent of views entertained and acted upon by others," deserves special notice. I disclaim having any prejudice whatever against the Company. On the contrary, my prejudices have been heretofore in favor of the Company, and especially its honored head; consequently my great surprise when informed that they were pursuing the course complained of in the article which elicited the reply in the Courier of Thursday. I visited the sales rooms to satisfy myself, when I saw posted about the grocery department large placards announcing that five dollar notes were only taken as old currency. As to other establishments pursuing a like course, I have only to say, that wherever the fives are refused except at a discount of one-third off, proprietors, in answer to objections raised to such curtailment of one's funds, invariably say, "Why, the Bee Company don't take them except at a discount." Therefore I unhesitatingly charged the Company with pursuing a course which was augmenting our financial difficulties; and if they continue in so doing, they will do the community incalculable damage, in a monetary point of view. Does the President of the Company know that many mechanics and laboring men are now paid for their labor in these very bills at par, which they are endeavoring to drive out of circulation before the time expires at which the Government has said they shall be no longer receivable at par? He certainly must know, too, that our war-worn soldiers have been receiving them from the Government at par for exposing their lives in a common cause, and have no other means of supporting their wives and little ones at home. How much better for the good of all would it have been for the Company to have said that it would much rather not take them at all, than to pursue the course they have, and thus deprive the community of a large amount of circulating medium, to say nothing of their convenience as change. Again, we saw a poor soldier purchasing an article, and upon putting down his five dollar payment, he was told for the first time that they were worth no more than the tens, which had passed out of circulation by law at par. Was this patriotic? No. Was it right? Unquestionably not. Is such a course right in a still broader sense, in which every man, woman and child in the country is deeply interested? We leave the answer to the consciences of the President of the Company and the several Stockholders.

The President offers an opportunity to test the sincerity of the declaration he makes, that it is the intention of the Company to exchange the five dollar notes for new currency at a discount of one-third. I do not desire any further evidence than his public declaration in that respect, neither do I think the community will question his intention, as the President is too well known as a gentleman and a Christian. I will add, however, that my reason for interrogating him so pointedly on that subject was because I had been informed that the Company or its agents had paid out five dollar Confederate notes at par since the first of April.

As to the action of the Banks at the Convention held in Columbia on the 29th ult. I have seen no published account. But I will state for the information of the President of the Company that I was informed by the President of one of the leading Banks in this city that the Banks would receive five dollar Confederate notes on deposit at par, and so pay them out, whenever they resumed

and so pay them out, whenever they resumed business, which would be very shortly. He added, however, that if a person wished to make a large deposit exclusively of that denomination of bills then they would be received as a special deposit. He was emphatic in saying that they would be received and paid out at par in ordinary banking transactions; also, that they should be so received by every one in the community, as they would be received by the Government for all dues until the 1st July. I mentioned to him that the "Bee Company" had refused to receive them at par, when he unhesitatingly denounced the course, and expressed great regret on account of it, and remarked that it would be the cause of much trouble in monetary affairs. Certainly, he was not mistaken in his views, as the course adopted and carried into effect by the "Bee Company" has already had a very pernicious effect. As to the action of the Richmond Banks, I do not think it has any bearing in this city, whilst our Banks pursue a different course, which they have patriotically decided upon, and for which we hope they will never have any regrets, either as regards their profits in dollars and cents or as regards the consciences of their Boards of Directors and Stockholders. Banks, it is generally conceded, were created and chartered for the public good, and we hope our Banks will ever shape their course, as they have done in this instance, for the public weal, and not study exclusively the interests of the pockets of their Stockholders to the detriment of the interests of the community.

A word or two as to the remarks of the President in reference to the prices of the Company. He says: "Instead of demanding prices current prior to the 1st instant, the prices of each article, with one exception, are reduced to its value in new currency. New currency, then, or its equivalent, is the only fair exchange for the goods there." Now, in illustration, I will take the article of brandy, and see how the price has been reduced to its value in new currency. At the first sale of the Company the price was \$15 per bottle. At the second sale the price was \$35 per bottle—\$20, or more than one-half added on to meet the depreciation of one-third in the currency as provided by the Act of Congress then passed. This price prevailed until the store was closed a day or two prior to the 1st April, for the purpose, as was supposed, to arrange their prices to suit the new currency which would then be in circulation. On the 4th April it was announced in a public advertisement that the "Sales Rooms of the Importing and Exporting Company of South Carolina (Wm. C. Bee, President,) will be opened this morning," etc., and that "the old currency will be taken at its present value, or when paid in new currency a deduction on former prices." Now, what is the price of brandy as posted up in the Sales Room? It is \$25.50 per bottle in old currency—another third added on—or \$35 in new currency. According to my Arithmetic the price, now asked, in accordance with their announcement, should be \$23.33 1/3 per bottle in new currency; that is taking off one-third from the price asked before the 1st April. Sugar, as well as other articles, I believe is in the same category with brandy. I admit that the Company has a right to charge \$100 or \$1000 per bottle for brandy if they see fit, and those who feel disposed to purchase at their price have a right to do so, and those who do not wish to purchase it have an equal right to let it alone; but when the Company, through its President, attempts to justify itself in charging extortion prices for its goods by throwing all the blame on the Government, then the public has a right to criticize its acts.

The President says "other considerations influenced the action complained of at the establishment referred to." I have no doubt on that point, neither do I think the community desire any better evidence of the fact than what has been brought to light by the unwarrantable, to use a mild term, course adopted by the Company. As to the schedule of prices adopted by the Company, I have no more to say; except that they are enormously high over for the new currency when compared with those charged at their first sale. I am content to leave that matter also to the consciences of the President and Stockholders, and if they can rest easy under the load, I must admit that I feel really disappointed when I think of the men who are at the head of the Company and are supposed to have a voice in its management. I hope some one who has the time as well as ability for such calculations, will favor the community with a comparative statement of the prices charged at the three several openings of the Company, together with an exhibit of the several increases. Such an exhibit I am inclined to think would not tell well for the liberality of a Company which proposed as much

a few months ago, and from which the community was led to expect great relief from the grasping hands of the extortioners who were then holding us fast by the throat.

The President again says: "In my judgment the course adopted will be salutary in its effects," etc. If the President by creating an unnecessary panic in our financial affairs at a time like the present, to say nothing of the loss and distress which has and will continue to accrue to thousands of mechanics and poor laboring men and soldiers' families whose heads and whole supports are exposing their lives for their bleeding country, thinks that such a result is salutary, may heaven prevent me, an humble citizen, from ever being engaged in any such transaction for any purpose whatever, more especially for its salutary effect.

The President further speaks of the course adopted by the Company having a tendency to prevent the hoarding of five dollar bills and to prevent further speculation in them. I think the time for hoarding and speculating in five dollar bills has passed, as the new currency is fast coming into circulation, which will be sought after by those having large monetary transactions in preference to the five dollar notes, which must be funded on the 1st July, or be subjected to a discount of 33 1/3 per cent.

In conclusion, the President says, the course adopted by the Company places the five dollar bills "at once where the Government has done, at a par with the \$10's, \$20's and \$50's in the exchange for new currency." True, the Government has put them on a par with the other denominations of bills as far as the exchange for new currency is concerned; but as a circulating medium until the 1st July, it has put them on a far different footing—it has put them comparatively on a par with the new currency, as will be seen by the 14th section of the Currency Act, which I will quote for the information of the President, as follows:—"That all Treasury notes heretofore issued of the denomination of five dollars shall continue to be receivable in payment of public dues, as provided by law, and fundable at par under the provisions of this Act, until the 1st of July," etc.—If the Company had been actuated by really patriotic motives, and had the interest of a suffering country more at heart than it has evinced by the course it has adopted and attempted to justify through its President, it would have taken the notes to question at par or declined to have taken them at all, except from parties who really had no other means to pay for their goods. It could have easily pursued such a course without creating a panic, and the community would have continued the good opinion entertained of their efforts, notwithstanding they have, from time to time, raised their tariff prices until articles of necessity which they have on sale have passed beyond the reach of most persons, and thus become luxuries.

I think that the least the Company could have done, was to have shouldered its share of the tax imposed on the currency by the Act of the last Congress, in consideration of its having amassed such immense wealth; and not endeavor to throw the whole burden on those who are far less able to bear it. I will suppose, for the sake of argument, that the Company by taking five dollar bills at par in exchange for their goods, would lose apparently one or two hundred thousand dollars, what would it amount to out of its coffers alongside what the laboring man or soldier has to lose on his wages. But I contend that it would be no loss to them, as their prices of most articles, in what they are pleased to call new currency, are at least fifty per cent. higher than they were at their first sale. If the prices had been arranged to suit the new currency on a just basis, they should have been much lower now than those asked at their first opening, as it is generally conceded in financial circles that our currency after its reduction (through which ordeal it has already passed) will be considerably appreciated in value.

I can well remember the first opening of the Company, and the laudations heaped upon it by everybody. It was a common expression on the lips of all—"The Bee Company are selling things so much cheaper than the extortioners on King-street." But alas! how and the disappointment which the lapse of time has brought about, and how different the sentiment now expressed by the same parties.

I will now close, having occupied far too much space I fear, by expressing the hope that the Directors of the Company, or those having the authority to do so, will take this matter in hand, and so shape the course of the Company in the future as to make a partial restoration for the injury which they have done a common cause, and let the name of the Company be a monument of pride, instead of reproach, as it now stands.

JUSTICE.

The Charleston Mercury.

8 April 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY FOURTH DAY.

Fourteen shots were fired at Fort Sumter, during Wednesday night, all of which, with three exceptions, exploded in the fort.

On Thursday Battery Haskell opened on the enemy at work on the Swamp Angel Battery. The Yankees replied, the firing being kept up on both sides for about an hour.

The enemy are still busy hauling sand and ammunition to Gregg and Wagner.

Another monitor made her appearance off the bar yesterday morning, making, in all, five now off this port.

NO PAPER TO-MORROW.—As work will be suspended in our establishment to-day, in compliance with the President's Proclamation, no paper will be issued from this office to-morrow.

The Charleston Mercury.

8 April 1864, 2

Our Foreign Policy.

When the war broke out, THE CHARLESTON MERCURY advocated two measures of policy, as essential to secure to the Confederate States, the consideration or recognition of European nations—1st. A prohibition of our citizens from exporting Cotton, Tobacco, Naval Stores, etc.; and 2d. The offer to Foreign Nations, by treaties, on advantageous terms, of commerce and navigation. By keeping our cotton, etc. at home, excepting so far as the necessities of the Confederate Government required its exportation, we would intensify the embarrassment and distress the want of our cotton must produce among their manufacturing interests. By a treaty, giving to Foreign nations the opportunity of carrying our cotton and other agricultural productions to Europe, (the grand source of the navigation of the United States) we would secure the power of their navigation interests; and by a guarantee to lay low duties on their manufactured productions, we would secure the favor of their commercial as well as manufacturing interests. We would thus be able to present the most powerful inducements for our recognition and friendship, to three of the great interests which predominate amongst every civilized People—the manufacturing, navigation and Commercial interests.

This policy was so plain that we confess we were astonished when we discovered that our Government then at Montgomery was opposed to it in all its parts. It would give to our Commissioners no power to make treaties with foreign nations, stipulating any advantages, or producing any peculiar interest in them, to seek our friendship or to recognize our independence. It opposed all restrictions on the exportation of cotton, etc., by our citizens. Of course, as every sensible man might have inferred, our Commissioners failed in their mission. The surprising part of their mission, was that they were sent at all.

Suppose that at this time, our Commissioners had proposed to the British Government the untaxed privilege of carrying our agricultural productions in their vessels directly to Great Britain, and a low duty, on our part, of 15 per cent. ad valorem for twenty years on the importation of her manufactured products, might not this, with the pressure the want of our cotton produced, have secured our recognition? When such terms were made known to the members of Parliament, the majority of whom, it is admitted on all hands, are in strong sympathy with us, could the present ministry have rejected them and hold their places? With such advantages, securing Great Britain against a reconstruction of the Union of the United States, might she not have deemed them well worth her risking a war with the United States, rather than to lose them? At all events, this policy constituted the only chance of gaining the recognition of Foreign nations.

At last, when too late for any high purpose, we find that the Confederate Government has adopted a part of this policy—a prohibition of the export of cotton by our citizens. The effect of this prohibition on foreign nations is, that they have passed through the suffering which would have been produced by our cotton produced. They have no other substitutes. Rivals and competitors in the production of cotton have been created. We now, at this late day, discover that by allowing the free exportation of cotton, we have not only cast away a mighty power over Foreign nations, but we have fostered and produced vast internal evils. "What is statesmanship," says the Great French Cynic, "but the wisdom of deceit and the folly of Charlatans?"

The Charleston Courier.

11 April 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SEVENTH DAY.

There has been but very little firing since our last report. A few scattering shots have been exchanged between our batteries on James' Island and the enemy's batteries at Cummings' Point, and the "Swamp Angel." Four shots were fired at Fort Sumter and two at Moultrie from Battery Gregg on Saturday. The enemy's troops appeared to be unusually busy Saturday, as if preparing for some active movements. Nothing further had transpired, however, up to the close of our report Sunday evening. There were still five monitors inside the bar last night. The rest of the fleet remained about the same. The Ironsides fired a few shots Saturday, but one of the monitors was practising.

The Charleston Mercury.

11 April 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY SEVENTH DAY.

The enemy, since our last report, have exhibited some activity in the movements of their troops on Morris and Folly Islands. It was reported on Saturday that they had made some demonstration on Battery Haskell. Everything, however, remained quiet up to Sunday evening.

The fleet remains the same as at the time of our last report. The five monitors are still inside the bar.

Some little firing took place between the batteries on Saturday, lasting about half an hour. Four shots were fired.

THE WAYSIDE HOME, we regret to learn, is now unable to supply its guests, the soldiers, with meat oftener than once a day. This is owing to the impossibility of securing adequate supplies of beef from the country. Cannot our planters take steps at once to remedy this want?

GEN. W. S. WALKER, so long and favorably known as the commander of the 3d Military District of South Carolina, is, we hear, likely to be sent to a more active field of duty.

PLANT CORN, POTATOES AND OTHER EDIBLES.—The great need of the Confederacy this year will be food. In the hope that Providence will smile upon our cause by sending a favorable season, every man should plant early, and to the utmost extent of his ability, every variety of grain and vegetable for food for man and beast. And, after the crops are made, it is to be hoped that they will not be hoarded. That which God gives, let not man withhold.

The Charleston Courier.

12 April 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-EIGHTH DAY.

The enemy again opened on the city between six and seven o'clock Monday morning. Fourteen shells were thrown up to ten o'clock, at which time the firing ceased. There was no other change of importance.

The fleet remained about the same.

12 April 1864, 1

The Importing and Exporting Company of South Carolina.

Messrs Editors—As distasteful to me as is a controversy of this nature, it possesses one redeeming feature. An opportunity is afforded for defining the policy of the Importing and Exporting Company of South Carolina, so generally misunderstood.

Before doing so, however, let me assure "Justice" that I am alone responsible for the course pursued in relation to the five dollar notes.

The official announcement of the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury that they would be exchangeable for the new issues only at the discount of 33 1/2 per cent. was unknown to me until the day preceding that on which the Company's sales were resumed. My construction of the Act was in accordance with his decision, but the opposite opinion was also entertained. Simultaneously it was promulgated that at the Convention of the Banks of this State, held at Columbia, a recommendation had been adopted adverse to their being received on deposit. The decision of the Banks of Richmond to receive them on special deposit only, indicated that even at the seat of Government they were not viewed as bankable funds. In the absence from the city of three of the four Directors of the Board, I was compelled to decide for the Company, and in view of the fact that it had already funded to the full extent of its wants; that it would have no means of disposing of these notes in settlements with others, and of the strong probability that the Banks would finally settle down upon the policy in relation to them, indicated in various modes, and refuse to receive them on deposit, thus making them to the Company a taxed currency, I instructed the retail agents to receive them on a par with the notes of larger denominations, and to make special deposits of the whole. These instructions, I am informed, have been strictly adhered to. They were issued as a financial, not a mercenary measure.

While my views in that respect are unchanged, they will be practically modified by instructing the agents of the Company in conformity with the action of the Banks in Charleston, to receive these notes in moderate sums at par, reserving the final disposition of the whole subject for the action of the Board as soon as its absent members return.

I regret that "Justice's" misconception as to the motives which prompted the course in relation to the currency, should have led him to conclusions so entirely at variance with facts. He charges the Company with a departure from its once commendable course, and with the adoption of another which is a reproach to it.

Let us see how facts will bear him out. The belief that sales at auction were operating injuriously, tending to inflate prices by keeping importations out of the hands of consumers and confining them almost exclusively to speculators who purchased at one sale only with the view of reselling at a profit another, induced the Board of Directors to adopt the retail system at a considerable increase of expense, and at prices approxi-

ating so nearly to wholesale, as those on account of wholesale.

The agents were inaugurated by the Board, and endorsed by the stockholders at their annual meeting on the 15th January last, in the following resolution, offered by a gentleman largely interested in the Company, and unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the course lately adopted by the agents in placing their importations for sale at retail, by which persons of moderate means are enabled to make purchases at wholesale prices, meets with the hearty concurrence and approval of the stockholders."

of the stockholders, and that the system is the agents to adopt, and to keep it down expedient to prevent their lands being frustrated by unscrupulous speculators and extortioners."

"A retail business, then, with all its concomitant pecuniary and other disadvantages, is retained in the system recognized by the Company in what respects it has departed from I will 'Justice' point out. His censor says it those instances in which the prices established for the Company's importations at retail have been higher than those obtained about the same period at wholesale.

To what extent the action of the Company has curtailed the evils which grew out of the previous system, it is impossible to say. The cargo at auction to which we allude is that of a cargo imported by the Company and sent to Richmond (where a large amount of the stock is held) with the design of retailing there. A reduced force of officers in the house to which it was consigned, rendered the desired course impracticable, and it was disposed of at publication on the 10th ult. The account sales have not been received, but the following statement of prices for some leading articles has been reported by the Company, who state that the whole cargo brought corresponding rates. For the sake of comparison I place in a parallel column the prices obtained by the Company in Charleston, on the same day, at retail:

Richmond Wholesale Prices	Charleston Retail Prices
Ham and Prims \$4 57 1/2 pr. yd.	
Partially damaged do. \$4 pr. yd.	
Uninjured do. \$9 21/2 @ \$9.50	\$6 per yard
Sealed Flourings \$7 57 @ \$9.25	\$6.10
Cuba Sugar \$15 per lb.	\$4 per lb.
Ale in plate \$8.96 per bottle	\$5 per bottle
Sheet Tin \$8.66 per box	\$4.0 per box
Bricks \$6 @ \$32 per & a m.	\$4 per dozen
Cast Holes \$ 25 each	\$50 each

If the Company is amenable to the charge of cupidly made by "Justice," it certainly evinces a very unusual mode of indulging in that vice, when it adheres to the retail system.

"Justice" avows that the terms of the advertisement put forth by the agents were not adhered to, and instances "brandy" upon which no deduction in price was made. I did not read the advertisement with a critical eye, but in my response to "Justice's" interrogatories, admitted one exception—it was brandy—and I will now state why it was made. It is an article the importation of which is, under a recent regulation of Government, prohibited except under peculiar circumstances. For medicinal purposes, the agents were requested to furnish it at a reduced price, or gratuitously if the applicant was unable to purchase. For other purposes they were to make no deduction, as it was then not above its value at wholesale—the standard established by

the Company. "Sugar as well as other articles," "Justice" believes were "in the same category with brandy." He is mistaken.

The advance in prices far beyond the depreciation of the currency, established, in the opinion of "Justice," the charge of extortion on the part of the Company. Surely he is not ignorant of the fact that, at the last session of Congress it was enacted that import duties, which prior to that date were payable in currency, should thenceforth be paid in coin or sterling exchange, thus transferring the charge upon importations to the proportion which may exist between currency and coin or sterling exchange. To illustrate the effect of this legislation, (wisely demanded I believe) upon a cargo, such as it is present offered by the Company in Charleston. Formerly the duty would have amounted to about eight thousand dollars in currency. The Company purchased gold to comply with the recent enactment, and paid twenty-five dollars in currency for one dollar in gold, say two hundred thousand dollars, thus involving the necessity of advancing its price to consumers to the extent of one hundred and ninety-two thousand dollars. The bottle of brandy cited, is a case in point. In addition to the fact that the first importation was reported inferior in quality to the second, it paid a duty of 20 per cent. (in currency) upon its sterling cost and charges. Upon the second, the Company paid, when reduced to currency, five hundred per cent.

Though since the adoption of the retail system, the Company has never received a dollar's profit upon the importation of cotton cards, the variation in the prices demanded for them may have excited unfavorable comments. I will, therefore, state that to the indigent they have been furnished gratuitously; and to such as were able to purchase, sold at from ten dollars in the old currency to twenty-five dollars in the new issue, according to the ability of the purchaser to pay for them.

The last importation (five thousand pair) were offered to the State for distribution among the families of soldiers at twenty dollars (old currency) per pair—and a large number have been so disposed of at much lower prices and gratuitously. As the last auction sale establishes sixty-five dollars as the market value of this article at wholesale, the sales of the Company at the prices named is a palpable violation of the rule prescribed in the resolution of the stockholders. The Board do not fear the consequences.

Among the well informed, the patriotic efforts of the Company are known and appreciated. In Richmond they have been "weighed and not found wanting." Written evidences of this from high official sources are to be found among the archives of the Company as late as the 1st inst. When this bloody struggle shall be over, when peace again shall dawn upon our land, these evidences of its efforts to sustain the country's cause will be reverted to with gratification and honest pride.

Messrs Editors, I design to cease this controversy here. With that end in view, I have studiously avoided every expression which might irritate, and have drawn my pen through every line calculated to provoke a rejoinder. Gladly would I have avoided even this tax upon your columns and the patience of your readers. WM. C. BEE, President Importing and Exporting Company of South Carolina.

Charleston, April 11th, 1864.

The Charleston Mercury.

12 April 1864, 2

SINGLE MATTERS--TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-EIGHTH DAY.

There has been no change of importance.—Fourteen shells were fired at the city Monday morning. The fleet remains about the same.

WE REPORT to announce the death of the Hon. R. F. W. ALSTON, Ex Governor of South Carolina. He died on Thursday last, at his plantation on Pee Dee. In another issue, we shall allude more fully to his life and services.

Commander WILLIAM L. MAURY, of the Confederate cruiser *Georgia*, arrived in Richmond last week. He has returned to the country for a brief visit to his family.

FROM FLORIDA--ANOTHER YANKEE STEAMER BLOWN UP.—We take the following extracts from letters received at the Savannah News Office, dated

RIVOUCAC, NEAR CEDAR CREEK, E. F., April 4

On Saturday, the enemy, both cavalry and infantry, advanced on our line of pickets, and after a brisk skirmish retired. What loss they sustained, (if any) cannot be ascertained. Some must have been hurt, as they approached to within one hundred and fifty yards of our men, and a quantity of blood was seen on the ground.

CAMP FINEGAN, April 4

Last Monday night our company was on picket duty within the enemy's lines. It was expected that the enemy would advance and drive in our pickets. It rained all night, and when morning broke we were drenched with rain, and returned to our horses, about one mile distant. As soon as we had built a good fire to dry our clothes, a courier came in and reported that the Yankees were across Cedar Creek. We were soon mounted and ready to make the attack, and before we could get in line of battle the Yankees retired. Last week three Yankee deserters came into our lines, who report that the reason why so many of the enemy are deserting, is in consequence of the Yankees placing negro officers over the white troops, and making them drill too much in the hot sun.

Yesterday afternoon the Yankees attacked our pickets. They were about 1500 strong, and after a skirmish of about two hours, the enemy retired. We lost one horse and several men slightly wounded. The enemy's loss is not known. It is supposed that they made this attack in order to find out our strength, before they made a general attack. A negro, who belongs to a lady in Jacksonville, deserted from the enemy a few days since, and came into our lines. He reports that he heard the officers of his command say that it was the intention of the Yankees to make a simultaneous attack on our forces at all points during the latter part of April.

A torpedo was placed a few days since in the St. John's river, and yesterday a Yankee steamer, loaded with arms and ammunition for two regiments, while passing up, ran upon it, when it exploded. It blew the steamer to fragments, and nearly all on board perished. The wreck of the steamer now lies on the bank of the St. Johns, and the bodies of her dead are daily washed ashore.

13 April 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIRST DAY.

The enemy fired seven shells at the city Tuesday morning. There was no other change of importance.

The fleet remains unchanged.

From Dalton.

ARREST OF A YANKEE FEMALE—AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

DALTON, April 12—Miss MARY E. WALKER, Assistant Surgeon to the 52d Ohio, was captured by our pickets and brought in yesterday. She is quite sprightly, converses fluently, and says she only wished to deliver some letters to our pickets and had no idea of being arrested.

It is reported on good authority that ORIERSON attacked Fort Summerville on the 8th instant, and was handsomely repulsed.

General HOWARD relieves GRANGER in command of the fourth army corps. SCHLEFIELD takes command of the 23d

The Charleston Mercury.

13 April 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY NINTH DAY.

We have very little to report this morning. A few shells were thrown at the city on Monday morning.

The Savannah *News* of Monday contains the following paragraph, for the correctness of which we do not vouch: "We learn that General GILMER has been ordered to Virginia, and that General BEAUREGARD will make Savannah his headquarters. The General and his staff will arrive in this city on Thursday, and rooms are being prepared at the Pulaski House for their accommodation."

THE ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT of the Citadel Academy will be held at the Citadel Square Church to-day, the exercises commencing at ten o'clock.

THE CONCERT of Mr. and the Misses SLOMAN was, as usual with these celebrated performers, well attended last evening.

PERSONAL.—WILLIAM MICKLER, for two years past attached to General HAMPTON'S corps as a scout, and who was promoted from the ranks to be "1st Lieutenant of Cavalry," was in the city on a brief visit to his General a few days ago. The Lieutenant is still on crutches, but his broken leg is mending rapidly, and he hopes to follow his brave leader at an early day, to new fields of duty and with an increased command.

IMPORTANT TO CONSCRIPTS.—The recent order from the Bureau of Conscription, known as "Circular No. 13" has been revoked by another issued on the 5th. That order requires commandants of conscripts, under the act of the last Congress, to retain out of the reserve classes a sufficient number to compose their camp guards and supporting force, and to proceed at once to organize into companies persons of the reserve classes already enrolled.

Proper rendezvous will be selected, and all persons of the reserve class are ordered to report at such rendezvous on the 16th of April, to be organized into companies, and to elect company officers. Those who fail to report at the rendezvous on the day appointed will be enrolled and assigned to duty at the discretion of the commandant.

14 April 1864, 1

Loss of the Confederate Steamer Juno.

From the arrival at a Confederate port, we regret to learn of the total loss of the Confederate Steamer Juno, PHILIP PORCHER, C. S. N. Lieutenant commanding, with all her officers and crew, about 27 in number, excepting the Pilot, W. J. BURKE, and Assistant Engineer, J. H. DENT. The Juno ran the blockade of this harbor about five weeks ago with a cargo of about two hundred bales of cotton on Government account. On the night of her departure a very heavy blow sprang up which afterwards increased to a gale, and on the second day out, when about one hundred miles from this port, the vessel encountering a heavy sea, suddenly parted amidships. The vessel being of iron the bow sunk instantly, and in a few minutes afterwards the stern also disappeared, leaving nothing but the spars and small fragments of the upper deck afloat. The survivors, DENT and BURKE, were discovered on the evening of the third day a little before dark floating on a spar, by Captain HABENICHT, of the Schooner Pease. The unfortunate men had been in the water over sixteen hours, and were almost ready to give up from exhaustion.

Captain HABENICHT's attention was directed to them by a bale of cotton observed floating along as he supposed from a wreck, and which fortunately induced him to alter the course of his vessel in hopes of being able to render assistance. Upon his coming up with them, the wind still blowing a gale, Captain H. found it impossible to lower his small boats, but hove to and let his vessel drift alongside, when the men were with some difficulty rescued from their perilous position and taken to Nassau, where they arrived on the 2d ult.

The commander of the Juno, Lieut. PORCHER, was the son of our esteemed fellow citizen, Mr. P. J. PORCHER. He fought with undaunted bravery in the battle with the Yankee fleet before New Orleans. His loss will be severely felt and lamented by his numerous friends, who deeply sympathize with his relatives in this sad affliction.

The other officers of the Juno were Lieut. THOS. W. BENTHALL, Lieut. W. H. ODENRIMER, CHAS. D. TUCKER, Master; Engineer CLARK, Assistant Engineer JOHNSTON, Second Assistant Engineer J. H. DENT, and W. J. BURKE, Pilot.

Two Hundred and Eighty Second Day.

A salute of thirteen guns was fired by Fort Sumter at 10 M. Wednesday, in honor of the third anniversary of the first Confederate victory in the surrender of that Fortress by Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON.

Salutes were also fired from Fort Moultrie and Battery Bob, and the batteries on James Island. About twenty shells were fired at the city.

Mr. J. P. HUGHES, of the Signal Corps, on service at Sumter, was instantly killed about half-past eleven A. M., Wednesday, by a Parrott shell fired from Battery Gregg.

A large river steamer came inside the bar and took position alongside the other vessels of the fleet.

The Wabash returned to this harbor and took her usual position as a blockader.

The Charleston Mercury.

14 April 1864, 1

GENERAL LOWELL AND THE FALL OF NEW ORLEANS.

[From the South Carolina, April 2.]

In the Richmond Enquirer of the 24th and 26th March appear two long and carefully prepared articles, the chief aim of which are to defend the people of New Orleans from the charge, which it is asserted was made by Gen. Lovell, that the abandonment of their city was made at the urgent solicitation both of citizens and authorities, and to attack that officer for pursuing the course which he is alleged to have done in misrepresenting to the public the real cause for the evacuation. It is not our purpose to participate in this controversy, but since the subject has been thus recalled to public attention, we lay before our readers some hitherto unpublished facts embraced in the "correspondence between the War Department and Gen. Lovell, relating to the defence of New Orleans," from which each reader will form his own conclusions. It appears from this correspondence that Gen. Lovell assumed command of the defences of New Orleans late in October, 1861. The city at that time had been "drained of army, ammunition, medical stores, clothing and supplies, which had been sent to other points," and the defences were in a thoroughly incomplete condition. The troops raised in Louisiana had been practically sent to Virginia and Pensacola, and those that remained were scarcely inadequate to the end desired, and required organization.

Several vessels were in course of construction by the Navy Department, but according to the express orders of the President, "the fleet in the port of New Orleans and vicinity formed no part of the command of Gen. Lovell." The first step taken by that officer was to secure ammunition, of which there was less than twenty pounds per gun; the second was to complete the "raft between Forts Jackson and St. Philip, so as to make a complete obstruction under the fire of those works." On the 8th November, Gen. Lovell wrote to the Department that he had increased the armament of Forts Pike and Macomb, and thought he would be able to make a complete obstruction of the raft, so that if the enemy's ships should be stopped, they would be hammered to pieces. This obstruction was calculated to delay a "fleet under the close fire of more than five hundred heavy guns." Measures were also taken to obstruct the passage at Forts Pike and Macomb and the river above the city, the commanding General "feeling satisfied that ships under steam can pass forts in a rapid channel."

As early as November 19, 1861, General Pillow telegraphed General Lovell to send him 5000 troops to Columbus. This he declined to do, as he "had no more than was necessary for the defence of New Orleans and its approaches."

On the 6th December, a statement was made to the War Department of the existing condition of affairs, in which it was shown that the city was defended by two lines of works, for which he had 5000 men, besides the militia of the city. Two powder mills were in running order, and the announcement was made that with a "sufficiency of this material, he should consider himself in a position to hold New Orleans for an indefinite length of time." The city was then strong enough to withstand any attack likely to be made, and General Lovell stated that the enemy, who were at that time landing troops at Ship Island in large numbers, "could not take New Orleans by a land attack with any force they could bring to bear."

In the beginning of January, the attention of the Department was directed to the necessity of giving to the Commanding General the control of at least so much of the Navy Department as would enable him, by means of light draught armed vessels, to protect the navigable streams along the coast, adding that "the blame of want of protection will rest upon me in any event, and I should, therefore, have some power to say what should be done." No answer to this request appears.

The Secretary of War, about this time, furnished Gen. Lovell with the plan and details of the river defence fleet, under Montgomery, for "service in the upper Mississippi," which was to be prepared at New Orleans, by Captains Montgomery and Townsend, and the General was directed "merely to exercise such general supervision as to check any profligate expenditure."

On the 13th January, General L. writes that "considering New Orleans to be in condition to resist an attack, I am turning my attention to the coast of Mississippi." The obstructions in the river at this time were complete, and the forts well manned.

On the 5th of February, the Secretary of War wrote as follows: "The President desires that as soon as possible, on receipt of this letter, you dispatch 5,000 men to Columbus to reinforce that point, sorely threatened by largely superior forces. New Orleans is to be defended from above, by defeating the enemy at Columbus." In Gen. L.'s reply he says:

"I regret the necessity of sending away my only force at this particular juncture, and feel sure that it will create a great panic here; but will do my best to restore confi-

dence by a show of strength."

On 27th February, Gen. L. notifies the Secretary of War that he had sent:

"Eight regiments and two batteries from his department, besides five hundred shot guns," and that "people are beginning to complain that I had stripped the department completely; but I have called upon Governor Moore for 10,000 volunteers and militia for state service. Raw troops with double barreled shot guns are amply sufficient to hold our entrenchments against such troops as the enemy can send to attack them."

In the same letter he adverted to the fact that he had "furnished Generals Johnson and Polk large supplies." In his letter of March 6th he states:

"This Department is being completely drained of every thing. We have filled requisitions for arms, men and munitions, until *Novo Orleanis* is almost defenceless. In return we get nothing. Mobile and Pensacola, even Galveston, are defended by 10 inch columbiads, while this city has nothing above an 8 inch, and but few of them. The fortified line about the city is complete, but I have taken ten of the guns for the navy, and sixteen for the vessels that we are fitting up for the river expedition. My reliance to defend these lines will be, with militia with double barreled guns and 32 pound carronades. If now you take the powder from me, we shall be in no condition to resist. The only thing to provide is a sufficiency of powder to enable us to resist a prolonged attack of ships and mortar boats upon two points, Forts Pike and Macomb, and Forts Jackson and St. Philip. If the forts are passed, we still have a land defence to make; if the last, a fleet can proceed at once to the city." In the same letter General Lovell adds: "The Calouso (an enemy's vessel) runs up the river below the forts, and we have nothing to keep her back. I hope the Secretary of the Navy will order at least one vessel here, to prevent the enemy from making reconnoissances under our very guns."

On the 5th, he again writes, after enumerating the troops sent away:

"You will thus perceive that this Department has been completely stripped of every regular body of troops — Persons are found here who assert that I am sending away all troops so that the city may fall an easy prey to the enemy. All requisitions for ammunition have been filled, until I have none left, except what is in the hands of troops. Neither have I funds placed at my disposal to create supplies in place of those sent off. If the enemy intends an attack here, he will make it soon, and I have no further calls will be made until we are placed in a defensible condition."

On the 10th of March General Lovell announces the fact of the destruction of the principal means on which he had relied to prevent the passage of the enemy's fleet up the river. He says:

"Since the river expedition (Montgomery's) was set on foot, circumstances have so materially changed as to require, in my judgement, at least, a temporary change in the programme. The evacuation of Columbus puts an end to any attack on the enemy's fleet at Cairo. Still I should have sent the whole number (14) up as soon as they were ready, notwithstanding the Secretary of the Navy had ordered every gun about up the river, and had not the heavy drift and current broken up, in a great measure, the river obstructions at Fort Jackson. Under these circumstances, with the enemy's fleet collecting, and beginning to enter the mouths of the river with batteries, and having an open passage to New Orleans, if the batteries below are passed, I have written to General Polk that I could put no guns on the boats of the expedition, and that until I could replace some obstructions in the river I should feel compelled to keep here six of the steamers. The fleet threatening us below is much more formidable than that above, and I object strongly to sending every armed vessel away from New Orleans at this time. This city has been already too much weakened by the detachments of all kinds. Loud complaints are made on all hands; and until we are placed in security below, I do not think it advisable to draw anything further from this point, except the eight ships strengthened and prepared for their guns, which can be furnished above, as well as here."

On the 22d of March, the Secretary of War writes: "In view of the great extent to which you have been weakened by sending all up the river, you are right in retaining some of the steamboat fleet below. I hope, however, that the iron-clad boats (Mississippi and Louisiana) will soon be under way, and relieve you from all fear of a river attack."

On the 7th March, Gen. Lovell had telegraphed to the Secretary of War: "In case of the evacuation of points now fortified, please order 10 inch guns and mortars here." And on the 22d of March again: "Please order Gen. Jones, at Mobile, to send me some 10 inch columbiads and sea coast mortars promptly," which telegram was repeated in substance on the 29th of March. On the same day the Secretary replies: "What guns do you mean—guns in batteries or guns on their way to you?" Gen. L. answers: "A part of the 10 inch columbiads and sea coast mortars which were at Pensacola. New Orleans has only one of the former and none of the latter." In a

letter of the 22d of March, from Gen. L., we find the following:

"The people of New Orleans thought it strange that all the vessels of the navy should be sent up the river, and were displeas'd to find fault with sending, in addition, fourteen steamers, leaving this city without a single vessel for protection against the enemy, who is collecting heavy fleets near the mouth of the river. Within the past few days they have had thirteen ships near the mouth, and have succeeded in towing inside several large steamers, which, in my opinion, only await the arrival of the mortar fleet to attempt to come up the river to New Orleans, and operate as a diversion for the column descending from Cairo."

On the 11th of April we find the following telegram from General L. to the Secretary of War:

"With forty vessels in the river, please protest, in my name, against sending the Louisiana up the river. If she must go, let her leave her two 7 inch rifles, now at Fort Jackson. She has one on board, besides other heavy guns—all the cash up in the upper river to advantage. We have not now as many guns of heavy calibre as at Mobile."

To this the Secretary replied: "Louisiana was ordered up the river to meet three iron clad boats which have succeeded in passing Island 10, and her presence there is deemed very important to the defence of New Orleans. The guns were intended expressly for her, and the Secretary of the Navy is unwilling to give them up."

The last letter from which we shall quote is from Gen. Lovell, dated April 15, in which, after referring to the expense of getting up the river defence fleet, he says:

"I very much fear, too, that their power of execution will prove much less than has been anticipated. In short, unless some competent person of education, system and brains is put over each division of this fleet, it will, in my judgment, prove an utter failure. There is little or no discipline or subordination; too much 'steamboat' and too little of the man of war to be very effective. I trust that the results to be derived from this fleet will compensate for the outlay, but unless some good head is put in charge of it, I fear such will not be the case."

In same letter, he says:

"Telegraphed General Beauregard some time since about fortifying at Vicksburg, although we have no guns to put up there; but in case we fall back from the Corinth and Memphis line, we might make a fair stand on a line running from Vicksburg through Jackson and Meridian. I have no officers of Engineers to send there, but think the subject of importance. The enemy has forty vessels just below Fort Jackson, and has been firing occasionally for two days past. I think they will locate their mortar ships, shell the forts for several days or weeks, and then try to dash by with their steamers. They have four ships of the class of the Hartford and twelve or fifteen gunboats, besides twenty one mortar schooners. If we can manage to obstruct the river so as to retain them thirty minutes under our fire, I think we can cripple the fleet."

In concluding this article, we may embody its salient points in a single sentence: The Government deprived New Orleans of nearly all its available organized means of defence, under the mistaken notion that the main attack upon that city was to come from above. Nature destroyed the obstructions in the lower river, and the enemy's fleet passed the forts, and, in the words of Gen. Lovell, had "an open passage to the city."

We have not had access to other official records, except the verdict of the Court of Inquiry, which, together with these letters, in our opinion, fully exonerate Gen. Lovell from all the charges which malice may have originated in reference to the defence of New Orleans. From the opinion of that court we extract the two following paragraphs:

"Under the existing circumstances, the passage of the forts by the enemy's fleet could not have been prevented by General Lovell, with any means under his control; and the forts being passed, the fall of New Orleans was inevitable, and its evacuation a military necessity."

General Lovell displayed great energy and untiring industry in performing his duties. His conduct was marked by all the coolness and self-possession due to the circumstances and his position; and he evinces a high capacity for command and the clearest foresight in many of his measures for the defence of New Orleans."

It is a fact worthy of record that, notwithstanding the array of evidence in his favor, notwithstanding his ability at the outset to clear himself from the unjust imputations upon his conduct, General Lovell has, for two years, kept these documents from the public eye, borne patiently with the contumely to which ignorance has given rise and in his own person received the blame which properly belongs elsewhere. Justice may be tardy, but it is certain, and we feel assured that a people so prompt to condemn on *ex parte* evidence as our people unfortunately are, will be equally prompt in receiving a prejudice that has not had the shadow of a foundation.

14 April 1864, 2

**SIEGE MATTERS—TWO HUNDRED AND
EIGHTIETH DAY.**

Wednesday was the third anniversary of the surrender of Fort Sumter to the Confederate forces, under General BEAUREGARD. At noon the embrasures of the stately old ruin belched forth their defiant salute of thirteen guns. Salutes were also fired from the other batteries of the harbor—Sullivan's Island firing "by battery." During the morning the enemy had opened on Fort Sumter. We regret exceedingly to announce that at 11 o'clock, Private JOSEPH F. HUGER, of the Signal Corps—a gallant youth—who was on duty in Fort Sumter, was struck and killed by a Parrott shell.

The enemy also fired some twenty shots at the city. The large steam frigate *Wabash* and a river steamer have appeared off the harbor and taken position with the blockading fleet.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL.—We have the pleasure of announcing that another fine steamship has entered a Confederate port. We are indebted to Purser JAMES MORTLAND for a batch of interesting foreign papers by this arrival.

THE ALARM OF FIRE about noon yesterday was caused by the discovery of smoke issuing from the basement of the premises at the corner of Church street and South Bay, belonging to the estate of Mr. BROWN, of the firm of PAUL & BROWN. The flames, however, were soon extinguished, but little damage having resulted.

15 April 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-THIRD DAY.

The enemy kept up a brisk fire upon the city Thursday, firing between forty and fifty shells. About one o'clock a Parrott shell entered the roof of ALEXANDER DUNCAN'S work shop, at the foot of Hasell street, struck on the anvil and bursted. Two young men and a negro boy were standing by the anvil at the time of the explosion. The two white men escaped uninjured. The negro boy, named Aeron, belonging to Mrs. HEATH, was struck on the shoulder and the left arm broken. He also received several severe bruises in the head. It is believed that amputation of the arm will be necessary.

Between thirty and forty shells have been fired at Fort Sumter since our last, most of which struck, but did no damage.

The enemy were again busy at the "Swamp Angel" Thursday. There was no change in the fleet.

There has been, if reports are half true, a brisk business, relatively, on the race course, in mill races and smaller controversies between gentlemen who have more leisure and money and fast horse flesh than they can otherwise use. Of course the enrolling and impressing officers never go to such places, as their presence might disturb sport and the progress of Equine education designed no doubt to improve our cavalry service.

15 April 1864, 2

SPANISH CONSULATE FOR THE STATES
OF NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEOR-
GIA.—The present condition of my health not allow-
ing me to attend to my official duties, Mr. B. RIOLS
will act in my stead for the present.

Official communications will be addressed to the
"Spanish Consul, Charleston," private letters to M.
R. DE MONCADA, Charleston. tnf2 April 12

The Charleston Mercury.

15 April 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIRST DAY.

The enemy continues, at intervals, the bombardment of the city. A vigorous fire was kept up Thursday morning, which ceased about two o'clock in the afternoon. Between forty and fifty shells were fired at the city. About one o'clock a negro boy, named Aaron, belonging to Mrs. HEATH, while at work in the blacksmith shop of Mr. A. DUNCAN, foot of Hasell street, was struck by a large piece of shell, which entered through the roof of the building and exploded on the anvil at which the boy was working, breaking the left shoulder bone, and it is believed rendering amputation necessary.

Some thirty five or forty shots were also fired at Fort Sumter, most of which struck, but did no damage. The enemy are still busy at the "Swamp Angel" Battery. There is no change in the fleet.

THE STEAMER JUNO.—The public will be pleased to learn that strong hopes are entertained by the Navy Department that a much larger number than was reported in yesterday's issue of the officers and crew of the ill-fated steamer *Juno*, are likely to have been saved. The *Juno* was provided with two English lifeboats, each capable of supporting fifteen persons, fully provisioned, and furnished with compasses, and there is every reason to hope that glad tidings will yet be heard from these boats. This hope is confirmed by a letter from one of the two known survivors to Flag-Officer TUCKER, at this port, which states that "night came on soon after the accident, and he could give no positive information relative to the boats, except that they were manned and provisioned." The boats were in the track of vessels bound North or South.

The following were the officers of the *Juno*: Captain P. PERCHER, Lieutenants T. W. BENTHALL and W. H. ODENHEIMER, Acting Master C. D. TUCKER (son of the Flag Officer), First Assistant Engineer H. CLARKE, Second Assistant Engineer J. C. JOHNSON, Third Assistant Engineer J. HORN DENT, Pilot W. J. BURKE. The crew numbered twenty-two persons, making thirty souls in all, of whom only Messrs. DENT and BURKE have been heard from.

The Charleston Mercury.

15 April 1864, 2

EXPLOSION.—An explosion took place at the Augusta Arsenal on Wednesday, in a room where rockets are prepared—seriously if not fatally injuring two of the lady employees, and slightly injuring several others.

The Charleston Courier.

16 April 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FOURTH DAY.

There was nothing of importance transpired Friday. No firing took place on either side.

The fleet remained about the same as usual.

Visitors are earnestly requested not to remove papers or magazines or books from our editorial room or desks or shelves without special notice.

16 April 1864, 2

OFFICE OF THE CAPTAIN OF POLICE,
ORPHAN HOUSE, CHARLESTON, S. C., APRIL
16, 1864 — Notice is hereby given that on and after
Tuesday next, 19th inst., all persons found **SELLING**
MEATS in any part of the city, except at the Public
Markets, will be reported by the Police.

April 16

O. B. SIGWALD,
Captain City Police.

The Charleston Mercury.

16 April 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—TWO HUNDRED AND
● EIGHTY SECOND DAY.

Friday was an unusually quiet day. There was no firing on either side, and no change in the fleet.

18 April 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIFTH DAY.

Nothing of very special interest has occurred since last report. A few shots were exchanged between Battery Chaves and the enemy's batteries on Morris' Island. Three shots were fired at the city Saturday, and fifteen Sunday. Three shots were fired at Fort Sumter. The enemy were engaged Saturday either mounting or dismounting a large gun at the "Swamp Angel" battery. A large gunboat was engaged a short time Saturday in shelling John's Island. No change in the fleet is reported.

Serious accident to Gen. N. G. Evans.—A very serious and painful accident happened to General EVANS between nine and ten o'clock Saturday morning. The General and his brother, Captain A. L. EVANS, were in a light buggy, drawn by two horses, riding down Meeting-street, the General holding the reins. They had passed the Courier office, corner of Reid and Meeting, but a little distance, when one of the traces gave way, causing the horses to start off at full speed, jerking and breaking the shaft short off, and bringing down the front of the buggy with a crash to the ground. The General, in his effort to check the frightened animals, was drawn over the dash board, his head striking the paving stones with fearful violence. Several persons from the Courier office who witnessed the accident, ran to the assistance of the General, brought him in and sent immediately for medical assistance. When picked up he was found to be insensible, and bleeding profusely from a frightfully lacerated wound on the right side of the head, and with several severe cuts about the eyes and mouth. The whole frontal bone was laid entirely bare, the skin all being taken off. Drs. LEBBY and OCKER, Army Surgeons, arrived in a few moments and dressed the wound. He was afterwards conveyed to Mr. SCHIRMER's residence, in Aiken Row, when his head was again examined by Dr. BRODIE.

The General, although in a critical condition, somewhat revived towards Saturday evening, and afterwards passed a comparatively easy night. Every attention which kindness and skill can suggest is being paid him, and strong hopes are entertained of his ultimate recovery.

From Mobile.

**CAPTURE OF FORT PILLOW CONFIRMED—
SLAUGHTER OF NEGROES.**

MONDAY, April 16—A special dispatch to the Register from Fort Pillow, April 12th, says: Forrest attacked this place with CHALMERS' division yesterday.

The garrison consisted of three hundred to four hundred negroes. The fort refusing to surrender, it was carried by storm. Forrest led the brigade, and CHALMERS led McCULLOUGH's troops. Both entered the fort, on opposite sides, simultaneously, and indiscriminate slaughter followed. One hundred prisoners were taken, and the balance slain. The fort ran with blood. Many jumped into the river and were drowned, or shot in the water.

One hundred thousand dollars worth of stores were taken and six guns captured. The Confederate loss was seventy-five. Lieut. Col. REID, of the 5th Mississippi, was mortally wounded.

18 April 1864, 1

Robberies—Robberies have become so bold and common in this city that the more expert or professional thieves are reported to be getting ashamed of the business. They are said to express their astonishment at the ease and impunity with which they are let off with their plunder.

On Friday night the Grocery Store of Mr. Cook, corner of King and Mary-streets, was entered from the side or front, both doors being heavily barred and secured. The key had unfortunately for the proprietor been left in the safe and the robbers after taking all the money they could find, amounting to some \$2000 in coin and Confederate bills, turned their attention to the shelves and emptied them of their soap, candles and every portable article within reach.

The same night, several robbers broke into *Bennett's*, a colored shoemaker, on Calhoun street, opposite the Citadel, lit the gas, threw open the doors, and carried off about fifteen hundred dollars worth of shoes and leather.

Another robbery was made in Wall-street. A German, who had gone to bed, hearing a noise and thinking it to be his partner coming, called to him, when the answer of "all right" from a stranger first led him to suspect that all was wrong. Putting his head out of the window, he discovered the fellows making off with his bacon and other groceries.

Another robbery was attempted in Mary-street, the fellows having actually raised the window ready to spring in. The occupant of the house warned them at their peril to move an inch further and he would shoot them, when they run off.

A police officer, who jumped from his horse to render assistance against some of these depre-dators, while engaged talking with the folks inside the building, the rascals had come outside, out the skirts of the saddle, and, taking the rope to which the horse was tied, allowed the animal to leave.

Several more of such cases were reported Saturday.

We learn from an official and trustworthy source that "something burst" under or near a Yankee transport on the St. Johns River, Florida, and not far from the place which the *Maple Leaf* lately met a little accident. It is not yet known whether this vessel was loaded or not—she will never be loaded again.

The Charleston Mercury.

18 April 1864, 2

SEIGE MATTERS—TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY FOURTH DAY.

There has been but little firing since our last report. On Saturday a few shots were exchanged between Batteries Gregg and Cheves. The enemy threw three shells at the city on Saturday, and fifteen Sunday. Three shots were also fired at Fort Sumter. There is no change noticeable in the feet.

GEORGE N. REYNOLDS, well known as one of the most esteemed business men of Charleston, died in Columbia on Friday last.

SHOCKING MURDER.—About one o'clock Saturday morning Mr. EDWARD A. WEST, (a son of CHARLES H. WEST, Esq.) Secretary to Flag Officer TUCKER, was walking with three friends, likewise belonging to the Navy, along Alexander street, when they were violently assailed by a party of soldiers on the opposite side of the street who threw stones and brickbats at them. One of these missiles unfortunately struck Mr. EDWARD WEST in the head, inflicting an injury which caused his death in the course of a few hours. But, at the time neither the deceased nor his friends suspected the fatal character of the blow. He walked home and went to bed; when he was awakened, he was dying of congestion of the brain and expired soon after. His funeral took place yesterday forenoon and was largely attended.

Mr. WEST was a most estimable gentleman, and aged, we believe, about thirty. We are glad to know that vigorous measures have been taken to bring the murderer to justice.

SEVERE ACCIDENT TO GEN. EVANS—During the forenoon of Saturday, Brig. Gen. EVANS and his brother were driving a buggy along Meeting street, near the corner of Reid, when their horse took fright and soon becoming unmanageable, ran off. Gen. EVANS was violently thrown from the buggy and badly hurt, his head having an ugly contused, lacerated wound. The General was immediately taken to the *Courier* office, near by, where the proper attention was promptly bestowed upon his injuries by Drs. HERTZ, LEBBY and OGIEN. At a late hour on Sunday evening the sufferer was doing well.

LAST EVENING, between eight and nine o'clock, a member of Captain WARD'S Artillery, from Marion District, was garroted in Kirkland Lane, and robbed of thirty dollars in specie, and some four hundred dollars in bills.

19 April 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SIXTH DAY.

Five shells were fired at the city on Monday, and fourteen at Fort Sumter. Two additional war vessels joined the blockaders Sunday afternoon. With these exceptions everything was quiet.

We learn that General EVANS was much better Monday, and it was hoped had safely passed the most critical turn for which some anxiety was felt by his physicians.

We accidentally omitted to mention in Monday's paper that Dr. T. E. HERTZ was the first physician in attendance on the General after the accident, and was engaged in relieving him and dressing his wounds at the time of the arrival of the Army Surgeons. Dr. HASSELL, of the General's brigade, was also in attendance.

The Murder of Lieut. Edward A. West.—The adjourned inquest by Coroner WHITING, touching the death of Lieut. EDWARD A. WEST, was concluded at five o'clock, Monday afternoon. We omitted to state in our previous report that a *post mortem* examination of the body revealed a fracture of the temple bone.

The jury after consultation rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death from a wound in the right side of the head, inflicted by a brick in the hands of *John Delany*, as principal; and that SAM'L. HARMON, *John A. Lawson*, KIRK SMITH, *John Ryan*, RICHARD MULLINS, *Ed. S. Rodly*, *John Shultz*, *P. Malany*, *Chas. McGorton*, F. DORNEY, WM. WADE, *Chas. Linder*, *Jos. Eaton*, *Jas. Montague*, *Wm. Collins*, and others unknown to the jury, were accessories.

Those marked in italics have been committed to jail. The evidence showed that there were about fifty in the party.

The Charleston Courier.

19 April 1864, 2

NOTICE!!—O. S. ARSENAL, CHARLES-
TON, S. C., APRIL 2d, 1864.—THIRTY ABLE-
BODIED NEGRO MEN ARE WANTED to replace dis-
charged Conscripts.

Permanent employment will be given. Wages, \$35
per month, and rations.

Apply at once.

April 2

N. R. CHAMBLISS,

Major Commanding.

The Charleston Mercury.

19 April 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY FIFTH DAY.

The dull, cloudy and rainy weather of yesterday was varied by no event of particular interest in this vicinity. The enemy's batteries on Morris Island were comparatively quiet.

JOSEPH PROCTER HUGER.—The defence of Fort Sumter, so obstinate and successful as to extort admiration, even from the assailants of that famous post, has cost the sacrifice of more than one young life of exceeding promise. The gallant youth who is the subject of this notice was only in his 18th year, when he was so rudely cut down. Educated at the State Military Academy, he joyfully participated in the martial duties to which the corps of Cadets were once called. Afterwards he joined the Palmetto Guards, and, after serving awhile in that fine command, was detached for signal duty, which he has ever since performed with characteristic zeal and bravery. The deceased was one of three sons of Mr. DANIEL E. HUGER, who have fallen in their country's cause. His eldest brother was killed at Chickamauga, while serving on the staff of Gen. MANIGAULT. A second brother died from a disease contracted in the same campaign. And the third, who has yielded up his life amidst the proud ruins of Sumter, will not be forgotten while the memory of the defence lingers in the hearts of our people.

THE MURDER OF MR. WEST.—Yesterday Coroner WHITING held an inquest in regard to the circumstances attending the death of Mr. WEST on last Saturday morning. It appeared that a party of soldiers, numbering about fifty, were roaming along America street, and, bled in their intention of gaining an entrance into a house where a dance had been progressing, they were deliberating about storming the house, when the party of naval officers who were in company with Mr. WEST, passed by, and attracted their attention. One of the soldiers proposed to assail the officers, and, though his proposal was not acted upon by his comrades, he himself suited the action to the word, and hurled the brick which proved so fatal. The verdict of the Jury was in accordance with these facts. JOHN DELANY is designated as principal, and the following persons as accessories:

Samuel Harman, John A. Lawson, Kirt Smith, John Ryan, Richard Mullins, Ed. S. Rodley, John Shuttler, Patrick Moloney, Chas. McGorten, Frank Dorsey, Wm. Wade, Chas. Linder, Joseph Eaton, Thos. Montague, Wm. Collins, and others unknown to the Jury.

Of these, thirteen, including the principal, have been arrested, and are now in jail.

20 April 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SEVENTH DAY.

Affairs were again comparatively quiet Tuesday. Three shots were fired at the city and two at Fort Sumter. A large transport came up from the South and joined the fleet in Edisto after landing some troops on Folly Island.

There is no change in the fleet.

Sacrilege.—Some of the gangs of thieves and housebreakers now enjoying the freedom of the city, broke into the Unitarian Church on Archdale-street, Monday, and commenced stripping the altar, pulpit and pews, removing and piling up the plunder ready for removal, under the window, which they had forced open. They had also taken down the magnificent chandelier over the pulpit, and placed it with the other articles. Their entrance was effected by breaking down the iron railing of a back window and then raising the latter by poles.

A policeman who discovered the burglary reported the affair to the Guard House, and a watch was set. The burglars, however, it is thought, received some intimation of it, as they failed to appear. The articles have since all been removed to a place of safety.

20 April 1864, 1

Major General SAMUEL JONES arrived in this city yesterday.

Important from West Tennessee.
CAPTURE OF FORT PILLOW BY CHALMERS
CONFIRMED—TWO REGIMENTS, EIGHT HUN-
DRED NEGROES CAPTURED—TWO YANKEE
TRANSPORTS DESTROYED.

[Special to Mobile Advertiser.]

JACKSON, April 14 —The *Memphis Bulletin* of the 13th inst., received at Senatobia, says :

"There have been no arrivals from above since the *Liberty*, which reached here early last evening. This itself is suggestive of the reliability of the statements made in our morning issue regarding the occupation of Fort Pillow by the enemy."

A courier at Senatobia says :

CHALMERS took the fort, capturing two regiments of infantry, eight hundred negroes and eight pieces of artillery.

Two transports were destroyed; their wrecks floated down to Memphis.

More About Fort Pillow.

[Special to Mobile Tribune.]

JACKSON, April 14 —A man at Senatobia from Memphis, states positively that General FORREST attacked and after a smart little fight, captured Fort Pillow.

He says the passenger boats that started up the river from Memphis on Tuesday morning, returned yesterday, and the passengers said that General FORREST had Fort Pillow, and the gunboats were shelling him yesterday.

Heavy firing was heard at Senatobia yesterday.

20 April 1864, 1

"One Sinners Destroyeth Much Good."

The prevalent reputation of our soldiers is enviable and encouraging, and is what would be wished for in any army fighting not for mere conquest or aggression, but as citizens taking up arms in defence of their homes and altars, and mothers and sisters and wives and daughters. Visit our soldiers at their camps and posts of duty and you will cheerfully admit this assertion. With some exceptions you will generally find at camps or stations under good officers, good order, and decency and respect to private rights and property, and at least an external regard for the plain precepts of law and morality. In many companies, regiments and brigades, you will find all names and branches of the Churches represented by Christian soldiers, adorning their profession and exhibiting the life and power of religious faith even more fully than it is found in the exempt classes at home. It is with regret that we note exceptions and blots on this record, otherwise so noble. Some evil disposed persons abuse the name and character of the soldier, and to the extent of their influence bring reproach on the garb and uniform.

These cases are relatively few, we gladly admit, but they are too many, and they have been indulged too far. They throng and linger about cities and towns, and thus give to observers who do not see the army proper, a most unfavorable impression.

They get furloughs too often, and often overstay their furloughs, and because they can vote, some officers connive at their offences by relaxing or remitting all discipline.

This city has suffered severely from these unworthy representatives of soldiers, and good citizens have extended indulgence to their offences under a supposed necessity, until forbearance has passed the limits of virtue.

A division or corps composed of such officers and men as were found in the 46th Georgia, under the lamented COLQUITT, could be quartered in any city without nuisance or detriment. A company, or even a few soldiers, without discipline or sense of responsibility in officers, can do—and has done—much evil, and punishes those whom they profess to defend, about as much in some respects as the enemy could do if admitted.

Owners or occupants of houses and farms or

plantations near our military lines, have been compelled to state that so far as their private rights and interests were concerned they have suffered at least as much from those charged with their defence as they could have done from hostile occupation.

Houses have been needlessly and recklessly gutted and all moveables and wooden furniture, or utensils, or ornaments, wantonly destroyed. Pianos have been destroyed to get at the wires for cleaning pipes. Officers have looked on and tacitly connived at such outrages.

Officers and privates—a few relatively, it is true, in comparison with others of better department—have abused the privileges and advantages of the Hospitals and the Wayside Home.

At the Wayside Home—a noble enterprise undertaken, at great cost of labor and money, by private citizens to eke out the shortcomings of red tape and the commissariat—a few gross cases of disorder and outrage have occurred. In some cases, guests, after enjoying its accommodations, have stolen the mattress, sheets, &c., which they had used. Some persons persist in removing, or defacing, or destroying the books placed there by benevolent donors for the use of the soldiers detained and awaiting transportation.

It is but a few days since, a blackguard disguised as a Confederate soldier stole from an ancient African cake woman about \$20 worth of cakes, tarts, potatoes, &c. Another laid in wait at a corner, and knocked down a tray of crabs which a negro had for sale—and was afterwards heard boasting of his feat and of his lucky haul of crabs.

It is time for good officers and citizens to assert and enforce the laws against such practices, and to relieve more fully the reputation of our soldiers from the reproach which such must cause. We need not depend on vague, general complaints or on the police, without help or co-operation. Every citizen has the right of appealing to and enforcing the law, and every citizen should deem it his duty to do so. A few well placed examples will check or entirely cure the evil, and a little attention on the part of military officers in vigilance and discipline will prevent the large addition which has been made to the disorderly class of population at large in the city.

The Charleston Mercury.

20 April 1864, 2

**SIEGE MATTERS—TWO HUNDRED AND
EIGHTY SIXTH DAY.**

Three shots were fired at the city yesterday and two at Fort Sumter.

The enemy is still working at the Swamp Angel Battery.

A transport came up from the southward on Tuesday morning, steamed up Folly River and landed a company of Yankees on Folly Island.

The Charleston Courier.

21 April 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY EIGHTH DAY.

Affairs continue comparatively quiet. Four shells were fired at the city Wednesday morning, and eight at Fort Sumter Tuesday night. All the tents have disappeared from Black Island, and it is believed that the troops have been sent to some other department.

The Yankees were engaged during the day hauling ammunition to Battery Gregg, and also at work upon the "Swamp Angel."

The fleet remains about as usual.

The Charleston Mercury.

21 April 1864, 2

**SIEGE MATTERS—TWO HUNDRED AND
EIGHTY-SEVENTH DAY.**

During Tuesday night the enemy fired eight shots at Fort Sumter; and during Wednesday four at the city. The activity of the Yankees on Morris Island is ceaseless, and the work of hauling ammunition and supplies, and otherwise putting their works in good order, goes steadily forward whenever the weather permits.

There has been no special change in the fleet. A few transports have been observed going North, apparently carrying troops, and there is a marked diminution of the Yankee tents upon Black Island.

The Charleston Courier.

22 April 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-NINTH DAY.

The enemy, between eleven and twelve o'clock Wednesday night, opened fire from Battery Gregg on Fort Sumter. Fort Moultrie and our batteries on Sullivan's Island replied; and a warm artillery duel was kept up for about an hour and a half, when the enemy ceased firing.

A transport came in from the South Thursday morning and landed a body of troops on Folly Island, supposed to be a negro regiment sent to relieve the garrison.

The enemy are still at work on the "Swamp Angel." Batteries Cheves and Simkins opened fire on the working parties for a short time, compelling them to keep under cover.

The enemy were also engaged hauling ammunition during the day to the Cummings' Point batteries.

There was no change in the fleet.

In reply to inquiries, we state again and emphatically, that seeds sent to the Courier office are designed for soldiers exclusively, and will not be distributed for others, unless so requested specially by donors.

We need more packages of nearly all preferred vegetables to meet the applications of soldiers. Some friends of the soldiers may be ready to buy seeds for sending to be used in camp gardens, and persons who have seeds known to be good for sale at decent prices, would do well to advertise. Meanwhile, as there is still time for planting, we shall be pleased to distribute for the soldiers all packages offered for that purpose.

There is too much facility offered to the sale of stolen articles in this city, and too much liberty allowed to the persons who go about stealing and plundering. Owners of unoccupied or exposed houses having in or about them any iron, lead, tin, brass, copper or other metallic utensils or fixtures should look to the matter promptly, and remove the articles or sell them for themselves and for the public good. "A word to the wise."

The Charleston Courier.

22 April 1864, 1

Editors Courier—A paragraph, copied from the Northern papers, and now going the rounds of the Confederate Press, contains the impudent and perfidious announcement, "that I have taken my wife, passed the enemy's line and ~~left~~ *left* the Confederacy."

Will you allow me the use of your paper to state that there is not a word of truth in it?

PIERRE SOULE.

The Charleston Mercury.

22 April 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY EIGHTH DAY.

Little occurred yesterday worthy of special notice. The heavy and continued firing, which began a little before midnight on Wednesday, and which gave rise to much speculation in our community, was from the batteries of Sullivan's Island, which were suddenly and simultaneously opened upon the enemy's Morris Island works. Of the damage inflicted, of course nothing definite is known; but, as the enemy brings up a considerable force of troops from Vinegar Hill every night to garrison Gregg and Wagner, it is not improbable that the rapid and unexpected fire may have been attended by good results.

THE WEATHER.—From all sections of the Confederacy we have accounts of the very unseasonable weather for the month of April, and the backwardness of the spring. In Charleston, for the past few mornings, we have had the thermometer down to 41°. An old planting friend, of thirty years experience, informs us that he never knew the moon to fall towards the end of April without similar results. The moon was at its full at eight o'clock last evening, and we may reasonably expect, therefore, a favorable change.

MUTUAL SUPPLY ASSOCIATION.—The list for subscriptions to the "Mutual Supply Association," at our Office, has received the names of several of our most prominent merchants for a liberal amount, with the promise that, should the necessary amount to commence operations be not soon subscribed, they would double or quadruple their original subscriptions; but, as the Association proposes to be a mutual concern, the greater number of subscribers the more general will be the advantages. For this reason it has been proposed that the shares be fifty dollars each. As the matter has now got a fair start, we would suggest that a meeting be called by some of our enterprising men, and the company be at once organized. The list is now open for additional subscriptions at our Office.

CHARLESTON, April 21, 1864.

To the Editor of the Charleston Mercury:

DEAR SIR—A paragraph, copied from the Northern papers, and now going the rounds of the Confederate press, contains the impertinent and perfidious announcement, "that I have taken wife, passed the enemy's line, and left the Confederacy."

Will you allow me the use of your paper to state that there is not a word of truth in it.

Very respectfully,

PIERRE SOULE.

23 April 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

TWO HUNDRED AND NINETIETH DAY.

The enemy opened fire on the city from Battery Gregg about nine o'clock Friday morning, and continued it until one o'clock. Twenty shells were thrown, mostly one hundred pounder shells.

The shots on Big Folly and Black Islands have again increased.

During the afternoon, Sullivan's Island opened on a working party of the enemy at Battery Gregg.

A small party of Yankees are again picketing Battery Island, and have extended their pickets as far as John's Island.

Heavy firing was heard about ten o'clock Friday night, believed to be a renewal of the enemy's fire upon Fort Sumter, and the reply of the James' and Sullivan's Island batteries.

No change in the fleet is reported.

The Charleston Mercury.

23 April 1864, 1

The Late Ex-Governor Allston.

It is mournful to observe, amidst the hurly burly of the war and the rapid succession of great events of which it has been the parent, how quietly the best known men of the State are, one by one, passing from amongst us. Prominent amongst these public losses, is the death of Ex-Governor ALLSTON, which has already been briefly announced in these columns.

The Hon. R. F. W. ALLSTON was born in April, 1801, at Brook Glen Plantation, on Waccamaw. His early education was received in Georgetown from Mr. WALDO. In the summer of 1817, he entered the West Point Military Academy, where, four years later, he graduated with distinction. On leaving West Point, he eschewed the profession of arms, and was soon elected Surveyor General of his native State. In 1833, although warmly opposed, he was elected to the State Senate by the nullification party, of which he was a zealous member. Subsequently he was chosen President of the Senate, succeeding the late Hon. ANGUS PATTERSON. An active secessionist in 1851, he was one of the delegates that represented South Carolina in the Nashville Convention of the following year. In 1856, he was elected Governor of the State.

Governor ALLSTON was eminent as one of our most successful and public spirited planters. Blest with an energetic and practical mind, and in his private relations, kind, frank and hospitable, he served his generation with diligence and ability.

The Charleston Mercury.

23 April 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-NINTH DAY.

For two hours on Friday, at mid day, the Yankees were firing quite briskly on the city, with about the same effect as usual.

Considerable activity is now noticed amongst the enemy's troops and transports in this vicinity. There is reason to believe that a large portion of their troops, recently withdrawn from Florida, are being hastened to the seat of war in Virginia.

We learn from the Yankee papers that "in Fort Putnam, formerly 'Gregg,' on the northernmost extremity of Morris Island, it was determined by General GILMORN to fire shells into Charleston from a thirty pounder gun, at regular intervals of five minutes between each shell, until the gun should become disabled; four thousand six hundred and fifteen missiles were discharged into the city from this piece before it burst."

Under the head of "Rams and Torpedo Boats in Charleston Harbor," a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes:

The rebel rams, which can be plainly discerned on the stocks, on a fair day, from Gregg and our batteries near Cummings' Point, are suffering considerably from our fire, which is directed against them whenever the weather is favorable for practice. Our shells have driven the rebel workmen away so frequently that they cannot be induced to work regularly upon them.

Several of the ship carpenters have been wounded, and the balance are almost panic stricken. The rams, themselves, have been repeatedly hit and badly shattered. In fact, at one time it was found impossible to repair damages as fast as injuries were sustained by them. The rams have been obtained, and our shells strike and explode every time in the immediate neighborhood of the ship yards, or in the yards themselves. The fire had the effect of postponing the launching of the rams, and may effectually prevent it altogether. It will be maintained hereafter.

The rebel Davids have been seen several times lately at night by our picket boats which cruise about Fort Sumter. There are two or three of these Davids, or torpedo boats, of the same character as the one that exploded a torpedo under the bottom of the frigate *New Ironides*, and, with more success, subsequently destroyed the sloop-of-war *Housatonic*. These singular crafts are seen cruising about the inner harbor, above Fort Sumter, either doing picket duty or watching an opportunity to make a raid on blockaders.

The Charleston Courier.

25 April 1864, 1

Stage of Charleston.

TWO HUNDRED AND NINETY-FIRST DAY.

The enemy fired seven shells at the city Saturday and two Sunday.

A small party were at work on Battery Wagner and another party at the "Swamp Angel" during Saturday and part of Sunday.

Another Monitor came up from the South Saturday, and took his position along with the fleet inside the bar; making six Monitors inside the bar. There was no other change in the fleet.

The Charleston Mercury.

25 April 1864, 2

**SIEGE MATTERS—TWO HUNDRED AND
NINETY FIRST DAY.**

The bombardment of the city progresses. The number of shots fired since our last report has been nine—seven on Saturday and two on Sunday. During both days the enemy were busily working at Battery Wagner and the Swamp-Angel Battery.

One more monitor made its appearance on Saturday morning off the harbor, making six of the "Turreted Monsters" now present with the blockading squadron.

The Charleston Courier.

26 April 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

TWO HUNDRED AND NINETY-SECOND DAY.

Everything remained quiet Monday. There was no further shelling of the city. It is believed that a large portion of the enemy's troops have left Morris' and Folly Islands, as negro sentinels only have been observed guarding the lower batteries for the past two or three days.

Battery Haskell fired a few shots at the "Swamp Angel" Monday afternoon.

There was no change in the fleet.

The Charleston Courier.

26 April 1864, 1

Military.—Brigadier General Mercer, long in command of this post, has been ordered to report to General Johnston, at Dalton. He will leave this city on Wednesday next for his new post of duty. Gen. John K. Jackson will hereafter command in this city.

Major General Samuel Jones, who is to succeed Major General Gilmer, was in Charleston a day or two since.—Savannah News, 25th inst.

The Charleston Mercury.

26 April 1864, 2

SIGOR MATTERS--TWO HUNDRED AND NINETY-SECOND DAY.

There has been no further firing on the city since our last report, and nothing has occurred to break the quiet prevailing in the harbor, excepting a few shots fired by Battery Hockill at the "Swamp Angel" Battery. Our lookouts report that the enemy's batteries on Morris Island are now guarded by negro sentinels—an innovation upon the practice heretofore pursued by the Yankees.

The position and number of the fleet are unchanged.

THE LATE CAPTAIN REDMOND—With feelings of personal regret, deepened by the sense of no common loss to our country, we have chronicled the death, during the recent brief but brilliant campaign in Florida, of Captain GEORGE REDMOND, Volunteer Aid de Camp to General W. B. TALLAFERRO. We cannot more tenderly, or conclusively, revert to the claims of this young, cultured and gallant soldier, than in the touching tribute which his General has paid him, in a private letter, alluding to his death and services.

He was an Irishman by birth, the son of an officer in the British army. Some years previous to the war, Captain Redmond purchased a plantation in Maryland, on which he resided; but on the breaking out of hostilities, he came South and joined a company in the 1st Maryland Regiment as private, in which capacity he distinguished himself on several fields. He was subsequently elected a Lieutenant in a company of Guards, Scouts and Cavalry attached to the headquarters of Gen. Ewell, in which he served several months, when he resigned and went North to dispose of his property then liable to confiscation. Having accomplished this object he returned to the Confederate States by way of Nassau, arriving at Charleston in June, 1853.

I first met him at Battery Wagner, a volunteer in the defence of that place, and he exhibited so much energy, spirit and military intelligence, that, at the request of Colonel Yates, I attached him temporarily to my staff. As he was a British subject, and not liable to conscription, I appointed him Volunteer Aid, and he served with me in that relation to the time of his death. On the 1st of March a force, called from my division, having been sent forward for certain purposes, under the command of Colonel Zachary, 27th Georgia Regiment, Captain Redmond, applied to me to be allowed to accompany it, as aid to the commanding officer. This I declined, but the next morning, as the troops were marching out, he importuned me so earnestly that, yielding to my conviction of the real service I knew he would render, I consented. In the action which ensued at Cedar Creek, near Jacksonville, his services were indeed valuable, and the coolness and gallantry which he displayed won for him the admiration of all who witnessed his conduct. Just as the action terminated by perhaps the last ball fired by the retreating army, he was mortally wounded. He survived six days, in all of which time, although suffering severely and sometimes extreme pain, not a cry or groan escaped him; but his face was lit up by a smile, and his lips moved with thanks for the simplest act of kindness done for him by the many friends who nursed him tenderly. His last words were "poor soldier!" alluding to the touching incident of an old Florida woman, whose house he had passed on the march, and who insisted upon giving all she had to eat to her horse to the men, "because her boy had been a poor soldier, and had been buried far from her on one of the battle fields of Maryland." His last thoughts were, doubtless, of his mother, and of her grief when she should hear that her poor soldier boy was buried in the far off land of Florida. His remains rest at Luke City, in a beautiful spot—marked and enclosed—on the margin of a lovely lake.

Captain Redmond was a true hearted and generous gentleman, a brave and gallant soldier. He received no pay for his services, he had no real rank, nor any pecuniary interest in the Confederacy. He yielded up his life, a martyr to the abstract principle which he espoused, and in vindication of the right of an oppressed people to assert its independence.

The Charleston Courier.

27 April 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

TWO HUNDRED AND NINETY-THIRD DAY.

Six shots were fired at the city Tuesday. The firing on the city, which has been kept up at intervals of every half hour, is doubtless for the purpose of keeping up a show of activity. Most of their troops have, no doubt, left for some other department.

The enemy's working parties are still busy at the "Swamp-Angel" Battery.

There was no change in the fleet.

The Charleston Mercury.

27 April 1864, 2

**SIEGE MATTERS — TWO HUNDRED AND
NINETY THIRD DAY.**

Up to five o'clock, Tuesday afternoon, six shells had been fired at the city.

The enemy is still improving the Swamp Angel Battery.

There has been no change in the fleet.

The Charleston Mercury.

27 April 1864, 2

A SPANISH VIEW OF THE WAR.

[From the *Diario de la Marina, of Havana, March 27.*]

Does the Government of President Lincoln, do the thinking men of the Federal States, really believe in the re-establishment of the Union by means of a war which has now lasted three years?

We wish to put this question, but do not at present desire to elucidate it. Perhaps an opportunity to do so may soon present itself. At this present moment, and according to what we have heard from Northern men, utterly opposed to separation, but who, from the importance of their interests, are bound to think of the future, and who are on the best footing in high official circles, neither the Federal Government nor its military chiefs, nor capitalists of fortune and property, believe in the possibility of subduing the South, and much less in the re-establishment of the Union as it was formerly.

Why then carry on the war with so much fury? This question has not yet been put by the press; but privately it has, as well in Washington as in other political circles, for it appears that "it is not convenient to print it in the newspapers, much less discuss it, and above all, answer it." If the people would open their eyes to the object which the Government of Mr. Lincoln proposes to itself, the war would have to stop for want of resources of all kinds.

Why? Because, as everything appears to indicate, and such is said to be the purpose of the Government, the design now, above everything else, is to centralize power by gradually destroying the autonomy of each State, so that finally at length, the federation may disappear and a nation be established instead. The Germans, in proposing the candidacy of Gen. Fremont for the Presidency, have let slip that significant expression. They have been precipitate, to the great disgust of those who have taken so much trouble to keep the secret—a secret which has been for some time past plain enough to the eyes of those who can see a little beyond their noses.

We have not thought out these points which we print; we have taken them partly from private letters written by persons of authority. Others we have gathered in conversation with Americans entirely beyond suspicion in regard to political opinions, and according to whom, all who have anything to loose, cannot do otherwise than coincide with the Government which progresses towards the above mentioned object.

In writing these lines we have only desired to propound an interesting question and repeat that an occasion may soon be presented of elucidating it extensively.

28 April 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

TWO HUNDRED AND NINETY-FOURTH DAY.

We have no change to report. The enemy has kept up a steady fire on the city since Tuesday afternoon. The number of shells thrown up to five o'clock Wednesday afternoon was twenty-two.

Six shots were fired at Fort Sumter Wednesday night, four of which passed over.

The fleet remains unchanged.

Another Church Robbed.—The First Baptist Church, on Church-street, was robbed recently of all the drapery around the pulpit, the gas fixtures, piping, &c., all the carpets, and even the baptismal pump attached to the font.

The depredators had taken down the chandeliers over the pulpit for removal, but were no doubt frightened before they had succeeded in getting off with their booty, as they were left piled in the pulpit.

The Charleston Mercury.

28 April 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—TWO HUNDRED AND NINETY FOURTH DAY.

Beyond the usual slow bombardment of the city, nothing of importance has occurred since our last report. The number of shots fired at the city on Wednesday was twenty two.

WANTED—A "BONNIE BLUE FLAG."—We learn that the brigade of the gallant and popular Gen. STEVENS, of this State, is in need of a battle flag. As blue silk is now exceedingly scarce, we have been requested to ask that some lady who may possess a silk dress of suitable hue, will devote it to the patriotic purpose of supplying the material for the future standard of STEVENS' Brigade. The men of the brigade, we know, could never shrink in the face of danger or death, with such a flag fluttering in their van.

Dresses that are suitable may be sent to M. FREDERICK RICHARDS, of the firm of EDGERTON, RICHARDS & Co., who is ready to pay whatever price may be fixed for the dress selected.

ANOTHER YANKEE STEAMER DESTROYED.—A gentleman just from Florida informs us that a negro who escaped from the Yankees near Gainesville and came within our lines, reports that the Yankee transport *Hunter* was destroyed a few days ago by a torpedo in the St. John's River between Picalata and Jacksonville. He stated also that there were a number of Yankee officers on board, some of whom shared the fate of the vessel.

29 April 1864, 1

Stage of Charleston.

TWO HUNDRED AND NINETY-FIFTH DAY.

The reports from the various posts indicate no change in the situation of affairs. Eight shells were fired at the city Thursday.

The fleet remains unchanged.

Missrs. Editors—The recent records of the thefts, burglaries, arsons, assaults and murders which are being daily and nightly committed in our midst, should satisfy all that the condition of our city has become an alarming one. The dwellings of the rich and poor are being indiscriminately entered and their contents removed, often in broad daylight, to well known junk shops, which have become so numerous of late that one can always be found conveniently near to the scenes of such operations. Nearly every night some of our citizens on their homeward way are violently assaulted, knocked down, gagged or garrotted, and deprived of their watch, money and clothes, and then left by the wayside with or without life, as the case may be.

These things, to our shame be it spoken, are so. The utmost lawlessness and ruffianism stalk unwhipt among us, and it is high time some vigorous steps should be taken to put a stop to them. Our civil and military authorities do not or cannot devise the necessary measures, and the evil rolls on, daily increasing in its enormity. The police of both is manifestly inefficient and ineffectual, and some of the outrages complained of have actually occurred within gunshot of each. Law and order would seem to have departed from our coasts, and our city is fast becoming a hiding place for murderers and thieves. Surely it devolves upon our community to work out some remedy for this. An obvious suggestion is that among the thousands now in our city and not in active service, some organizations of a voluntary nature should be arranged, under the proper authorities, who might act as a day and night patrol and faithfully execute the regulations which may be devised for the protection of the lives and property of our people. We repeat, that something ought to be done. This matter should have the immediate attention of our Mayor, whose hands should be strengthened by the co-operation of our citizens in the formation of strong Ward guards, with the power to enforce good order and arrest any disturbers of the public peace. In the meanwhile it would be well for any party having to pass through our streets after nightfall, to be well prepared against the foot-padism which is now prevalent, and if approached by any suspicious characters with idle questions, not to notice them, and if advanced upon, promptly to use the means at his command, but help he may cause his assailant to bite the dust and make him a warning to his confederates. It is very generally believed some of our largest work shops are fast becoming nothing more than legalized junk shops. The lead, copper and zinc stolen from private residences is melted up and there finds a ready sale. This is the root of the evil.

While it is deemed necessary to relieve Richmond by the removal of some two hundred female clerks who eke out a hard living by signing and clipping paper, could not something be done towards relieving that "second Washington" of the crowd of Generals and Colonels and Majors who are generally found there dancing attendance on the circumlocution office—and also towards preventing the thronging of the Yankee officers captured.

Some of our Generals could safely be trusted with the custody or exchange of prisoners, and to relieve transportation a safe and secluded depot could be established in every department. If a prisoner escapes in and from Richmond he finds friends at hand, and can soon reach the Yankee lines. An escape from any interior depot further South would not be so likely to result in conveying speedy information to the enemy. FOREST, we think, could very safely be trusted with the disposal of his prisoners.

The Charleston Mercury.

29 April 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—TWO HUNDRED AND NINETY FIFTH DAY.

There were eight shots fired at the city up to five o'clock Thursday afternoon, and a few more shots later in the evening.

About two o'clock, p. m., the enemy opened a brisk mortar fire upon Fort Sumter; but an unfavorable wind having arisen soon afterwards, the shelling was discontinued.

PERSONAL.—Mr. RICHARD C. WALLACE has been appointed by the President Postmaster for Georgetown, S. C., *vice* WILLIAM McNULTY, Esq., who, after having held the office more than twenty one years, resigned.

Brigadier General MERCER, so long in command at Savannah, has been ordered to report to General JOHNSTON at Dalton. His place, we learn, is to be supplied by General JOHN K. JACKSON.

LT COL O. M. DANTZLER, who has occupied the position of Lieut. Colonel of the 20th S. C. V since its organization, has been promoted to the Colonelcy of the 22d R-giment, S. C. V.

PALMETTO FIRE COMPANY.—At the Anniversary Meeting of the Palmetto Fire Engine Company, held on the 27th inst., the following officers were unanimously elected:

R. D. WHITE, President.
JOHN DUNCAN, Vice President.
ANDREW FARRELLY, First Director.
M. McGORTHEY, Second Director.
JOHN LANNIGAN, Third Director.
WILLIAM SMITH, Fourth Director.
W. I. RUGER, Secretary.
WILLIAM DUNCAN, Treasurer.
TIMOTHY OLAFFY, First Axman.
S. A. BENNETT, Second Axman.
M. McGORTHEY, Hall Keeper.

30 April 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

TWO HUNDRED AND NINETY-SIXTH DAY.

The enemy renewed the bombardment of Fort Sumter Friday morning with one eight and two ten inch Mortars from the Middle Battery. The firing was kept up until six o'clock in the afternoon, during which time one hundred and twenty one shells were thrown. During Thursday afternoon fifty one shells were fired at Sumter. Twelve shells were fired at the city up to six o'clock, at which time the enemy had not ceased firing.

A large number of vessels, gunboats and transports, deeply laden, were observed during the day to pass the bar, sailing South.

There was no change in the fleet.

The shelling of the city continued at the hour of closing our report at 12 o'clock.

Arrival of the Plymouth Prisoners.—Some six hundred of the Yankee prisoners captured at Plymouth, N. C., arrived in this city by the Northeastern train Thursday night, and were quartered in the parade ground of the Upper Wards Guard House.

With the exception of some few seamen among them they are all artillerymen, belonging severally to light and heavy batteries. In appearance they are a much better looking body of prisoners than previous specimens that have passed through the city. They appear cheerful and reconciled, making light of their capture, but bold and defiant in tone and manner.

A large concourse besieged the gate of the Guard House through the day to obtain a sight of the prisoners. We learn there were but two commissioned officers among them. About two hundred and fifty took their departure Friday evening by the Savannah train. The remainder have been transferred to the Main or Lower Wards Guard House.

The Charleston Mercury.

30 April 1864, 2

**SIEGE MATTERS—TWO HUNDRED AND
NINETY SIXTH DAY.**

There has been no change in the blockading squadron off this port; but during Friday quite a large number of gunboats and transports, apparently heavily laden, passed the bar, sailing southward.

The enemy's batteries were more active than usual, having fired 121 shots at Fort Sumter. Up to 6 p. m. 12 shells had been thrown at the city, and a few others during the night.

NEW ISSUE.—We are requested to state, for public information, that owing to the removal of the State Divisions of the Treasury Department from Richmond to Columbia, there will be a delay of two or three weeks in the issue of the new notes.

2 May 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston,

TWO HUNDRED AND NINETY-EIGHTH DAY.

Since our last report the enemy has kept up a steady bombardment of Fort Sumter from the mortar batteries. Three hundred and ninety-five shells were thrown from Friday morning up to dark Saturday evening, without injury to the fort and no casualties.

On Sunday the enemy again opened heavily on the fort with mortars, which was kept up till dark. During the day the Yankees were observed hauling fresh supplies of ammunition to the mortar batteries. Fort Moultrie and our batteries on James' Island opened fire for a short time on the parties, compelling them to go under cover.

A desultory fire has been kept up on the city. Twelve shells were thrown Saturday and ten Sunday.

Several more vessels, deeply laden, passed the Bar Saturday and Sunday, sailing Southward.

No change in the fleet is reported.

The Charleston Mercury.

2 May 1864, 2

THE FORCES OF SOUTH CAROLINA IN THE FIELD.

—We are gratified to perceive by the report of Col. CHESNUT, published yesterday, that this State has now in the field 39,274 soldiers, 22,000 of whom are in for the war. The excess at this time over quota is 4,064. The increase in the number of troops and in the number for the war, since February, speaks well for the spirit of our people and the manner in which it has been practically developed.

THE RECENT RAID OF THE ENEMY ON PON PON RIVER.—Since our last issue we have received additional particulars of the enemy's late expedition, by which our battery of two guns at Pineburg was destroyed. The statement that the abandoned guns were in charge of the Washington Artillery, Capt. WALTER, was erroneous, and does grievous injustice to the men of that gallant command. The guns lost were, we learn, manned by an Infantry Company, detailed for that purpose.

Captain WALTER's Light Battery was detailed to check the enemy in the event of an attempt to land, but before reaching the point threatened, the enemy had re-embarked and left the place. In a subsequent attempt to sink the gunboat, the Company behaved with great coolness and intrepidity, having been exposed to several heavy discharges of shell and grape fired at short range. Fortunately there were no casualties to report.

JOHNSON'S NEW ORLEANS MINSTRELS.—We had the pleasure, last evening, of attending one of the most unique and finished exhibitions of negro minstrelsy and caricature performance it has ever been our good fortune to witness. The performers are musicians of a high order of talent, and their burlesques, jokes, etc., are of a nature to please the most fastidious taste. It would be invidious to point to ~~any~~ particular member of the company in regard to peculiar excellence, as they are each one perfect masters of the parts they assume. The instrumental performance was grand, and the singing exquisitely delightful. The Hungarian Warblers, in themselves, a perfect curiosity. The young gentlemen composing this troupe, we learn from the best authority, are comprised wholly of Southerners, the majority of them being from the city of New Orleans. They have generously contributed, in each place in which they have performed, a large proportion of the proceeds of their concerts for the benefit of the sick soldiers, Free Market, Gunboat Funds, etc. We trust that they will be liberally patronized, as they are in every respect fully entitled to select and crowded audiences, and hope that whenever they may perform, they will meet with that success due their talents, merit and patriotism.

The Charleston Mercury.

2 May 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—TWO HUNDRED AND NINETY EIGHTH DAY.

The bombardment of Fort Sumter continues with spirit. From Friday morning until dark on Saturday, three hundred and ninety-five mortar shells were thrown at the fort from the enemy's batteries. This severe fire was likewise kept up on Sunday, but no dispatch from Col. ELLIOTT had reached Headquarters up to the hour at which we closed our report.

Twelve shells were thrown at the city on Saturday, and ten on Sunday.

Several more vessels, heavily laden, passed the bar on Saturday, going southward. It is not unlikely that these may be a portion of the reinforcements for FARRAGUT, some account of which will be found in another part of to-day's paper.

A MISTAKE.—As the train on the Northeastern Railroad, conveying Yankee prisoners to Charleston, passed Strawberry Station on Thursday evening last, several young ladies present, supposing them to be Confederate soldiers, threw flowers to them. The mortification of the aforesaid damsels, when the mistake was discovered, will be readily appreciated by all who know the character of Southern girls.

3 May 1864, 1

Stage of Charleston.

TWO HUNDRED AND NINETY-NINTH DAY.

The enemy continued the slow bombardment of Fort Sumter Monday. Eight mortars have been fired and burst simultaneously over the fort once a day in the last two days, from Battery Gregg. Only nine shots were fired at Sumter Monday. No casualties are reported.

Eight shells were fired at the city up to five o'clock Monday. There was no change in the fleet.

We have been requested by the Rev. Dr. BACKMAN to state that all parcels intended for the Hospitals must in future be retained until he has been notified by persons holding such parcels of their intention to send them forward. This course has been adopted to secure articles intended for the Hospitals, as many heretofore directed have failed to reach their destination.

The reported promotion of Lieut. Col. STEPHEN ELLIOTT, whose name is indelibly stamped on "Sumter," to the command of the *Holcomb Legion* as Colonel, will be hailed with general and cordial gratification, alloyed only by the regret with which his late command must part from such an officer.

An assignment to legionary duty is, we think, happily appropriate for his qualifications. We know that there has been much opposition to anything like legionary or independent operations, but the necessities and opportunities of a war like that on us must compel and enforce some violations of the stereotyped rules of war and of the venerable code of red tape.

STEPHEN ELLIOTT has not achieved a single stage of his well earned rank without showing his readiness to go above or beyond rule when necessary. With proper opportunities and scope as a partisan or commander of an amphibious legion like those which Col. J. TAYLOR WOOD, WIRT ADAMS and others are forcing into favor, STEPHEN ELLIOTT would have been a Colonel ere this if not a Brigadier.

One of the secondary lessons we should derive from the war—and which should be cherishingly appreciated for the cost of teaching—will be the abiding conviction that it is sometimes possible for God in the order of His Providence to fit a man for use and action without taking him through West Point. The Jews had Mosks before they had a "school of the prophets," and in all departments the world has hailed great masters and scholars who never went to school in the common sense.

Col. STEPHEN ELLIOTT will never give occasion to ask "why was he appointed Colonel"—as has been asked perseveringly and repeatedly without answer concerning some appointments that have been gazetted.

When Yankee prisoners pass through this city again, we hope and believe there will be provided in addition to the proper guard, a force of active and vigilant guards, able and willing to arrest the few who impudently parade their preferences by lionizing these creatures, by giving them enormous prices for greenbacks, and by loading them with flowers.

There are few such sympathisers in the city, it is true, and they have been tolerated on that account, so long as they showed a decent respect for the public opinion and the extant order of authorities.

They may go too far if they try again what was tried on Sunday.

A Handsome Present to General S. D. Lee—We have on exhibition at our office a superb bit of unique design and spurs to match, made by a young Charlestonian, and intended for presentation to General STEPHEN D. LEE. The original design was first worked out in camp in Virginia while the maker, Mr. J. M. PHILPS, was there in service as artificer of the then Captain (now Gen.) S. D. LEE's Company, of Hampton Horse Artillery, and afterwards finished in the present handsome style at the South Carolina Rail Road Workshops, where Mr. PHILPS is now employed. They are beautiful specimens of what our young mechanics are able to accomplish with the proper energy and encouragement.

Mr. PHILPS, while in Virginia, also made a splendid bit for Gen. ROBT. E. LEE.

Military Execution.—Private HENRY JEROME, Company A, 17th S. C. V., convicted of desertion by a General Court Martial, and sentenced to be shot, was executed at the Race Course on Monday morning. The execution was carried into effect by a detachment of the 1st S. C. Artillery, under the command of Major BLANDING.

3 May 1864, 2

[Special Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

Loss of Another Steamer by Torpedoes,

Jacksonville, Fla., April 17—The misfortunes of the Florida expedition accumulate. Night before last the steamer Gen. Hunter was destroyed by a torpedo on the St. Johns, making two valuable transports lost by these infernal machines within a fortnight. The Hunter was loaded with quartermasters' stores, and was bound to Picolata, forty miles above here, where we have a brigade of contraband troops. Singularly enough, the Hunter was blown up exactly abreast of the ruins of the Maple Leaf, destroyed by a torpedo on the 3d of the month.

Fortunately the loss of life in this last disaster was small, only one person (a quartermaster) being lost. The steamer was a very valuable one, having been built for Major General Hunter two years ago, and was the fastest transport in this department. She was of 350 tons, and was valued at the time of her loss at \$60,000. She was chartered to the Government, and was owned in New York.

The withdrawal of so many troops from Florida has led to the abandonment of Pithaca as a Federal outpost. All the troops stationed there were withdrawn last week. The guns in the redoubts were brought off, the abatis destroyed, as also the signal-tower and everything else of value to the rebels. Several families of Union sentiments came away with the troops, fearing to remain after the abandonment of the place. The policy of occupying posts in the Confederacy, persuading the inhabitants to take the oath of allegiance, and then leaving them to rebel mercy, is rather questionable.

From the most reliable sources of information to be obtained at headquarters and elsewhere, there is no doubt of the Confederate army in our front being large; quite as formidable as at any time since the expedition first landed in the State. They have from eight to ten thousand infantry, and four thousand cavalry, within a dozen miles of here, and another large camp at Baldwin, at the junction of the Florida Central and Fernandina and Cedar Keys Rail Road. It was supposed that the pending campaign in Virginia would draw this force to the North, but such is not the fact.—The rebels must have much larger armies in the field than we credit them, or else they consider Florida immensely valuable to them.

3 May 1864, 2

The Truth about Fort Pillow.

The Petersburg Express says:

There was no other massacre at Fort Pillow than the killing of some fifty or a hundred Yankees during the assault, and a Yankee naval officer, in a published letter giving an account of the capture of the fort, of which he was an eye witness, speaks of the rebels as having displayed great moderation on this occasion. This officer, whose name is N. B. Whitore, wrote to the Memphis Argus that "the garrison was so small and the rebel force so overwhelming, that the enemy carried our works about 3:30 P. M., and the gallant few who were left alive were taken prisoners." Again he says: "Major Bradford, commanding the post, was taken prisoner, and is reported by the rebels as having been paroled, with the liberty of their camps, and violated his parole by escaping last night, but I was told that he was taken out and shot." This is a mere light hearsay that the man was put to death, whilst it is far more probable that he was paroled, and Yankee-like, broke his pledge and rejoined his countrymen. And again he says: "Captain Young, Provost-Marshal, was taken prisoner, slightly wounded and paroled, with the liberty of their camps, and allowed to see his wife."

And still again he says: "We threw shells, &c., for thirty minutes at detached squads. A flag of truce appearing, we ceased firing and sent a boat ashore. It presently returned with a communication from Gen. Forrest, saying that a large number of our wounded were suffering for want of proper care, and that he would allow us to bury our dead and remove our wounded under a flag of truce, but that we should not remove anything from the battle field. Captain Ferguson knowing that our shells would explode among our wounded, causing greater loss of life, agreed to the proposition. Major Anderson, Aid to Gen. Forrest, drew up the agreement, giving us possession of the fortifications and landings till 5 P. M., the flag of truce to end at that hour. The rebels were efficient and aided as much as possible our work. The wounded who were able to walk generally came down the bluff road, supported on either side by a rebel soldier."

This is the positive statement of an eye witness and participator in the affair, and he a true Blue Yankee officer. There is not a word in his letter that charges a massacre of the prisoners; but on the contrary, he represents the conduct of Forrest and his men as having been remarkably kind towards them. And yet all Yankee hoodlumism is in a storm of wrath about the matter, and are threatening with their usual stage vehemence, unutterable things in the way of vengeance.

A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce makes the same statement, and says that the only persons killed after surrender were a few negroes, who were too ignorant or too frightened to show their sense or notion of surrender.

The Charleston Mercury.

3 May 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—TWO HUNDRED AND NINETY NINTH DAY.

We have very little to report to-day. The fleet is unchanged in number and position.

During Monday the enemy threw nine shells at Fort Sumter, and the same mystic number at the city.

COL. STEPHEN ELLIOTT, JR.—Our readers will be glad to learn that the gallant and accomplished commander of Fort Sumter has just been promoted to the rank of full Colonel—his commission to date from the 20th ult. Colonel ELLIOTT, we hear, is assigned to the command of the Holcombe Legion. A leader worthy so fine a body of troops.

COL. JAMES CHESNUT, JR., has been appointed Brigadier General of Reserves, (we presume) for South Carolina.

MILITARY EXECUTION.—About half-past ten o'clock yesterday morning, the Race Course was the scene of a military execution. Private HENRY JEROME, of Company A, 17th Regiment S. C. V., who had twice been guilty of the crime of deserting his colors, paid the penalty with his life. The execution took place in the presence of Major BLANDING's command of the 1st S. C. Artillery and an infantry regiment—the firing squads being detached from the ranks of the Regulars. The condemned, a man of mature years, short in stature, and of quiet demeanor, was brought to the ground in an ambulance, attended by the Rev. Mr. ALDRICH, Chaplain of the 1st S. C. Artillery. After the last prayer had been said, the culprit refusing to have his eyes bandaged, knelt beside his coffin. At the first fire, he fell insensible, having received several mortal wounds in the chest, and in two minutes all signs of animation had disappeared. Private JEROME was, we understand, a native of Chester District, and leaves a wife and three children.

The Charleston Courier.

4 May 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRETH DAY.

There was very little firing Tuesday. The slow but irregular bombardment of Fort Sumter was kept up by the enemy. Eighteen shots were fired at the fort Monday. Ten shells were fired at the city Tuesday.

The fleet remains unchanged.

Colonel STEPHEN ELLIOTT has been relieved of the command of Fort Sumter, to take command of the Holcombe Legion.

Capt. J. C. MITCHELL, a tried and gallant young officer, of the 1st S. C. Artillery, will take command of the fort.

4 May 1864, 1

Treatment of Prisoners.

Humane, just and policy combine in urging some steps of discrimination in favor of servants who have been forced to arms by the Yankees— We refer to no others, and are content to leave the treatment of Northern negroes and renegades, and African volunteers to our authorities, and to the rules of war. We see no degradation or inconsistency, or concession in treating as we treat white Yankees, African residents or so-called citizens who come as such in a Yankee army. Much confusion has been caused by the assumption that has been presented by some editors as the necessary alternative—that we must either release all or hold all on the same terms. We believe on the contrary, that on any system of war practice as to prisoners some discretion should be allowed to Generals, and that sound policy requires and permits neither a wholesale exchange or a wholesale retention indiscriminately.

Under any cartel we should reserve and fearlessly exercise the right of discrimination against officers or soldiers notoriously guilty of offences not recognized or justified by war—and under any orders prohibiting quarters, cases might occur which would justify any commander in proposing terms. The objects of war, even according to Yankee theory, whatever may be said about the Yankee practice, can never be promoted by useless cruelty and slaughter, or by affixing conditions which would impel the mercenary adventurer or the hireling seeker of fortune and plunder to fight always as desperately as a patriot taking arms deliberately for the defence of his home, country and family.

We can see no good objection against such discrimination in practice as will place Northern negroes, who can prove residence lawfully before

the war, where the Yankees place them, on an equality with the Yankees, but reserve all negroes by force or fraud brought against us, for special consideration, with an amnesty in favor of all who can clearly prove force, and against whom no voluntary and deliberate offence can be proven—and especially those who may voluntarily return after such notice has issued.

To make such a notice effective the proper orders from the Confederate authorities should be issued, and extended by the Governors of the States, with a pledge of amnesty as to State laws. We are pleased in noting that the proposition to this effect, which first appeared in the *Courier*, has elicited approving responses, and in view of the session of Congress now opened we commend the subject to all exchanges.

While we owe to the laws of war and the rules of international opinion all the respect that can be expected or required from a federal family of States not yet recognized in their new alliance; as masters and guardians of a dependent race, whose general loyalty, fidelity and persistent attachment have been signally exhibited in the war to the surprise and discomfiture of our enemies, next to the bravery and enduring resources of our soldiery, we owe something to our peculiar position and relation.

We have too long and too often attempted to bend to our use or to follow the laws and maxims of States assuming that slavery is necessarily essentially and inherently sinful, local exceptional.

Let us learn to trust more to the hand of God and His revealed will in history and providence, and in our duties and destiny under His Ordinance.

4 May 1864, 2

abolition and abolition.
North Editor—While the party who were for thus salting and darkening the blood of the Caucasian, or rather *Unconscious* race, from which these *unworthy* sprung—or spurious as this race is, are descended, indulged in the more temporary and excusable excesses of blaspheming and denouncing the Bible, and attempting to substitute the *Declaration of Independence*, and the writings of HORACE GREELEY and WENDELL PHILLIPS in its place; the editor of the *Times* could see no sufficient reason for withdrawing himself from their ranks, or denying them the support of his widely circulated and influential journal. With characteristic liberality he was equally indulgent to the species of "*amabilis insensata*," under the influence of which they trampled on the Constitution, and denounced it as a "league with Satan and a compact with hell," merely on account of its framers not having abrogated the system of slavery existing at the South when it was in their power to do so, and its insidious designation of their wool-bearing favorites* as *persons held to service*, in order to secure their recognition as *property*, and their preservation as such under the wide spread and sheltering wings of the Union. But though they were thus made participators in the benefits or fruits of the Revolution, or raised much above their first colonial condition by being brought under the protection of a free and responsible Government, they were, at the same time, unjustly deprived, according to their friends, of the rights which they had acquired under the *Declaration of Independence*. The privileges, however, at once precious and cheap, which were simultaneously and so generously extended by the *naturalization laws* to the paupers and scape-jails of Europe and "all the rest of mankind," partly repaired this injustice, or carried out on a sufficiently extensive scale the principles of that truly noble and immortal manifesto. The conduct, however, of these *liberated slaves* of the despots of Europe—their readiness to rush into all the extremes of the parties under whose banners they array themselves, the ignorant and mischievous manner in which they exercise or abuse the privileges which they so cheaply acquire, which has largely contributed to bring about the present disastrous state of things, surely indicates the wisdom of the framers of the Constitution in withholding even from *their betters* the freedom and political rights, which, with *such an example* before them, their fanatical friends are still so anxious to bestow, and are striving to force upon them. The accomplishment, however, of this object and the practical carrying out of the doctrine of amalgamation, which, according to the editor of the *Times*, they are now so busily engaged in, affords them an opportunity of *improving the breed*, and ultimately

elevating its character, though at the expense of their *own nation*, which, as the only thing left about them, or that identifies them with the famous Anglo-Saxon race, which they are so ambitious of being considered as belonging to; that they cannot too promptly avail themselves, or be expected to forego. Even after these foul negrophiles and open traitors had, with profane hands, rent in twain the mysteriously darkened veil of the temple of liberty, and the hideous features of the *mulatto mediana* was at last unmasked to the startled gaze of the world, and the mongrel monster appeared daringly seated in the hallowed Curule Chair once occupied by a Washington, once graced by a Madison, and once aspired to by a Calhoun, a Clay and a Webster, the faithful and unflinching editor of the *Times* still kept his place beneath its banners, and with that liberal leniency which he exhibited to even their worst acts and outrages against decency through every stage of their career, continued to give it the support of his able, widely circulated and highly influential journal. It was not until he said, like Macbeth, a conscience called up vision, the vision of a *black* and a *white hand*, locked together before the altar at which he himself worshipped, that he discovered, when, alas! too late, that Abolition was always treason and always meant disunion; that all its outpourings and manifestations were shadows fearfully flickering over the path of the approaching demons of devastation and slaughter of social anarchy and civil war. PROBUS.

* Having resolved, like "Vasto," in Pope's *Balfre*, to "have a taste," and for once "*haud incertus*" to not the amiable, the fess they have made with their favorite—not unlike that (to use a homely illustration) of a hen with one chicken, savors much more of the ostentatious kindness that courts notice than of the charity of which the *draws*, like those of nature, fall "behind the curtain of the night," or of which the dispenser "blushes to find it fame."

Editors Courier—You will please insert the following report in your paper:

The report of our tenth quarter shows that, with the blessing of God, we still keep our place in the sisterhood, though from removals the members are few, and consequently our means small, yet we will strive, as long as a soldier is in the field, to keep doing, so as to aid our self-sacrificing men. We gave to Beaufort District Troop, Gen. Lee's Army, 10 pair socks, by Mrs. T. E. Screven; to Gen. Johnston's Army, through M. LaBorde, 15 pairs woolen pants, 9 shirts, 3 pairs drawers, 2 pairs socks; to some in Charleston harbor, through Mr. Yates, Chaplain, 21 shirts, 2 pairs drawers, 6 pairs socks, 1 comfort; to a friend in need, 4 shirts, 3 pairs drawers, 4 pairs socks; to a disabled soldier from the Army of Tennessee, 3 shirts, 2 pairs drawers; to Mr. Wm Yates, for distribution, 12 pair-socks, 8 pillow cases.

Mrs T. E. SCREVEN, President.

Mrs M. C. BOLAN,

Secretary and Treasurer S. R. Association.
 Grahamville, S. C., April 30 1864.

The Charleston Mercury.

4 May 1864, 1

The City of Charleston.

The City of Charleston stands, day by day, an exemplification of Yankee warfare. The shells which are thrown into it daily, are not sent to conquer or take the city. *That* our foes have long since despaired of accomplishing. They are thrown simply to destroy so much private property. The aim of their cannon is chiefly at St. Michael's Church; but that grand old structure stands thus far uninjured by their fiendish efforts. It is the city generally, consisting of the houses of private individuals, they are striving to destroy.

Now, if there is any one principle held sacred in civilized warfare, it is that all private property is exempt from destruction. It may be used by armies; and doubtless is often abused. It may be taken, like horses or wagons, when necessary to the safety of invaders; but the deliberate and wanton destruction of the property of private citizens, is sheer barbarity, which it was supposed that Christian civilization had long since banished from the world.

The alleged justification of our Yankee foes is—that Charleston has been the cradle of secession—in other words, that her people are their most determined foes. We admit it; but does not all war imply hostility between the contending parties? The more or less of hostility, is no ground for discrimination in practicing the usages of civilized warfare. The law of war implies that all the citizens of the one country are the enemies of the other. It can do no more. It then lays down, what enemies thus arrayed against each other may do, in carrying on their hostilities. Those who are actually in arms—the soldiery—may be attacked, and be taken prisoners, or be slain. But as soon as they lay down their arms, they cannot be slain. All other unarmed citizens, especially women and children, are exempt from violence. So the public property of the enemy may be destroyed, or private property, where it is used to afford advantages to the enemy, but the destruction of private property, merely because it belongs to an enemy who is hated, leads to universal devastation, which is the warfare of savages.

We call to mind the nature of the war our enemies are waging against us, not with the least hope of changing their mode of warfare, but that all men may mark our relative positions. If we do not mistake the portents of the times, the barbarous warfare they have, from the commencement of hostilities, been waging against us, is about to be entered on also by the Confederate States. Duty, self-preservation, humanity itself, requires that we should arrest their mode of warfare by practicing it upon our enemies, or give up the contest. To give up the contest is to sacrifice the world's last hope of free Government, and to make ourselves the slaves of slaves.

Better be,
"Where the distinguished Spartans still are free,
"In their proud charnel at Thermopylae,
"Than moulder in such ashes."

The Charleston Mercury.

4 May 1864, 2

**SIEGE MATTERS—THREE HUNDREDTH
DAY.**

On Monday eighteen shots were fired at Sumter; a slow fire was also kept up upon that post on Tuesday. The enemy has now adopted the plan of firing the several mortars of a battery simultaneously at the fort.

There were ten shots fired at the city on Tuesday.

5 May 1864, 1

Stoige of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND FIRST DAY.

Sixty-one mortar shells were fired at Fort Sumter Tuesday, of which twenty four struck, and thirty-one Tuesday night, of which eleven struck. One negro was severely wounded.

The enemy fired three volleys from eight mortars, simultaneaculy, on Sumter Wednesday evening. During the day twenty shells were thrown at the fort and eight at the city.

There has been no change in the fleet.

Two Yankee deserters belonging to the 41st New York Regiment came into our lines Tuesday from Kiawah Island. They arrived in the city Tuesday evening and represent that they had been forced in the army as conscripts. Several more also started at the same time, but it is believed have been caught.

Fires.—The Blacksmith shops, consisting of three very old wooden sheds, belonging to the Northeastern Rail Road Company, were consumed by fire Wednesday afternoon. The fire broke out about three o'clock, caused by sparks igniting the roof of the main workshop. The flames spread very rapidly, igniting in a short time the whole of the shops. These were separate from all other buildings at the depot, which, together with the prompt arrival and activity of the firemen, prevented the further extension of the fire. Most of the Blacksmith's tools were saved. The loss is considered very small, as new brick shops have been in course of erection, and are now only waiting some more material to finish them.

"Jenkins" is encroaching too far on the columns of the Confederate press. In nearly all places in this State along the lines of railway, demonstrations of relief and aid and approbation have been given by the daughters of the Palmetto to soldiers passing. This is right and encouraging, and nothing more than was expected from Carolina matrons, maids and damsels. It is also right and proper that the soldiers should take heart and new hope and courage from these demonstrations, and should thank the fair friends who thus utter their devotion to our common cause and to its brave defenders.

It is not right and proper, however, that scribbling correspondents, who play soldier, should parade the names of girls and maids and invade the privacy of domestic life, and foist on Confederate journalism the worst features and traits of the Yankee "Jenkins." Where an association is represented by ladies officially, or where distinct acknowledgment is received there is no objection to the use of names, although our good sisters generally do their good works for higher and better purposes than the praise of men. In the gushing exuberance of their gratitude and gallant recognition, we hope our brave soldiers will not wantonly transgress the respect which has been generally paid in the South to maidenly modesty and matronly prudence and womanly dignity.

Wooden Substitutes.—For the benefit of all who are compelled to seek substitutes for locomotive organs lost in the war, Surgeon-General EDWARD WARREN, of North Carolina, will establish near Raleigh a factory of artificial limbs, and proposes to furnish free to all soldiers and non-commissioned officers from that State, and at cost to officers. Competent mechanics are wanted. We doubt not that arrangements could be made to supply orders from this State or other States on better terms than could be done by establishing separate factories.

The Charleston Mercury.

5 May 1864, 2

HON. D. L. YULEE.—Some time since an article was copied from the Yankee newspapers, asserting that Mr. YULEE, of Florida, Mr. SOULE, of Louisiana, and other prominent gentlemen, were in favor of restoring the Union. We have already published a note from Mr. SOULE, emphatically contradicting this statement, and the following from Mr. YULEE is equally explicit:

GAINESVILLE, Fla., April 13, 1864

Dear Sir:—I am obliged to you for calling my attention to a statement derived from a Northern paper, that I am engaged in restoring Florida to the Union. The statement is absurd. From the moment when the Northern States madly resolved upon coercion, and embarked in war, I have never considered a restoration of the Union practicable, nor even desirable for either party.—Some other basis of pacification between the warring States must be sought. Peace is eminently desirable, and I believe it is heartily wished for by all. But I do not think the time for considering any plans of pacification will have come, until the North has been convinced that subjugation is impossible.

Very truly yours, D. L. YULEE.

The Charleston Mercury.

5 May 1864, 2

*SIEGE MATTERS—THREE HUNDRED AND
FIRST DAY.*

Ninety-two shells were fired at Fort Sumter during Tuesday and Tuesday night. Of these, thirty-five struck. Twenty shells were thrown at Sumter on Wednesday, and eight at the city. About dark on Wednesday evening the mortar battery at Gregg, containing eight mortars, fired three volleys at Sumter, each volley consisting of a simultaneous discharge from the eight pieces.

6 May 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND SECOND DAY.

Seven shots were fired at the city Thursday, and eighteen at Fort Sumter. The enemy were busy during the day hauling sand to their middle battery, supposed for the purpose of repairing damages done by the late high tides.

The fleet remained quiet.

It has been suggested that our city could furnish quarters and barracks and lodgings for many Yankee prisoners. There are many houses not occupied at present, and we could thus avoid all dangers of special diseases which would result from overcrowding and want of ventilation.

There need be no objection to this policy of separating prisoners in small squads, for it would diminish the probabilities of escape, for any number, and as to the guard, we have Home Guards, Reserves, and detailed men enough, with nothing to do at present but to accost a citizen rudely sometimes and get out of the way when they see a soldier or straggler disturbing or threatening the peace or abusing the "King's English" and the ears of quiet citizens. No military objection could be legitimately urged against this proposal, as we do not ask for the placing of prisoners in any fort or military post, but in and through the city.

Some owners of unoccupied premises are looking out for good tenants to keep and protect their gardens, grounds and property. We commend the example to all owners of such places, and we also ask attention to the propriety of having all garden ground in the city worked and watched for the benefit of the soldiers in part, where the owner does not provide otherwise. A good gardener with a few assistants, could do much under proper appointment for protecting property otherwise exposed, and increasing supplies.

Can nothing be done or attempted for the truants who roam at large on our streets, and undergoing a street education with all its promptings to vice? We have many good teachers—female—who could be profitably employed in charge of the younger boys and girls of this neglected class, who, if not soon reclaimed by good instruction, will require the care of the magistrate or jailor. Our city needs a house of keeping and correction and instruction for young wanderers.

An Invitation to Charleston.

We take the liberty, says the *Columbia South Carolinian*, of presenting to our readers the following extract of a private letter just received its genial description of the present aspect of the city and bay of Charleston will repay perusal. The brief sentences which allude to Gen. RIPLEY assert nothing more of that bold, ardent and able soldier than we know he deserves. We hope with all our heart that the hour of his long merited promotion has arrived at last:

Can't you come and see us? The city is very safe and interesting now. A visit to the "infected" district excites the most varied and strangest im-

pressions. The dreariness of winter has passed away, and the vivifying touch of spring has brought out the green glories of our trees and crowded our gardens with flowers of all hues. They were never more beautiful. The silent air is rich with perfume. But the solitude seems in strange contrast with this lavish profusion of beauty. The rose, especially seems to solicit the presence of man, and craves a witness for its charms. Other flowers may properly grace the solitudes of the wilderness, and decorate the pathless prairie, but the rose, the "garden" rose, asks for human companionship, and when blooming unseen, suggests the idea of utter desolation and abandonment. Our gardens are sad in their solitude, and in the absence of those more graceful and beautiful flowers, their proper companions, which gave them life and cheerfulness, and all their value, their bloom and perfume, is wasted. What is the rose, what the japonica, without the maidens to add to their beauty and sweetness, and to give and take beauty from the flower-ship.

Notwithstanding the constant shelling, there are yet pauses in which the most timid can venture down town and enjoy the freshness of the sea air and the beauties of our harbor. The ladies occasionally venture so far down as the battery. Yesterday evening I saw a small group of them enjoying the music and the lovely scene. Our bay never wore an aspect more lovely; but it was the loveliness of nature in its solitude. Scarcely a sail was seen on the untroubled bright expanse of the noble sheet of water. It looked—with the exception of the ruins of Fort Sumter—cheerful even in the warm sunlight—as if it might have looked to those who first beheld it as strangers from the Old World. Never since the canoes of the Indian cut its waters and gave it animation, has it been so entirely deserted of man. The shores of Sullivan's Island, Mount Pleasant and James' Island were too distant to disclose the impregnable fortresses of sand and the host of brave men who hold them secure against all invasion. Impregnable, indeed, are the chains of sand batteries that encircle our entire harbor. I was on Sullivan's Island recently, and was astonished to behold the miracles of successful labor that had been wrought there within the last year. It may well be said to be one fort. The skill of our engineers, both regular and domestic, has been exhausted upon these works, and they are a monument of their science and energy. These on occasion could overwhelm with a hurricane of iron any fleet that should attempt to pass, and they are all under the command—to give them their greatest efficiency—of the skillful, well-versed, devoted veteran, General Ripley, who at the commencement of the war, dedicated himself to the cause; and signalized his patriotism, valor and skill by his gallant defence of Fort Moultrie. You will be glad to hear that there is reason to believe that a devoted services—rendered when the timid shrink and the calculating hold back—are to be properly recognized, and a wider field and larger authority given him, for the proper execution of his superior energy and military genius. I need not tell you that the true history of our military affairs in the defence of this harbor would vindicate the highest promotion as only a just reward for his past services, and a fitting theatre for the exercise of his military knowledge, apprehension, resource, and capacity of conception and execution. Our people rest secure behind their defences, satisfied that no force that the enemy can bring against us can break through the bars which have been raised to keep them out. It may be that there is even too great a sense of security; but such is the fact, and the mass of our people are as comfortable as if they were at the foot of the mountains, instead of being within sight of the iron-clads and continually within hearing of their ceaseless shells.

The Charleston Mercury.

6 May 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—THREE HUNDRED AND SECOND DAY—THE NEW COMMANDER OF FORT SUMTER.

On Thursday the enemy fired eighteen shots at Fort Sumter, and eight at the city. During the day the Yankee troops were at work on the Middle Battery, hauling sand, etc. It is supposed that they were repairing damages caused by the flood tide.

Colonel STEPHEN ELLIOTT having been transferred to a more active field of duty, Capt. JOHN C. MITCHELL, of the 1st Regiment S. C. Artillery (Regulars), has been assigned to the command of Fort Sumter. A glimpse at the record of this gallant and accomplished young officer, so worthy the new honor and grave responsibility which have thus been cast upon him, will not be unwelcome to our readers.

Previous to the war, Captain MITCHELL held the position of Chief Engineer of one of the railroads in Alabama. At the first symptom of hostilities, he promptly resigned his place with its emoluments, and hastened to Charleston, then the chief centre of danger and interest. He was commissioned by Governor PICKENS as a Lieutenant in the regular artillery regiment which was in process of organization at the time. He first distinguished himself during the bombardment of Fort Sumter by our batteries, in which action he commanded the guns of the enfilading battery at Fort Moultrie, which played so efficient a part in the reduction of the last stronghold of the United States in Charleston harbor. After a long interval of comparative quiet, during which he devoted himself with unflagging energy to his duties as a company officer, we next find him, as a captain, in command of the infantry, the deadly aim of whose rifles aided so materially in the brilliant capture of the gunboat, *Isaac P. Smith*, in Stono river. At the time of the terrible repulse of the monitors from Fort Sumter, April 7th, 1863, he commanded one of the batteries of the fort. Most of our readers are doubtless familiar with the conspicuous bravery displayed by Captain MITCHELL at the south end of Morris Island, on the memorable 10th of July last, when, abandoned by his infantry supports, with his handful of devoted artillerymen, he stood to his guns, fighting hand to hand with the foe, until, being actually surrounded by the overwhelming numbers of the assailants, he managed, with a few of his men, to cut his way back to Battery Wagner. It was his fortune to command the artillery of that celebrated post on the following day, when the Yankee columns received the first of the series of bloody repulses which they encountered in front of its massive parapet.

During the siege of Battery Wagner, Captain MITCHELL was placed in command of the batteries on James Island, which had been constructed to command the enemy's work; and both then and subsequent to the evacuation of Morris Island, he rendered signal service by the spirit and accuracy of the fire with which he constantly annoyed the Yankee working parties. At the time to which we refer, he commanded no less than seven companies of artillery in the batteries adjacent to Fort Johnson.

Of late, Captain MITCHELL has been stationed at the batteries in the city. It was only a fortnight ago that he was on duty, in the temporary command of Fort Sumter, during the absence of Col. ELLIOTT; and his present appointment to the permanent command of the famous old post is a just compliment to his tried coolness, gallantry and skill.

The new commander of Fort Sumter is quite young to have attained so important a position, being still in his twenty-fifth year. Modest as he is brave, and inheriting the talents which have given so wide-spread a celebrity to his father's name, he lacks but the opportunity, we are sure, to add new laurels to those which he has already won.

The Charleston Courier.

7 May 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston,

• THREE HUNDRED AND THIRD DAY.

There has been no change of importance. Seven shells were fired at the city, and two volleys from the eight mortars on Fort Sumter.

Some firing through the day was heard in the direction of Stono, the cause of which was not ascertained. The enemy were still at work on the middle battery.

No change in the fleet is reported.

A petition to the President concerning the location of Yankee prisoners in this city has been presented for signatures. Any wishing to sign it can no doubt find opportunity, or, if deemed of sufficient importance, it can appear in the *Courier* as an advertisement.

The Charleston Courier.

7 May 1864, 1

The Wayside Home.

We published lately a complaint from a soldier (an officer of artillery and a gentleman known to us to be above any communication of this kind without his own belief in his information)—concerning a loss of a coop of chickens at the Wayside Home. Our correspondent or any other friend having the facts, if he is not now in reach, will oblige us and the cause of truth and justice by giving the name of the person reporting this loss, with the date and particulars. No one connected with the Wayside Home has any recollection of the matter.

They also request, and in this request we heartily concur, that any officers or soldiers, guests or visitors, observing or learning of any apparent or actual neglect or violation of the established rules and orders of the Home, would report promptly and fully to either of the Committee in attendance or to the Steward in person, if possible, or at least by letter.

Much annoyance has been caused to the Home, and many, if not all, of the reports that have been industriously circulated against it by prejudiced persons or malignant slanderers; have originated from the disorders and abuses of applicants whom it has been found necessary to reject or expel from it. Officers having the control of furloughs and special details, cannot be too exact in issuing permits which may give opportunities of plunder or outrage to evil disposed persons.

It is but lately that a drunken soldier applied at the Home for lodgings and for the deposit of a jug. His papers showed that he had been detailed to purchase supplies, and other evidence showed that in Columbia he had purchased three gallons of whiskey from Government stores, at the Government price. He had the jug and the papers to show, but no whiskey in the jug. Another soldier on a spree, lately brought a charge against others for stealing bacon from him. The facts as proven were that on the railway approaching the city, and almost senselessly drunk, he begged and urged a party of traveling companions to sell him some bacon, which they had, and perhaps in his drunken dreamings supposed he had purchased.

It may be that he is now reporting that his bacon was stolen at the Wayside Home, and that the

other one is charging his three gallons of whiskey to the same.

We beg our friends and all good friends of the soldiers to receive reports concerning the Wayside Home, or any other public institution open to inspection and examination only from responsible and trustworthy informants, or after full inquiry. If the Home is not needed, or has served out its purposes, it can be stopped at any time by the voice of the soldiers chiefly interested. Its records are open to any citizen or soldier, and its details and economy of internal administration of table and lodgings to any visitor who chooses to inquire for that purpose.

In round numbers we may now say it has accommodated about 35,000 persons, at an outlay of \$55,000. These persons certainly averaged two meals each—more, probably three meals each—and latterly, since the discontinuance of night trains, very few call who do not receive at least two meals and lodgings.

Disorders have been committed, and outrages against decency and order, in some cases, have been perpetrated most ungratefully and flagrantly—but is the Home, or the character and testimony of the thousands who have enjoyed its benefits, properly to be assailed and overruled on that account? We defy any hotel to show a better record in general order and management, and comfortable accommodations of guests and care of their baggage, for the same time and with a constant throng of transient visitors.

Editors Courier.—It is my request that Friday, the 10th of May, be kept in prayer to Almighty God to bless and save our country and our poor soldiers that are in defence of our country. I hope that all ministers will meet at their places of worship with their congregations, and that we all may pray in faith, believing that we will be blessed, and that our poor soldiers that are going to and fro to meet the enemy, that their lives may be precious in the sight of the Lord; that my husband and others husbands, fathers or brothers, may soon return to their loved ones they have left at home. Who of us that are in the South but have some dear friends that are in this cruel war? Then can't we spend one day in prayer to God to guide him, and on the battle field to cover their heads from the danger of our enemy.

A SUBSCRIBER.

7 May 1864, 1

Spring.

Most grateful to us all is the balmy weather with which we have been blessed since Monday. The skies seem the brighter and the blue the deeper, the air more soft and sweet, and the moon more clear and beautiful for the dismal weather with its tempestuous winds and drenching showers, that has prevailed for so long a season. The contrast between the weather we have been enduring so many weeks, and the smiling aspect nature now wears is most delightful, and opening our hearts to the sunny influences, our whole nature feels refreshed, invigorated and exalted.

We are the more glad and grateful, inasmuch as we may confidently consider this spell of lovely weather as the opening of Spring. The dogwood has put forth its brilliant white blossoms. The violet looks up with its eyes of blue from shady spots, and the whippowill has begun its night-long song, from which it received its name. These and other infallible signs that winter is gone, cause us to give a warmer greeting to the sunbeams and the mellow air. The corn can now with safety shoot its green blades through the black moist earth, the tender leaves need not fear having their beauty marred, and the buds may unfold their petals, burst into bloom, and bid their imprisoned sweets come forth.

We cannot but be grateful for the bright days with which we have been blessed, nor can we fail to regard the passing away of winter as a great blessing. For that season has been uncommonly severe, and it has vastly increased the sufferings of our poor, especially those of that unfortunate class who have their habitation in our cities. In the most prosperous times of the reign of peace the indigent have to endure much from insufficient supplies of food, fuel, and clothing. Their sufferings from the lack of those necessaries during the past winter, notwithstanding the organized and energetic efforts of our Mayor and Council and the generous charity of associations and individuals, must have been great exceedingly.

We rejoice at the coming of Spring on account of our brave men whose duties have exposed them night and day to rain-storms, sleet and snow. Under the most favorable circumstances our noble soldiers have had to suffer great evils from the intense cold, while those in mountain sections have felt the fierce severity of the weather to the fullest extent. Many a one has had to lie on the

ground, covered with frost or snow, with only a blanket to protect his shivering frame, and many a poor fellow has had to march in bare feet over stony roads, the blood trickling from his red swollen feet at every step. It is especially because the winter has laid its cold hand so heavily upon our gallant soldiers, we rejoice so loudly that Spring has come to breathe its revivifying breath on plant and fruit and flower.

But perchance had this season opened before no small number of those for whose sake we welcome its advent with so much warmth, would be lying under the sod, or groaning from horrid mutilating wounds. Doubtless the prolongation of winter has been the prolongation of the lives of no small number of our heroic soldiers. For the heavy rains and the continued cold have made an advance movement on the part of the enemy impracticable. If his papers are to be credited the Generalissimo of the Yankee army is eager to accomplish the great object in attempting which all his predecessors have failed disastrously. Had the roads not been impassable by reason of the heavy rains, it is likely that before this the three columns would have moved on to Richmond, and the decisive battle of the war been fought. Had that event occurred the shadow of death would now rest on many a hearthstone, many a noble heart would have ceased to beat.

The unwearied struggle to prepare for the mighty conflict, while the successes we have met with in various quarters have inspired both soldiers and civilians with a high spirit of resolution and valor that makes them invincible. The enemy will have to fight with more determination and courage than he has yet exhibited in order to obtain a victory, and a disaster that shall at all weaken the resolve of our people must be of uncommon magnitude. So that we may see the good hand of our God in the uncommon coldness, harshness and duration of the winter. While, therefore, we welcome the coming of the vernal season with devout and thankful hearts, let us not murmur at the sufferings superinduced by the lengthened severity of the season just ended. He who sent the rain, and storm, and snow, and ice, and prolonged the winter beyond its accustomed limits in this latitude, is God of the elements, and is able to make them subservient to our benefit. So far from repining let us rather behold in that the marks of His favor toward our cause, and feel the more grateful and trustful.

7 May 1864, 1

David L. Yulee.

As the good name of any citizen who has long and ably served the State is of common interest, and as the Yankees make false claims to the approval of every citizen who happens not to be actively in the field against them, we give place to a letter of ex-Senator YULEE, of Florida. None who knew him well needed this statement, but as his abstinence from affairs had been claimed by the Yankees as hoping and working for reconstruction, a general circulation should be given to his candid statement:

LETTER FROM MR. YULEE TO GEN. ROSS.

GAINESVILLE, August 24, 1863.

DEAR SIR:—I have to acknowledge your letter of August 19. You are entitled to a frank reply from me.

After a public service in political office of twenty-four years, I felt at liberty to retire, and as you may remember, announced my purpose in a published letter early in 1860. I proposed to myself to enjoy the remnant of my life in domestic ease and happiness, confining my future efforts to objects of public utility in the State, that would not separate me from my home, nor involve the tenure of any political office.

Up to the last moment of my official connection with the public service, I performed, according to my best judgment, the duties of the place. My latest act was to address the Senate of the late United States in annunciation and distinct approval of the act of Secession by my State, and to withdraw from that body in obedience to her will. From the day when I passed into private life, I have confined myself to its limits, endeavoring, in my demeanor and my acts, to fulfill with conscientious fidelity, the duties belonging to that sphere; and have avoided straying beyond the line of the mass of private citizens to which I was joined. For I was content, as always before, to perform quietly, but fully to my best ability, the duties appropriate to my station.

The activity of my previous life, and the age I have reached, have combined, with other circumstances of private consequence, but which I have no right to trouble you with, to render the repose and enjoyment of domestic life very desirable to me; and it would be with extreme reluctance that I would quit it for other scenes. To this is added a conscious and very earnest conviction that I have not the ability for marked usefulness in this stirring and momentous period of our history. All these considerations cause me to shrink from any reply to your letter that would carry the impression of consent; and I sincerely hope you will, in common with the rest of our fellow-citizens, make a more capable and suitable selection.

I have anxiously considered, in the light of civil duty, the question presented by the application you and many others have made to me. I hope my conclusion is proper.

I agree that every community is entitled to the mind, and the arm, and the wealth of all its members, whenever its existence or independence is threatened. In the great struggle that now engages us, there is a necessity for the best service and devotion of all. For my own part, I am anxious to do my whole duty in this great crisis.—While the cause was prosperous, the public merit

of aiding it might well be left to those whose honorable ambition for distinction pressed them forward in its service; but now that a cloud has seemed to gather over the prospect of speedy success, (for ultimate success is as certain as there is a God in Heaven,) it is specially incumbent on all to show their readiness to assume a due share of the burdens and exposure of the day. This sentiment would urge me to a prompt and willing service, wherever and however I can be useful; and to render any service in such cause, I esteem an honor to any citizen.

The conclusion I reach therefore, is, that if, by an unmistakable expression of the public opinion, it should appear, that in the judgment of the community, my service in the cause would be more useful than in any other, I should receive that judgment as indicating the line of duty for me, and, sacrificing all other considerations, I would obey the command.

But to have such authority, the opinion should be general and spontaneous.

I could not, therefore, consent to become a competing candidate for this or any other position. I am ready, and may truly say desirous, to aid in this struggle wherever I can be most efficient; but not believing myself capable to be more useful than in a private station, I could not change my position, unless the general sense of the public was very decidedly manifested—so decidedly, as to remove any appearance of competition. This course would be the more incumbent upon me, in view of the fact that several gentlemen of great merit, most of them my personal friends, have already been placed prominently before the community as proper recipients of public consideration.

And if the spontaneous and general sense of the community should assign me to the particular duty you propose, my obedience must be coupled with another condition, to which there cannot be, I presume, any objection, namely: that inasmuch as my departure from the rule of life I had adopted, is proposed by considerations of duty growing out of a state of war, I shall return to private life immediately after the establishment of independence.

Having thus answered your inquiries, I will add a word more before closing.

Your letter surprised me by its unexpected subject, and while it gave me painful concern that I should be obliged to consider a question of duty, so much in conflict with my settled plans and desires, it still afforded me pleasure, as evidencing a happy consummation for our country. It proved that parties were dead. You and I, although personal friends, have been from early life upon separate sides in our political views. Your letter is a token of the thorough union of Southern hearts, and that we are now all brothers in a common cause. It is true, throughout the South, that we are no more Whigs nor Democrats, but Confederates, all.

In fact there can be now no other division than between the loyal and disloyal. The only issue is Independence, and the only duty, that of conducting the war to a successful end. And this issue, and this duty, is alike the issue and the duty of each one of us, and forms a common bond to all the loyal men of the Confederacy. All together we must sustain the great army of patriots in the field, and all together we must resist any other conclusion than the unconditional recognition of this Confederacy as a sovereign in the great family of nations.

Very truly yours,
D. L. YULEE.
To General Wm. B. Ross, Lake City, Fla.

7 May 1864, 1

Let Justice take place.

Too much praise cannot be given to his patriotic Company. I was pained to see some writer in the Courier a few weeks ago, disposed to exaggerate and censure W. C. Bee & Co. for acting as many others had in that State. How any one can abuse that patriotic Company is a mystery to me. This same Company is one of the most patriotic and liberal Companies to every benevolent cause that I have met with in my whole career collecting. They give in a quiet manner. With due deference to opinions formed by other writers, it is but just that persons should know some of the kind deeds that the Company is capable of performing, and have accomplished this year, before exaggerated and distorted accounts of unpatriotic deeds are scattered through the land. As to ourselves we have no pretensions to pronounce a definitive judgment. We limit ourselves to re-call facts, the simple comparison of which is so productive of consequences, and to scatter between those facts some reflections which, as we have already said, will serve as a preface to our review. Let the liberal spirit of patriotic gratitude pause and contemplate the career of liberality to the country through this Company. Thousands are made comfortable and happy; soldiers clothed; orphans educated; widows in poverty made to rejoice; ministers supplied with the comforts of life.

The deeds of Mr. Jervay, one of the Company, alone will immortalize the firm when the true history of the country is written. The liberality and patriotism of W. C. Bee & Co. will live in the hearts of their countrymen for ages to come. The amount given by this Company is beyond my description. Many hearts freezing with poverty during the darkest period of the war have been restored to sunshine and happiness by the W. C. Bee Company. The writer has given out for the Company in cash and coffee over fourteen thousand dollars, and never is refused. The donations to others have been much larger. They make no parade, no trumpet to sound their charities, no press to chronicle their noble deeds. The gratitude of the donee is all the recompense that they have had. Purity of motive seems to be the pleasure of those parties.

Angels smile on such benevolence, and God certainly has smiled upon that Company. The winds and waves obey Him who governs all things, and the medium of their liberality (ships) is still safe.— Those lines would not have been penned only to place truths and facts before persons in ignorance of the same, as it has been the request of that Company not to mention their acts of kindness and benevolence. As justice should take place by all means, let the readers of the articles written by "Justice" believe that all these statements are true. Long may W. C. Bee & Co. prosper and continue liberal.

MISS-BUIE,
Soldiers' Friend.

The Charleston Mercury.

7 May 1864, 2

THE NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD.—This road, which has had an immense travel over it since the commencement of the war, notwithstanding the heavy demands made for government transportation, has managed to keep up with the times, and is still running its daily trains as usual, with a punctuality unsurpassed by any other road in the Confederacy. The vigilance of the able superintendent, Mr. SOLOMONS, in its constant supervision, and the care and attention of his model corps of conductors, Messrs. CURRIE, MOUSSON and ALFORD, have rendered accidents or delays comparatively small, and entitle them to the thanks of the travelling public. We had occasion to visit the workshops of the company, under the superintendence of Master Machinist, J. G. CHALK, where we found besides work for other parties, several engines being thoroughly overhauled, and was particularly struck with the appearance of one bearing the name of our able Representative, WM. PENCHEE MILLS, which had received the special attention of his constituents, the skillful mechanics about the shop, making her as good as new. The painting has been handsomely executed by the tasteful artist, Mr. C. W. STYLES, and having receiving the finishing stroke from his skillful brush, giving the engine and tender a beauty and symmetry unsurpassed, and under the charge of the able engineer, Mr. HENRY WITTINGTON, will do good service.

S. S. SOLOMONS

We also saw at the carpenter shops at Florence several new passenger coaches, that had been rebuilt under the superintendence of Mr. M. C. HENRY, in fine style, and will be soon on the road for the accommodation of travelers.

The company have a large stock of material, received through the blockade from Europe, and will soon have their whole rolling stock in good order. We congratulate the President and company on its ability to meet the large demands now made upon it.

TESTIMONIAL.—We learn that a very handsome present was given to Mr. THOMAS FORD by the workmen attached to the Machine Department of the Charleston Arsenal, on yesterday afternoon. Mr. FORD has filled the highly responsible position of Foreman, for some time past, of the Machine Shop. His capacity as an engineer is well known among those who have had the pleasure of his acquaintance. Much credit is due to the judgment of Major CHAMBLISS, Commandant of the Arsenal, in providing for the Government so competent an engineer. The times demand the best mechanical skill which the country can furnish, in the manufacture of munitions of war. The particular branch over which Mr. FORD has charge is the heavy ordnance. He has been at his post night and day discharging his duty faithfully, during the bombardment of our city, as the number of bolts and shell that have passed through his hands will show.

The Charleston Mercury.

7 May 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—THREE HUNDRED AND THIRD DAY.

Seven shells were fired at the city on Friday; and two volleys (of eight mortars each) at Fort Sumter.

The enemy is still very busily at work on the Middle Battery.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION will be open for divine service to-morrow, at half past 10, a. m., and 5, p. m.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS—By notice from Judge OULD, Agent of Exchange, published in another column, it will be seen that all Confederate officers and men who have been delivered at City Point, Virginia, at any time previous to the 20th of April, 1864, are declared duly exchanged.

THE YANKEE GUNBOATS amuse themselves two or three times a week in a furious shelling of "Foot Point" and "Buckingham Ferry." The heavy cannonade on Tuesday morning, which was heard distinctly in Savannah, was at "Buckingham Ferry." No casualties, or damage of any sort, except to the trees.

COLONEL ELLIOTT'S COMMAND.—Some of our exchanges have fallen into an error, in supposing that this gallant officer is to command a "legion." He is promoted Colonel, and will command the infantry of the "Holcombe Legion" (a full regiment of ten companies) attached to General N. G. EVANS' Brigade, now temporarily commanded by General W. S. WALKER. For some time past the six companies of cavalry of the Holcombe Legion have been detached under Lieut. Colonel SHINGLER, and will, in a few days, be formed into a regiment, by the addition of TRENHOLM'S and TUCKER'S Squadrons. The new regiment will be known as the 7th S. C. Cavalry, Col. W. PINCKNEY SHINGLER, commanding.

9 May 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTH DAY.

Affairs continue about the same as at our last report. An irregular fire has been kept up on Fort Sumter and the city from Battery Gregg. Seven shots were fired at the city Saturday and five Sunday. The number of shots fired at Fort Sumter during Saturday and Sunday was twenty, of which fourteen struck. The enemy are still at work on the middle battery. No change in the fleet.

The New York Herald of the 29th ult. says:

Our news from Charleston harbor shows that the rebels keep persistently attempting to blow up our vessels with their "segar-shaped" torpedo boats. They made an unsuccessful effort on the Wabash frigate on the 18th inst., but was discovered in time to save that vessel. The guns of the frigate were brought to bear on the mysterious machine, but she seems either to have been sunk or to have escaped the heavy fire, and glided off into safety.

NEW COUNTERFEITS.—The Wilmington Journal reports: We were shown three bills which we were informed were counterfeits, just arrived here from Havana, via Nassau. They are a hundred dollar interest-bearing note; a one hundred dollar and a twenty dollar non-interest bearing note.

The interest bearing note is dated December 1, 1862. It is stamped on the back with a circular stamp, "issued at Montgomery, Alabama, 10th January, 1863, T. SANDFORD, Depository."

The non-interest bearing notes are of the old HORN & LUNWIG stamp, dated September 2d, 1861.

Persons had better be careful in taking any bills of the old issue of the above characters or denominations. They are well calculated to deceive.

A SUPPOSED BURGLAR SHOT.—A negro named Christopher, belonging to Mr. HUGH E. VINCENT, was found by Officer McPHERSON, of the Police, between four and five o'clock Saturday morning, lying on the platform of the City Engine House at the corner of Rutledge and Beaufain streets, in a dying condition, having been shot in the stomach. On the officer asking him who shot him, he stated that it was done by five soldiers, whom he did not know nor for what cause they did it.

The officer ordered a spring cart, and the negro was taken to the Guard House, and afterwards to his master, who stated that he was a runaway and had been gone over sixteen months. The negro died from his wounds about twelve o'clock Saturday.

His story of the five soldiers, however, is not believed, and it is thought that he shot himself in attempting to break into the residence of Mr. J. C. E. RICHARDSON, 12 Rutledge street, near the corner of Beaufain. Mr. RICHARDSON, who only occupied the house occasionally, upon visiting it lately found that it had been entered by a window and a number of valuable articles stolen.

The window was secured, but shortly after again broken open and the house ransacked. Upon this discovery the proprietor, who is one of our well known mechanics and locksmiths, determined to set a trap. He accordingly secured the window a second time, but also placed a Yauger rifle, loaded with a double charge of powder, a minie ball and nine buckshot, in such a manner that any attempt to force the window would discharge the piece. He then notified his neighbors and the Police of what he had done. Lieutenant CALDWELL, of the Lower Wards, upon seeing the negro, suspecting that he had received his wounds in some other way than the one reported, visited Mr. RICHARDSON'S house and found that the rifle had been discharged, the load going through the blinds, scattering the splinters, &c., about the piazza and room. He thinks there can be no doubt that Christopher is the one who robbed the house before, and was in the act of doing it a third time when he was suddenly shot, receiving the whole charge in the stomach. Coroner WHITING held an inquest upon the body Saturday.

The Charleston Mercury.

9 May 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTH DAY.

The enemy fired seven shots at the city on Saturday and five on Sunday.

Fifteen shots were fired at Fort Sumter on Saturday and five on Sunday. Of these fourteen struck.

No change is noticeable in the enemy's fleet.

GENERAL JENKINS.—Among the heavy casualties which our country will be called to mourn when the sad list of "killed on the field of battle" shall have appeared, South Carolina will weep the extinction of no more distinguished name than that of the lamented Gen. M. JENKINS, who fell mortally wounded on the 6th, whilst leading his victorious troops against the enemy near the Wilderness. We fear, too, that he fell by the hands of our own men, another victim of the carelessness which, deprived us on the same ground, and by the same misfortune, of the illustrious Stonewall JACKSON.

In a few days we shall attempt to give a sketch of the life and services of the General, whose loss our whole State will deeply deplore. She has given few names to the history of this awful contest, of more unsullied or enduring lustre, and none more generally respected and beloved, than his which has been forever stricken from the roll of living men.

ORATORIO.—We are informed by a committee of gentlemen that the "Stabat Mater" by ROSSINI, is now being rehearsed by a number of amateur singers and performers of this city, the sacred concert to come off in the course of two weeks, and the proceeds to be devoted to some benevolent object. We are informed that some of our most brilliant amateurs are engaged in this undertaking, which is under the direction of a gentleman who has given too many proofs, since his arrival among us, of his high artistic tastes and acquirements, to make us doubt that it will be anything but a brilliant success. We can promise our readers a rare treat.

IMPORTANT ARRIVALS.—We have information of the safe arrival at a Confederate port, recently opened to blockade runners, of four vessels heavily laden with stores, clothing, arms, ammunition, etc., of immense value to the Government. Among the provisions brought in was three million pounds of bacon and five hundred bags of coffee.

The Charleston Courier.

10 May 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTH DAY.

There has been but very little change since our last report. Another Monitor came inside the bar Monday morning, making seven in all, in addition to the Ironsides and other gunboats.

Nine shots were fired at the city after 6 P. M., Monday evening, and two volleys of eight mortar shells each fired at Fort Sumter.

Some slight firing was heard in the direction of Stono, believed to be a gunboat practising.

The Charleston Courier.

10 May 1864, 1

ALLEGED SPY.—A man named JAMES L. LAYTON was arrested as a spy in Atlanta, Ga., a few days ago, by order of General WRIGHT. LAYTON was received in Richmond on Tuesday, and lodged in Castle Thunder. At the time of his arrest he had on his person a letter directed to Gen. BEAUREGARD, two Colt's pistols, twenty-seven hundred dollars in South Carolina money, two hundred and ten dollars in greenbacks, one hundred and fifty dollars in New Orleans bank notes, one hundred and fifty dollars in Confederate money, and a fifty dollar Mississippi cotton bond. He alleged that he was a secret Government agent, but his credentials not being satisfactory, he was taken into custody. At the beginning of the war he was a captain in our army; but, getting out of our service in some way, he went to Memphis, and remained there twelve months under Yankee rule. His family reside in Memphis. He expressed great indignation at his arrest, and demanded to be carried to Gen. BEAUREGARD, who, he said, would vouch for his loyalty.

The Charleston Courier.

10 May 1864, 1

Our Indian Allies.

The Southern States, from the first settlement of this Continent by Europeans, have found, in many cases, faithful friends and allies in the Indians. Deceived by foreign emissaries, some of the tribes often attempted war or treachery, but others have ever been true and faithful to their stipulations as the once great nation of the "Catawba," which will soon only exist as a name. The Richmond *Enquirer* gives extracts from private letters showing that our late successes "over the river" have been enlarged by the efforts of our Indian allies:

FIRST INDIAN BRIGADE, CAMP LONGSTREET, }
CHOCTAW NATION, March 30, 1864. }

"It is reported that a heavy force of the enemy from Fort Smith is on the march to clear out the Indian Nations: it probably numbers ten regiments, or four or five thousand men. So you see we are likely to have some fun soon. Stand Watie now commands the First Indian Brigade, in fine spirits; full of confidence, and anxious to meet the enemy. Look out for stirring news from us."

In another letter of later date this writer says: "We have met the enemy and they are ours, that is, what's left of them. Old Stand, with a portion of his brigade, attacked a force of the enemy, 1500 strong, thirty miles from Boggy Depot. He fought them until dark, and retreated several miles, leaving the Yankees in full possession of the battle field, and under the pleasant delusion that Stand Watie was whipped—but Watie out-Yankeed them this time. In the still hours of the night, when the Turk was dreaming of the hour, Stand Watie and his cut-throats, as the Yankees uncharitably call us, fell upon the slumbering Yankees and scattered them to the four winds. We captured six hundred horses and equipments, hundreds of arms, and literally smashed them into a cocked hat."

There is little doubt but this force, so roughly handled by Stand Watie, was a part of Thayer's column. From the swamps of Florida to the prairies of the Indian country, our successes run unbroken.

Our Indian allies, under Stand Watie and others, who have never wavered in the darkest hours of our struggle, who have sacrificed their all to the great cause of Southern liberty, will ever be gratefully remembered by the people of the Confederate States.

The Charleston Mercury.

10 May 1864, 2

**SIEGE MATTERS—THREE HUNDRED AND
SIXTH DAY.**

On Monday the enemy's mortar battery threw two volleys (of eight shells each) at Fort Sumter.

There were nine shots fired at the city.

One more monitor appeared off the bar in the forenoon—making seven, in all, now with the blockading squadron.

11 May 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH DAY.

The enemy opened fire upon Fort Sumter Tuesday morning from a ten-inch Columbiad mounted in the Eastern part of the middle battery. Four shots were fired from this gun upon the East angle of the fort, and all struck. The enemy also fired two volleys from the eight mortars upon the fort, and several Parrott shells. Twenty-two shots were fired at the city.

The enemy has been engaged the last two days mounting a new gun in Battery Gregg and one in the middle battery.

The tugs and steamers have also been busily engaged for two days alongside of the Monitors now inside the bar, transferring ammunition to the Monitors.

There has been no other change in the fleet.

Another Yankee Steamer Blown Up.

The following official dispatch was received at Department Headquarters, in this city, Tuesday morning:

NEAR JACKSONVILLE, May 9th, }
VIA COLUMBUS, May 10th. }

Another of the enemy's steamers was blown into fragments this morning by a torpedo in the St. John's a short distance below Jacksonville. She had two guns aboard, and was towing a schooner. The latter escaped. It is not known how many lives were lost. This is the third steamer which has met this fate in the St. John's within the last forty days.

(Signed) PATTEN ANDERSON,
Major General.

THE SWAMP ANGEL AND CUMMINGS' POINT BATTERIES.—It has frequently been asked "what is the difference between the Cummings' Point batteries and the Swamp Angel?" A mathematical friend, who has taken some pains to measure the distances on a map, shows that the Cummings' Point batteries are a half mile nearer to the Eastern portion of the city, and quarter of a mile to the Western portion.

CAPTAIN MICKLER—The Savannah *Republican* says: We had the pleasure last evening of a visit from this intrepid and valuable scout, who has done such admirable service on the coast of South Carolina from the beginning of the war until now. He is in robust health, his exposure and hardships seeming not to have had the slightest effect upon him. May he live through the war and come out of it as sound in body as he is in soul.

The Captain informed us that a deserter from the 52d Pennsylvania, who was stationed on Pinckney Island, reports that nearly all the Yankee force on the Carolina coast has been sent to Virginia. There were but three regiments left on Morris Island, and four—two and a half white and one and a half black—on Hilton Head.

CAPT. DIXON AND HIS CREW.—Since the destruction of the *Housatonic*, at Charleston, nothing has been heard of Capt. Dixon and his crew, by whom the gallant act was accomplished. The following letter on the subject is addressed to Major General MAURY:

OFFICE SUBMARINE DEFENCE,
Charleston, April 29, 1864.

General—The United States sloop-of-war *Housatonic* was attacked and destroyed by Lieut. Dixon and crew on the night of the 17th February. Since that time no information has been received of either boat or crew.

I am of the opinion that the torpedo being placed at the bow of the boat she went into the hole made in the *Housatonic* by explosion of torpedo, and did not have power sufficient to back out, consequently sunk with her.

I have the honor to be, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) M. M. GRAY,
Captain in charge Torpedoes.

To Major General D. H. MAURY, District of the Gulf, Mobile, Ala.

The Charleston Courier.

11 May 1864, 1

The Wayside Home.

CHARLESTON, April 25, 1864.

James S. Gibbes, Esq, Treasurer of the Wayside Home, Charleston:

DEAR SIR—It affords me great pleasure to hand you herewith the sum of ten thousand dollars, as an offering on the part of the Importing and Exporting Company of South Carolina towards the relief and comfort of our gallant soldiers.

Very respectfully yours,

W. C. BEE, President.

SOLDIERS' WAYSIDE HOME, }
Charleston, April 25, 1864. }

W. C. Bee, Esq. President of Importing and Exporting Co. of S. C., Charleston:

DEAR SIR—I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your esteemed favor of this date, accompanied with the sum of ten thousand dollars, the gift of the Board of Directors of your Company to the Soldiers' Wayside Home of Charleston.

I am instructed by the Executive Committee of this institution to return you and the Board you represent, their sincere gratitude for this noble and timely donation.

The changes in our currency has caused a curtailment of our means which your liberality will rectify.

In the past eight months the Wayside Home has fed, and in part furnished, a home for near 34,000 soldiers, free of all expense to them, at a cost of \$84,000.

The existence of the Wayside Home is so widely appreciated, and its benefits so general, that our Committee are encouraged to continue their labors for the public good.

I remain, dear sir,

Your friend and servant,

J. S. GIBBES,

Chairman P. T. and Treasurer,

Soldiers' Wayside Home.

The Charleston Mercury.

11 May 1864, 1

The Viper Gnaws the File.

The Yankee viper continues gnawing at the file. It is covered with blood and slaver, but these are from his own jaws. There he sits, squat on Morris Island, and spits his venom at the prey which he dare not approach. Every shell which he hurls against the city, costs him one hundred dollars, irrespective of his armament, the personnel he has to feed, the material he has to supply, the watch he has to keep, the sick he has to cure, the dead he has to bury. But he indulges his spite and venom, though at his own cost. He inflicts but little injury upon the city. We have heard that a master mechanic has said that he will undertake the repair of all the houses damaged by his shells, at an average cost of two hundred dollars. Most of the houses that we have examined, which have been injured, can easily be put in repair at that price. His Greek fire has failed him. He bores a hole in a roof or wall, and in a few instances, where the shell has burst in the dwelling, it has been more seriously damaged. But the real hurt has been in the annoyance. Families have been driven from their homes, and made to take refuge in the suburbs or the interior. He has inconvenienced many; but his venom is more conspicuous than his fangs. He pays far more to harm, than we shall need for repair. Without a chance of success, he still gnaws his file. He batters Sumter into solidity and strength. He shells a city, the people of which have cheerfully consecrated it as a sacrifice for freedom. He confirms them in their faith. He renders them doubly devoted to the cause—inflexible as the grave; and all for the poor satisfaction of showing how spiteful he can be, and how lavish of blood and treasure to gratify his malignity. His increased fury of late only proves that he is conscious of increasing exhaustion. His resources are failing. His numbers are diminished, and his recent activity is meant to conceal the deficiency of his resources. But for his iron clads, and navy, he could be driven from all the islands of South Carolina, in the possession of which he is only secure under the cover of his fleet. Let him gnaw his file at his pleasure, "our withers are unwrung."

11 May 1864, 2

SACRED CONCERT.

THE PATRIOTIC AND MUSICAL PUBLIC OF Charleston are informed that, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 14th instant, at the 2d Presbyterian Church, on Meeting street, the Grand Oratorio of the

STABAT MATER, BY ROSSINI,

will be performed by a select number of amateur singers and performers, the proceeds to be devoted to the Soldiers' Wayside Home.

Tickets, \$5 each—to be procured at any of the Druggists in the city.

Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

MANAGERS.

J. K. SASS, Esq.
Gen. JAMES SIMONS.
ROBT N. GOURDIN, Esq.
JAMES S. GIBBES, Esq.
Hon. T L HUTCHINSON.
Hon. WILLIAM AIKEN.

CHARLES LOWNDES, Esq.
GEO A. TRENHOLM, Esq.
Dr. R. L. NORTH.
WILLIAM WHALEY, Esq.
JAS K. ROBERTSON, Esq.
THEODORE STONEY, Esq.

THEODORE D. WAGNER, Esq.

May 11

The Charleston Mercury.

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SIEGE MATTERS—THREE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH DAY.

The enemy's fire on Fort Sumter, during yesterday, was limited to two of the usual volleys from his mortar batteries, and four shots from a ten-inch columbiad. There were twenty-two shells fired at the city.

The enemy is mounting two new guns, one in the Middle Battery and one at Battery Gregg. The mortars, seven in number, were receiving ammunition on Tuesday from tugs and steamers.

A deserter from the 52^d Pennsylvania, who was stationed on Pinckney Island, reports that nearly all the Yankee forces on the South Carolina coast has been sent to Virginia. There were but three regiments left on Morris Island, and four—two and a half white and one and a half black—on Hilton Head.

LIBERAL DONATION OF THE "BEE COMPANY" TO THE WAYSIDE HOME.—It affords us pleasure to lay before our readers the following correspondence:

CHARLESTON, April 25, 1864.

James S. Gibbes, Esq., Treasurer of the Wayside Home, Charleston:

DEAR SIR: It affords me great pleasure to hand you herewith the sum of ten thousand dollars, "as an offering on the part of the Importing and Exporting Company of South Carolina towards the relief and comfort of our gallant soldiers."

Very respectfully, yours,
W. C. Bee, President.

SOLDIERS' WAYSIDE HOME, }

CHARLESTON, April 25, 1864. }

W. C. Bee, Esq., President of Importing and Exporting Company of South Carolina, Charleston:

DEAR SIR: I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your esteemed favor of this date, accompanied with the sum of ten thousand dollars, the gift of the Board of Directors of your Company to the "Soldiers' Wayside Home of Charleston."

I am instructed by the Executive Committee of this Institution to return you and the Board you represent their sincere gratitude for the noble and timely donation.

The changes in our currency have caused a curtailment of our means which your liberality will rectify.

In the past eight months the Wayside Home has fed, and in part furnished a home, for near 34 000 soldiers, free of all expense to them, at a cost of \$34 000.

The existence of the Wayside Home is so widely appreciated, and its benefits so general, that our Committee are encouraged to continue their labors for the public good.

I remain, dear sir,
Your friend and servant,
JAMES S. GIBBES,
Chairman pro tem and
Treasurer Soldiers' Wayside Home.

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Siege of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH DAY.

The enemy unmasked a new battery on Long Island, and opened fire between three and four o'clock upon Secessionville. The shelling was kept up about an hour and a half. There was no damage done, the only injury being a slight scratch from a fragment striking one of our men.

Seven shots were fired at the city Wednesday, and one volley at Fort Sumter.

The enemy removed two guns from their batteries at Cummings' Point Wednesday morning, one from the middle battery, and the other from Battery Gregg.

There was no change in the fleet.

INQUEST.—Coroner **WHITING** held an Inquest Wednesday morning, at Rikersville, upon the body of **REUBEN DICKKY**, who came to his death suddenly early Tuesday morning by the rupture of a blood vessel. Verdict according to the above facts.

Another Inquest was held Wednesday morning at Pottersfield, upon the body of *Jesse*, slave of Mr. **GEO. A. TRENHOLM**. From the evidence it appears that the deceased, in company with two others, *Tom* and *Joe*, belonging to the same owner, went upon the farm of Mr. **DART**; near the race ground, Tuesday night, and after pulling some radishes, visited the adjoining farm of **MICHAEL KROGAN**, where they commenced stealing cabbages. While in the act they were fired upon, a shot striking *Jesse* in the left side of the head, killing him instantly. The Jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death by a wound inflicted on the left side of the head by a shot from a gun about ten o'clock on the night of the 10th of May, 1864, on the farm of **MICHAEL KROGAN**. Said gun was in the hands of some person to the Jury unknown.

Death of Hon. Thos. B. King.

SAVANNAH, May 11.—The **HON. THOMAS BUTLER KING** died at his residence in Waynesboro' last night.

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**SIEGE MATTERS—THREE HUNDRED AND
EIGHTH DAY.**

About half past three o'clock on Wednesday, the enemy opened fire on Secessionville from a new battery on Long Island. The fire was maintained for about an hour and a half.

There were seven shots fired at the city on Wednesday, and but one volley from the mortar battery at Fort Sumter.

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Siege of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND NINTH DAY.

The enemy were very quiet Thursday. There was no firing on Fort Sumter, and but five shots fired at the city. The fleet remains unchanged.

THE MURDER OF LIEUTENANT ED. A. WEST.—
The trial of private DELANEY, for the murder of Lieutenant Ed. A. West, commenced Thursday morning before the Military Court, Colonel D. F. JAMISON, presiding; Captain T. Y. SIMONS, is Judge Advocate. The daily sittings of the Court are held in the Library Room of the Citadel Academy.

It is perhaps not known to some of our readers that a perfect "musical furor" has been reigning in our city during the last winter; not less than four musical soirees having been held per week, at different houses in our city, when music was quaffed and vocal and instrumental sounds intoxicated the imbibing ear. While this was owing to a great extent to the temporary residence among us of many strangers from different parts of the world; and also to the fact that where "distress and sorrow travel, music is sure to follow," for "music soothes the troubled breast," yet our own people have largely participated in it, and, as the fruits of the musical excitement, will be presented to us this evening the "Stabat Mater." If we can judge by the interest which this event has excited, and from the large numbers which have attended the rehearsals, (we counted no less than two hundred and over attentive listeners on one occasion,) we must advise our readers, if they want a chance to "hear," to buy their tickets at once and go early, for we predict that the Second Presbyterian Church will be filled to overflowing.

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PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCIL. REGULAR MEETING.

ORPHAN HOUSE,
COUNCIL CHAMBER, May 10, 1864.

City Council assembled this day at 5 o'clock, p. m. Present—Hon. Charles Macbeth, Mayor; and Aldermen Ravenel, Williams, Chafee, Robinson, Sillman, Hume, Rodgers, Riggs, Kirkwood, Gilliland and Edgerton—13 members.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed, and the following matters taken up and disposed of as follows:

The following communication of the Charleston Gas Light Company was referred to a special committee, consisting of Aldermen Robinson, Kirkwood and Steinmeyer:

OFFICE CHARLESTON GAS LIGHT COMPANY.
To the Honorable the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Charleston:

GENTLEMEN: It having been clearly demonstrated that, under the existing arrangement for furnishing the city with gas, the Charleston Gas Light Company is sustaining a heavy loss, I am instructed by the Board of Directors of the said Company to respectfully request the appointment of a committee from your honorable body to confer with a committee of the above named Board with a view of ascertaining what relief can be afforded the Company in the premises.

Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

JAMES S. GIBBS, President pro tem.

The following application of the Committee of the Wayside Home was read:

WAYSIDE HOME,
Charleston, 25th April, 1864
To his Honor the Mayor and City Council of Charleston:

GENTLEMEN—The changes in the currency and the consequent tightness of money in this community, and perhaps throughout the State, has so restricted our means and curtailed our supplies, that the continued existence of the Soldiers' wayside Homes is dependent on immediate aid.

I am directed by the Executive Committee to make an appeal to you for such assistance as you are pleased to afford in our present embarrassments.

We flatter ourselves that we have done substantial good to our city in feeding and sheltering, during the past eight months, near 34,000 soldiers free of any charge, who, without the benefits of this institution, would have suffered great privations, and the fame of our city, for generous hospitality, seriously impaired.

Trusting for a favorable consideration, I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JAMES S. GIBBS,
Chairman pro tem. and Treasurer.

The Mayor stated that the Committee had called on him and represented the condition of the Institution, and that they were in want of funds, and, as there had been no quorum of Council at the last meeting, he advanced \$2000 to the Committee.

On motion of Alderman Robinson, that the action of the Mayor be confirmed, and that a further sum of \$3000 more be contributed. Adopted.

Petition of John Burke, Street Contractor for the Upper Wards, for relief. Referred to the Committee on Relief.

Applications of Wardlaw & Carew and Thos. N. Gadsden for Auctioneers Licenses. Referred to the Committee on Licenses.

Applications for No. 3 Licenses, from L. F. Koster, Mrs. Morgan, P. J. Coogan, H. Buck, D. Estleman, G. H. Lindstedt, R. Meredith, C. H. Kerrigan and M. Gratton. Referred to the Committee on Licenses.

Application for No. 1 License from John A. Cook & Co. Referred to the Committee on Licenses.

Applications for Junk Shop Licenses from Moses Goldsmith & Sons, J. Leahay, and Edmund Wallace. Referred to Committee on Licenses.

The following notice of the Secretary of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company was read:

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, G. AND C. R. R. Co.,
COLUMBIA, S. C., April 23, 1864

DEAR SIR: The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company will be held at their Hall, in Columbia, on Thursday, the 23rd instant, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m.

The committees to verify proxies and manage the election of President and Directors will be in attendance the same day.

Owing to many causes it is not expected there will be the usual attendance of the Stockholders, and possibly a sufficient number of shares not represented to form a quorum; therefore it would be well if your Council appointed a proxy to represent the stock held by the city of Charleston.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

C. V. CARRINGTON, Secretary.

Hon. Charleston Macbeth, Mayor City of Charleston, Charleston, S. C.

The Mayor stated that he had appointed Aldermen Edgerton, Robinson and Milnor proxies to represent the city at that meeting. Received as information.

Return of the Master of the Workhouse for March, 1864, showing \$1007 83 paid into the City Treasury. Received as information.

Return of the City Sheriff for April, 1864, showing \$207.17 paid into the City Treasury. Received as information.

The following report of the Captain of Police for March, 1864, was received as information:

OFFICE OF THE CAPTAIN OF POLICE.

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 March, 1864, and the cause of their arrest:

SENTENCES.	WHITES		BLACKS		Total of Arrests
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Arson	5	1	..	..	6
Assaulting Policemen	1	..	..	..	1
Drunkards	7	..	..	..	7
Disturbing the Peace	6	2	4	1	13
Gambling	..	..	8	..	8
Intoxication, lying down in street	11	1	1	..	13
Intoxication, and Disturbing the Peace	10	..	..	1	11
Larceny	20	..	21	8	44
Applicants for Lodging	1	..	2	..	3
Murder	1	..	..	..	1
Receiving Stolen Goods	8	6	1	1	16
Runaways	..	..	6	2	8
Slaves without Pass	..	..	18	..	18
Improper Tickets	..	..	6	..	6
Stabbing	1	..	..	..	1
Swindling	1	..	..	..	1
Trespass on Premises	16	1	5	1	23
Vagrants	..	1	..	..	1
Violation of City Ordinances	8	4	9	1	22
Committed for False Keeping	4	..	26	2	32
Soldiers attempting to leave the City without Passport	1	..	..	..	1
Soldiers attempting to leave the City with Forged Furlough	1	..	..	..	1
Soldiers absent from Camp without leave	17	..	..	..	17
Disorderly Conduct at Wayside Home	8	..	..	..	8
Gas Company for failing to Light certain Lamps in the Streets, according to contract	5	..	..	..	5
Total	182	15	102	12	261

Amount of Fines imposed at Mayor's Court.....\$1020 00
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners..... 827 50
Amount paid to Policemen..... 407 50
Balance paid to City Treasurer..... 420 00
Amount of Fines deducted from pay of Police.....1025 00

SENTENCES.	WHITES		BLACKS		Total Number of Arrests
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Committed to Jail	1	..	..	..	1
Delivered to Provost	82	..	..	..	82
Delivered to Owner	..	..	19	8	27
Referred to Magistrate	8	..	8	1	17
Committed to House of Correction	28	..	..	..	28
Committed to Workhouse	..	..	50	..	50
Discharged	17	5	23	..	45
Paid Fines	84	10	..	..	94
Committed to Enrolling Officer	12	..	..	..	12
Committed to Foot	..	..	..	..	..
Committed to Engineer's Department	..	..	..	..	..
Total	182	15	102	12	261

OFFICE OF THE CAPTAIN OF POLICE, ORPHAN HOUSE,
CHARLESTON, S. C., April 23, 1864.
I do hereby certify that the above is a true Report, as per Mayor's Report Books, for Lower and Upper Wards.
C. B. SIGWALD,
Captain City Police.
Received, 26th April, of Captain Sigwald, Four Hundred and Twenty Dollars for the above report.
S. THOMAS, for City Treasurer.

Alderman Rodgers made the following report, which was adopted:

The Committee on Lighting the City, to whom was referred the bill of the Charleston Gas Light Company for the quarter ending the 1st of March, 1864, beg leave to report, that they have examined the same, and find an over charge of five dollars per lamp on street lamps. The correction being made, the amounts are as follows:

LOWER AND UPPER WARDS.	
1227 Street Lamps, at \$60 per annum	\$18,405 00
12 Market Lamps, burning all night, and every night—\$60 per annum	150 00
Upper Wards Market	\$38 08
Lighting Lamps	19 20
Upper Wards Guard House—1st Meter	186 96
Upper Wards Guard House—2d Meter	182 40
Upper Wards Guard House Stables	13 63
	\$435 20

	Feet.
Main Guard House	14,200
Lamps in front of Guard House	5,700
Main Guard House Stables	4,100
City Hall	1,100
Work House	3,200
Marine Hospital	00
Orphan House, large meter	110,500
Orphan House, porter's lodge	2,000
Alms House	5,500
	146,200

Loss of 150,000 feet allowed by contract..... 37,500

109,700ft. x .20 = 21,940
- 8 = \$1,304 40

Loss 5 per cent off for prompt payment..... 65,22 = \$1,239 18

Less for Lamps not Lit..... 20,222 88
\$19,923 38

The Committee recommend that the above bill be paid, and that the fine of twenty-five hundred dollars, imposed by the Mayor, be remitted; all of which is respectfully submitted.

E. H. RODGERS,
O. J. CHAFFIN.

Alderman Kirkwood, from the Committee on Licenses, made the following report, which was concurred in:

The Committee on Licenses report favorable on the following applications for Tavern Licenses, referred to them by Council, and recommended that they be granted, to date from 1st April, 1864, viz:

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NO. 1 LICENSES.

James Wiley, No. 681 King street. Sureties—
O. Reader and John F. O'Neill.

C. F. Kohnke, Coming and Calhoun streets—
Sureties—Archibald McKee and W. P. Knox.
NO. 2 LICENSES.

N. Hollings, Line and King streets. Sureties—
John Hogan and Ph. Buckheld.

L. Buck, Coming and Spring streets. Sureties—
L. Seal and Richard Louis.

T. Luckovich, 58 St. Philip street. Sureties—
Joe Pattini and F. Paulzo.

James Slattery, George and King streets. Su-
reties—T. Claffey and John Kenny.

Cosgrove & Farrelly, 408 King street. Sureties—
T. Claffey and Charles McAllister.

T. Claffey, 473 King street. Sureties—A. Far-
relly and Jas. Cosgrove.

D. W. Ohlandt, Spring and Norman streets—
Sureties—C. Brewer and H. Schwarz.

The Committee also report favorably on the
application of G. Toggero, 31 Market street—su-
reties, James Pattini and L. Mehl—to take date
from 1st October, 1863. Respectfully submitted,
WILLIAM KIRKWOOD,
WM. H. GILLILAND.

The Committee reported unfavorably on the ap-
plication of M. Maher for No. 2 Liquor license.

Alderman Edgerton made the following reports,
which were concurred in:

The undersigned, appointed by his Honor the
Mayor to represent the city at a meeting of the
Stockholders of the Greenville and Columbia
Railroad Company, on the 28th day of April, in
the city of Columbia, beg leave to report that they
attended said meeting.

The annual reports of the President and other
officers of the Company, herewith submitted,
will be found to be interesting and satisfactory.

The election for President and board of Direc-
tors for the ensuing year, resulted in the choice
of all the surviving members of the old Board,
and of the Hon. James L. Orr and General Gar-
lington, in place of the Hon. Chief Justice O'Neal
and the Hon. Judge Whitner, deceased, all of
which is respectfully submitted.

E. W. EDGERTON,
JAS. K. ROBINSON.

The Committee on Retrenchment and Relief, to
which was referred the petition of Mrs. Mary Mc-
Cowan, for a new certificate of city six per cent.
stock, in place of one lost or mislaid, beg leave to
report that the certificate referred to, No. 89, of
the issue of July 23, 1838, for \$215, was issued to
Mary Van Riper, (now Mrs. Mary McCowan) on
the 12th of September, 1813, and receipted for by
her.

The requirements of the law, in case of lost or
mislaid certificates, has been complied with in
regular form, and the Committee recommend that
the City Treasurer be authorized to issue a new
certificate in place of the one lost.

E. W. EDGERTON,
JAS. K. ROBINSON,
JOHN S. RIGGS.

The Committee on Retrenchment and Relief,
to which was referred the several petitions of
Mr. Fougas, Teacher in the High School, the City
Assessor and his Assistant, and the Captain, Lieu-
tenant, Non Commissioned Officer and Privates
of City Police, asking for additional pay, beg leave
to report, that in consequence of the unsettled
state of the currency, and the prospect that before
many weeks shall elapse the prices of all neces-
sary articles of living will be much lower, that it
is inexpedient at this time to make any change.
The Committee recommend that no further ac-
tion be had in the matter at present.

E. W. EDGERTON,
JAS. K. ROBINSON,
JOHN S. RIGGS.

The Mayor stated to Council that, at the last
meeting, a resolution was passed requesting him
to wait on the Commanding General, and earnestly
request and urge that he take such action, as
will protect our citizens from the wanton destruc-
tion of their houses and property. That in ac-
cordance with the resolution he had conferred
with General Beauregard on the subject. That
General Beauregard had referred the matter to
Col. Rhet, who is in command of the forces in
the city. That Col. Rhet had kindly called on
him, and evinced an earnest desire to put a stop
to the evil complained of. He had no doubt that
Col. Rhet would use every means at his com-
mand; but he feared he was not clothed with suf-
ficient power to meet the emergency.

On motion, that his Honor the Mayor be re-
quested to communicate with Commanding Gen-
eral Jones, and inform him of the destruction of
the property of our citizens by the soldiers now
stationed in the city; and in the event of his not
receiving a satisfactory reply, to communicate
with the Secretary of War on the subject—
Adopted.

Alderman Robinson moved that the Mayor be
authorized to make additions to any of the stand-
ing committees of Council, as circumstances may
require. Adopted.

A bill for the preservation of the Public Parks
in the Upper Wards of the city was taken up for
consideration. The bill received its second
reading.

On motion, the further consideration of the bill
was indefinitely postponed.

A bill to diminish the number of officers to be
employed in the Public Markets, &c., came up
for its second reading.

On motion, the further consideration of the
bill was indefinitely postponed.

The Mayor stated that he was desirous of being
absent from the city for a short time, and request-
ed that a Mayor pro tem be appointed.

On motion, Alderman Gilliland was appointed
Mayor pro tem during the absence of his Honor
the Mayor. Adjourned.

W. H. SMITH, Clerk of Council.

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SIEGE MATTERS—THREE HUNDRED AND NINTH DAY.

There was no firing of importance by the enemy Thursday. Five shots were fired at the city, and none at Fort Sumter.

The enemy are still at work upon the Middle Battery. No change was observable in the fleet.

FLORIDA ITEMS.

The Lake City (Fla.) Columbian is informed by several gentlemen, who had just arrived from Jacksonville, that the number of the enemy's forces in Jacksonville is about 3600, a large majority being negroes. The troops are under the immediate command of Colonel Birney, of the 6th United States colored troops, a native of New York, and a son of the notorious Abolitionist by that name. Generals Glimore, Seymour and Hatch were all on board the steamer Maple Leaf at the time she exploded a torpedo in the St. Johns, and barely escaped with their lives. Since the explosion of the above steamer and the Hunter, they are not much inclined to ascend the St. Johns.

There is a large number of cases of small-pox and other diseases in Jacksonville, and their troops are likewise upon very small rations.— Isaac F. Wiley, Brevet Second Lieutenant of Captain Reynolds' Company, 6th Florida Battalion, together with another deserter from Coffee County, Georgia, who, in conjunction with other deserters and Tories, have been committing depredations in Florida, were captured near New Boston, on the Suwannee River, and hung by a party of Confederates a few days since.

Notwithstanding the severe storm of rain and wind which were experienced during the two preceding months, and which retarded the planting interests to a great extent, the most cheering intelligence comes from the counties east and south of Lake City as to the prospects for a large grain crop. In the section of country not contiguous to and bordering upon the enemy's lines, large quantities of grain have been planted, with a promise of a large and abundant harvest. In consequence of the backwardness of the corps and the unsettled condition of the country, Judge Dawkins has determined to hold no courts within his circuit this spring. The same may be likewise said of Judge Putnam of the eastern, and Judge King of the southern judicial circuit.

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Siege of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND TENTH DAY.

The enemy, from some sudden cause, about nine o'clock Friday morning opened a heavy fire upon the East face of Fort Sumter, from one two hundred pounder Parrott, a ten inch Columbiad, and a one hundred pounder Parrott at Gregg; and two Columbiads in the middle battery. About ten o'clock two monitors moved up within a thousand yards, and also opened fire upon the fort. The bombardment of the fort by both monitors and batteries, continued until dark.

Fort Moultrie and Battery Bee on Sullivan's Island, returned the enemy's fire, and made some splendid shots at the monitors, compelling them to change their positions. We have not learned whether there were any casualties. Three shots were fired at the city.

There has been no other change in the fleet.

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Children on the Streets.

One of the signs and tokens of the prosperity and peace of Jerusalem, restored and renewed, was thus foretold by one of the prophets, (Zechariahan): "The streets of the city shall be full of boys and girls, playing in the streets thereof."

The innocent play of children is indeed one of the signs of peace and plenty, which poets and painters, as well as prophets, have loved to depict. One of the English painters gained great distinction by match pictures of peace and war. His peace was symbolized by a group of emblems, chief of which, and most admired for its full expressiveness, was a little child seated near a cannon dismounted and overgrown with flowers. In the cannon's mouth was a bird's nest, which the child was examining with eager grasp. Peace in its profoundest calm could not be more vividly depicted by visible symbols.

We find the boys—and in some cases the girls—playing in and on and through the streets, but they are not the heralds of peace. It is not such boys and such playing as we now see in our streets, that arose before the prophet, as messengers or attendants of peace. The boys we see and hear on the streets, speak of war in its worst effects. They show all the evils and vices of neglected and depraved childhood; aping the vices of manhood.

They speak not of peace or prosperity, present or prospective for the city, our Jerusalem, but they rise before us as child messengers and prophets of evils of war to come on us long after war itself shall have passed away.

In ten or fifteen years if not reclaimed from their present courses and trained up to useful and virtuous occupations and habits, these we now see as boys, annoying our soldiers and citizens, and making the streets unseemly to the eyes and ears of womanhood, will be men, and citizens, and veterans. The Mayors and Aldermen of our cities, and the rulers of the land in every grade of office and responsibility, may ere long be chosen by electors who are now boys playing in the streets. Are these boys now learning rightly to become men, and to see the privileges and responsibilities of men, and of free citizens of a republic, whose destiny is linked with the virtue and intelligence of its citizens?

We see nothing around us and painfully obvious that speaks more loudly than these boys in the streets, of duties pressing on those who have means and opportunities of benevolence and of active promotion of good works and enterprises. Cannot these boys be gathered together into schools and nurseries? Many of them are not yet fergone in self-depravation, and are only at large and neglected because they have lost their fathers, or their fathers are in the war, and the times do not permit the mothers or other relatives to provide education. Many are suffering under the too general indifference exhibited by the community towards education. The general impression sometimes openly avowed but more commonly implied, that anything or everything may be done or undone in war, except the fighting and the feeding the army. A sad mistake this even for a short war—an almost fatal mistake for any people called to endure a long war.

When the orphans of the revolution were left on our streets, and it seemed they must grow up only into a manhood or maturity of mischief or

crime, it pleased God, who has pledged his love for the widow and the orphan, to put it into the heart of an humble, honest citizen to do His duty. JOHN ROBERTSON, a shipkeeper, of this city, by no means wealthy or blessed with commanding influence of position or patronage, determined to consider the case and claims of the orphans. He gathered a few of the most needy in his reach, and placed them under the roof and care of a worthy matron. As his own means, and the aid which his earnest, persevering requests elicited from others permitted, he found more and more, and advanced more towards their maintenance and education. He begged the aid and attention of his fellow-citizens, and finally resolved to seek office himself for the purpose of promoting his favorite scheme. After one defeat, or more than one, he succeeded in securing a seat in the City Council. He pressed his "hobby" until he carried his point, and the "Orphan House" was adopted by the city, and measures taken to provide a larger and more convenient home for all orphans who should be cast upon the city.

More than the three score and ten years which the Psalmist allows to man have passed away since JOHN ROBERTSON was made happy by the fact that Charleston had guaranteed the care of his orphans.

He passed away soon after and just as his favorite scheme was entering on a successful organization—his work remains, and the "Orphan House," as it now stands with late improvements and additions demanded by time and progress, is a monument which Kings and Princes might envy—a home for children who would otherwise be homeless—a school and nursery to which our legislature, our army and navy, our pulpit and all ports of enterprise and action have owed some of their ablest incumbents. That home will be filled as soon as Yankee charity renders it prudent for Christian and Charleston charity to remove the exiles to their home from the friendly refuge which has been afforded them elsewhere. So far as the accommodations of that home and the wants of the children embraced within its objects and plan are concerned, we may rest content. JOHN ROBERTSON did his work in his day, and men have been found to keep it up; a matter sometimes no less important, although often less difficult than the beginning of any good institution.

There are and will be orphans, however, beyond the capacities of any one home, enlarge and endow it as we may. Can we not add another noble monument and memorial of praise and honor to our city; is the erection of a home and house specially for the orphans whose fathers fall or die in this war? Several propositions of this kind, looking towards education and maintenance, have been set forth, we know; but are we yet awake to the importance of prompt action? Now is not the time to build the house that will be demanded some time—but the best time to begin for the boy is when you find the boy running loose and wild and neglected. Cannot steps be now taken to pledge and provide for a foundation in or near this city, for the support and education of orphan children of soldiers from this City, District and State as far as may be? We leave the question for the present to the best consideration of benevolent readers.

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TORPEDOES—THEIR WORK.—A correspondent of the *Mobile Tribune* thinks proper encouragement has not been given to the torpedo branch of the public service; and for the purpose of calling attention to the subject, he enumerates the losses the enemy have sustained by this novel mode of warfare. The first vessel of war destroyed by a torpedo was the United States iron-clad boat *C-26*, on the Yazoo river, in the fall of 1862, or winter of 1863. The *Cairo* was a formidable vessel, carrying thirteen guns and a crew of three hundred men. She was sunk by a torpedo—a simple contrivance, being nothing more than a demijohn filled with powder, and a friction primer inserted at the mouth. A wire was attached to this primer, by means of which the operator fired the powder as the vessel was passing over it. Since that time several new and valuable inventions of this character have been brought to the notice of the Confederate authorities, and the total damage inflicted is shown by the list of at least nine vessels which have been wholly or partially destroyed during the war, and with the single exception of the *Cairo*, as stated above, all within the past year.

Some vessels, in addition, not yet accounted for, may be charged to the torpedo account.

In addition to this three rail road trains in Tennessee and one on the Ohio and Baltimore Rail Road have been destroyed by torpedoes, within the last six months, and all this has been accomplished at a less cost in men and money than would be required to build, man and equip the smallest gunboat in the Confederate navy.

14 MAY 1864, 1

The following Report of the Captain of Police for March, 1864, 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 March, 1864, and the cause of their arrest:

OFFENCES.	WHITES.		BLACKS.		Total number of Arrests.
	Males.....	Females.....	Males.....	Females.....	
Arson.....	6	...	...	...	6
Assaulting Policemen.....	1	...	...	...	1
Deserters.....	1	...	...	...	7
Disturbing the Peace.....	6	2	4	1	18
Trambling.....	...	...	8	...	8
Intoxication, lying down in street.....	11	1	1	...	13
Intoxication and Disturbing the Peace.....	10	...	...	1	11
Larceny.....	20	...	21	3	44
Applicants for Lodging.....	1	...	2	...	3
Murder.....	1	...	...	...	1
Receiving Stolen Goods.....	8	6	1	1	16
Runaways.....	...	...	6	2	8
Slaves without Pass.....	...	...	13	...	13
Improper Tickets.....	...	...	6	...	6
Tabbiness.....	1	...	...	...	1
Swindling.....	1	...	...	...	1
Trespass upon Premises.....	16	1	6	1	23
Vagrants.....	...	1	...	...	1
Violation of City Ordinances.....	8	4	9	1	22
Committed for Safe Keeping.....	4	...	26	2	32
Soldiers attempting to leave the City without Passport.....	1	...	...	...	1
Soldiers attempting to leave the City with Forged Furlough.....	1	...	...	...	1
Soldiers absent from Camp without leave.....	17	...	...	...	17
Disorderly Conduct at Wayside Home.....	8	...	...	...	8
Gas Company for failing to Light certain Lamps in the Streets, according to Contract.....	6	...	...	...	6
Total.....	182	16	102	12	261

Amount of Fines imposed at Mayor's Court.....	\$1026 00
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners.....	37 50
Amount paid to Policemen.....	407 50
Balance paid to City Treasurer.....	430 00
Amount of Fines deducted from pay of Police.....	1026 61

SENTENCES.	WHITES.		BLACKS.		Total number of Arrests.
	Males.....	Females.....	Males.....	Females.....	
Committed to Jail.....	1	...	...	...	1
Delivered to Prognat.....	82	...	...	...	82
Delivered to Owner.....	...	...	19	...	19
Referred to Magistrate.....	3	...	3	1	7
Committed to House of Correction.....	28	...	...	2	30
Committed to Work House.....	17	...	50	4	68
Discharged.....	17	6	23	1	47
Paid Fines.....	24	10	6	2	42
Sent to Karolling Offices.....	12	...	...	...	12
Sent to Post.....	5	...	...	...	5
Sent to Engineer's Department.....	...	...	1	...	1
Total.....	182	16	102	12	261

CERTIFICATE OF THE CAPTAIN OF POLICE, (UPPER HOUSE)
 Charleston, S. C., April 28, 1864.
 I do hereby certify that the above is a true Report, as per Mayor's Report Books for Lower and Upper Wards.
 G. B. SIGWALD, Captain City Police.
 Received 28th April, at Capt. Sigwald's Office, Four Hundred and Twenty Dollars for the above.

The Charleston Courier.

14 May 1864, 2

ARRESTED AS A SPY.— HENRY G. COLE, at one time Superintendent of the Rail Road at Marietta, Ga., was brought to Atlanta lately under guard, and under the charge of being a Federal spy. COLE is of Northern extraction, but has lived in the South some time.

The Charleston Mercury.

14 May 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—THREE HUNDRED AND TENTH DAY.

About nine o'clock, yesterday morning, the enemy opened his land batteries—Gregg and the middle battery—on Fort Sumter, and continued firing steadily throughout the day from two Parrotts and three Columbiads. About ten o'clock two of the monitors approached within 800 or 1000 yards of the ruins of the stubborn old fort, and joined in the bombardment, which, for several hours after the monitors opened, raged furiously. Fort Moultrie and Battery Bee returned the enemy's fire occasionally, and it is thought with some effect, as the monitors were frequently obliged to shift their positions. Towards dusk the monitors withdrew, and all was again quiet. There was no other change in the fleet.

WE HAVE had no mail from Richmond for several days, and, to make matters still more perplexing, the telegraph to that point is not yet in working order. This will account for the absence of expected news from our armies in Virginia.

THE ORATORIO.—The *Stabat Mater* was sung at FLYNN'S Church, last evening, with distinguished success, to an audience composed largely of the taste and refinement of Charleston. With a decorous composure due to the sacred music of that great masterpiece, and to the place, the amateur vocalists performed their respective parts, and the listeners in gratified hush followed the rapid and well managed transition from the rich and ringing solo of the sweet, pure and powerful soprano to the harmonious duet, the full baritone, the mellifluous, swelling and affecting chorus. Without mentioning any names, or attempting to criticise or award special praises, we will only say that the entertainment was a decided and very considerable success, and that we hope it will soon be repeated.

LIEUT. PIERRE BACOT was painfully wounded at one of the batteries on Sullivan's Island yesterday. He was brought up to the city last evening.

THE NUMBER of prisoners of war at the new military prison at Camp Sumter, Georgia, on the 24th of April, was 9306. Only fifteen deaths were reported for that day. For the week ending on the 24th, there was an average of eighteen deaths per day, or one in every five hundred.

16 May 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH DAY.

The bombardment of Fort Sumter was continued by the Morris' Island batteries and two Monitors until seven o'clock Saturday evening. About three o'clock Saturday afternoon the Monitors ceased firing and withdrew. One of the Monitors not engaged left the fleet Saturday afternoon and sailed South.

On Friday two hundred and thirty-eight shots were fired at Fort Sumter from the land guns, twenty-seven of which missed; and one hundred and eighty mortar shots, of which forty-three missed. Private G. S. BURGESS, Company I, 20th S. C. V., had his foot taken off Thursday by a fragment of shell.

During Friday night fire was kept up from the land batteries. Seventy-four mortar shells were fired, also three shots from a ten-inch Columbiad, and two from the two hundred pounder Parrott. Private PETER MORSE, Company C, 1st S. C. Artillery, received a slight wound, which was the only casualty.

The Monitors, during the engagement, fired from fifteen inch and eleven inch mortars, and also from a rifled two hundred pounder Parrott.

The number of shots fired Saturday was as follows: From the Monitors, which opened about 9 A. M., seventy, of which forty-six struck; from the Parrott guns of the land batteries, one hundred and seventy-seven, of which one hundred and sixty struck; from the Columbiads, ninety-eight, of which eighty-three struck; and two mortar shots. One negro, slightly wounded, was the only casualty during Saturday. During Saturday night twelve Parrott shots were fired at the fort and twenty-one mortar shells, of which nine missed. A negro workman was killed. The fort has sustained no damage.

The enemy's fire upon the city continues steady at irregular intervals. On Saturday nine shots were fired, and on Sunday twenty-one shots.

With the exception of the departure of one of the Monitors, the fleet remains as usual.

The Charleston Mercury.

16 May 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—THREE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH DAY.

The bombardment of Fort Sumter by the monitors, in conjunction with the enemy's land batteries, was continued during Friday night and on Saturday morning. The number of shots thrown on Friday night was 238, and on Saturday morning 177—making 415 in all. The enemy's land batteries fired 12 Parrott and 21 mortar shells at the Fort. At 3, p. m., on Saturday the firing on Fort Sumter was discontinued by the fleet as well as the land batteries, and the monitors withdrew. During the attack, Fort Moultrie and the Sullivan's Island batteries had taken a spirited part in the conflict, and are said to have handled some of the monitors quite roughly. After the conclusion of the fight on Saturday, one of the monitors was towed off in the direction of Port Royal.

Nine shells were thrown at the city on Saturday and twenty on Sunday.

CONSOLIDATED STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—It will be seen, by the advertisement in another column, that the meeting of stockholders intended to take place this day has been postponed to Wednesday next, the 18th instant, at 1 o'clock, p. m., at the office of HERIOT & BLACK, No. 4 Hudson street.

OUR THANKS are due to Mr. P. WALSH, the energetic news editor of the *Augusta Constitutionalist*, for some interesting details of the Virginia intelligence promptly communicated by telegraph.

COMMUNICATION WITH RICHMOND.—We are indebted to Superintendent SOLOMONS for the following despatch, received by him on yesterday.

WILMINGTON, May 14.

To S. S. Solomons, Sup't N. E. R. R.:

This route will be open to Petersburg tomorrow, certain; and possibly also to Richmond.

H. M. DRANE.

THE REMAINS OF GEN. JENKINS reached Columbia on Saturday morning, where they rested at the Arsenal, under the charge of a guard of honor composed of the Arsenal Cadets. The body was taken to Summerville for interment, on Sunday morning.

FIRE.—A lot of inflammable matter became ignited yesterday in the packing room to the rear of Messrs. WEBB & SAGE's store, Meeting street, opposite the Charleston Hotel. An alarm of fire was sounded, to which the various fire companies instantly responded, and the rising flames were extinguished without any damage.

17 May 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH DAY.

The enemy kept up a slow bombardment of Fort Sumter Sunday night, throwing eighty-two Parrott shells up to six o'clock Monday morning, of these twenty shots missed. The number of shots fired at Fort Sumter from the land batteries during Monday up to six P. M., was one hundred.

A very sharp engagement took place through the day between our batteries on Sullivan's and James' Islands, and the enemy's batteries at Cummings' Point.

About eleven o'clock Monday morning, two monitors moved from off Morris' Island, and taking position off Fort Sumter, opened fire on the East angle and the face of the fort Fort Moultrie and Battery Bee, on Sullivan's, and Fort Johnson and Simkins, on James' Island, opened on the monitors, and after an hour's active firing, during which both monitors were struck repeatedly, they were driven away, one of them seemingly injured. The pilot house was badly riddled. On leaving, both monitors displayed a white, red and white striped pennant, as if signaling for assistance.—The signal was answered by the *Ironsides*. Afterwards the injured monitor moved up and anchored alongside the *Ironsides*.

The firing of our batteries throughout the engagement was splendid. Batteries Cheves, Simkins and Haskell kept up a sharp fire on Gregg yesterday, assisted occasionally by the Sullivan's Island batteries and Fort Moultrie. It is believed that the enemy suffered severely, as several men were seen carried off from Battery Gregg. There were no casualties at Fort Sumter, and no damage done to the fort.

Eighteen shells were fired at the city from six A. M. to six P. M. Monday. The bombardment of the city continued at the hour of closing our report.

There was no change in the fleet.

GEN. N. G. EVANS.—We are gratified to learn that Gen. EVANS has so far recovered from his late accident as to authorize his removal home. The General will leave this morning for Cokerbury, accompanied by the Surgeon-in-Chief, Dr. R. LEBBY.

INTERMENT OF THE REMAINS OF GEN. M. JENKINS.—The remains of the lamented General M. JENKINS were interred Sunday afternoon at Summerville, in the graveyard of the Episcopal Church at that place, alongside the resting place of his mother.

The body arrived at Summerville at quarter past three o'clock, under an escort of State Cadets from the Arsenal Academy at Columbia. The coffin, with the Confederate flag spread over it, was placed upon a carriage, and a procession formed of all the inhabitants of the village, and the convalescent soldiers in the hospital that were able to attend. Before the procession began to move, the ladies in the village brought in beautiful wreaths and numerous bouquets of flowers and strewed them in profusion upon the coffin.

The remains were followed to the grave by several members of the family, including the deceased's widow, his father-in-law, Gen. D. F. JAMISON, and his two brothers, Major J. JENKINS and Dr. JENKINS.

Upon the arrival of the remains at the village, and during the passing of the procession, the Church bells were tolled, and every expression of grief and sympathy exhibited by the villagers. The ladies present at the interment bedecked the grave with flowers, and gave vent to their heartfelt sorrow in the tears which were freely shed over the mortal remains of the departed hero.

Gen. JENKINS was a member of the Episcopal Church at Summerville, and partook of the holy sacrament but a few weeks before taking his departure for Virginia. When taking leave of his friends, he remarked that he was then going to fight his last battle.

18 May 1864, /

Siege of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH DAY.

The bombardment of Fort Sumter from the enemy's land batteries has been continuous since our last report. The number of shots fired since then up to six o'clock Tuesday evening was two hundred and eighty-seven, including Parrot shells, Columbiads and Mortars, of which some sixty shots missed.

The Monitor disabled in the fight of Monday morning was towed over the bar Tuesday morning and left for Port Royal. Only five Monitors now remain inside the bar.

Eighteen shots were fired at the city Tuesday. Some slight firing was also heard in the direction of Stono.

The Charleston Mercury.

18 May 1864, 2

**SIEGE MATTERS—THREE HUNDRED AND
FOURTEENTH DAY.**

The more we hear of the conflict on Monday, between the enemy's batteries and monitors and our batteries, the more conspicuous appears the skill and spirit with which our artillerists managed their pieces. Three of the monitors were badly battered. One of these was so much disabled that she sailed for Port Royal on Tuesday morning. There are now but five monitors inside the bar.

The number of shots fired at the city on Tuesday was eighteen. Two hundred and eighty-seven shots were fired at Fort Sumter during the day. These were all from the Yankee land batteries, and include the Parrott, Columbiad and mortar projectiles.

Some firing was heard on Tuesday in the direction of the Stono.

19 May 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH DAY.

The enemy opened Wednesday morning by firing a salute of thirty-four guns, which was repeated at noon, and again at sunset. The cause of this unusual demonstration is believed to have been the recent arrival of a Yankee mail boat from the North, with the announcement of the capture of Richmond. The Ironsides was gaily decorated with flags during the day; the other vessels inside the bar and in Stono also displaying the "old flag." The bombardment of the fort has been continued since our last report from the land batteries. Seventy-two shots were fired at the fort during Tuesday night, and thirty-three on Wednesday, up to six o'clock in the evening.

The firing on the city was more rapid than usual. The number of shots fired from 3 A. M. to 6 P. M. Wednesday, was thirty.

Another Monitor was towed over the bar Wednesday afternoon, and sailed Southwards.

No other change in the fleet.

ACCIDENT ON SOUTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.—The freight train which left Augusta Sunday morning on the South Carolina Rail Road was thrown off the track about four miles from Augusta. Three of the cars were badly smashed up. No one was injured.

"What do you expect to prove?" asked a Judge of a blundering witness who was waiting for some leading questions or cue questions. "Anything your honor pleases," was the accommodating answer.

Such witnesses are easily found by the Yankees, and there were many of them before the Special Committee of the Yankee Congress for reporting on the Fort Pillow capture.

Witnesses have been found to testify to hanging, burning, roasting, quartering of Yankee prisoners; and, if the question had been distinctly pressed, we doubt not the Committee could have found a witness who saw FOREST coolly enjoying a ham steak of a little negro, and picking his teeth afterwards with the bone of the little finger that had been cut off for the purpose from another little negro, and to sample his flesh.

The report of this Committee surpasses in designed and deliberate mendacity any official attempt hitherto made by the Yankees, and should hasten the progress of the intelligent world—even including RUSSELL—to the conclusion that it is safe to reject any and every statement concerning the Confederates coming from the Yankees.

This stupendously shaped lie about Fort Pillow could not have been expected by the Yankees to pass long abroad—it was only designed, we believe, to induce more desperate action on the part of the soldiers whose terms were approaching the end, and who, it was feared, would otherwise be ready to surrender on any occasion.

The Charleston Mercury.

19 May 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH DAY.

The monotonous character of the operations in our harbor was varied on Wednesday by some unusual, though not very important, events. During the day the enemy fired three salutes of one hundred guns. The *Ironsides* was gaily decorated with flags, and the monitors and other vessels all displayed their bunting to its full extent. Of course, we are puzzled in regard to the cause of these signs of glorification, and various conjectures on the subject are afloat; but the opinion generally received is, that some of the lying Yankee reports as to the result of the late battles have found their way to the fleet and been believed, or, at least, treated as true by its commander.

During the afternoon another monitor was towed off and sailed southward.

On Tuesday night seventy two shots were fired at Fort Sumter, and on Wednesday thirty three. The firing on the city during Wednesday was much more rapid than usual, and was kept up all day.

The Charleston Courier.

20 May 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH DAY.

There is no material change of affairs to notice. The enemy's land batteries kept up the bombardment of Fort Sumter Wednesday night, firing thirty-two shots, twenty-six of which struck. Thirty-three shots were fired at the fort Thursday, seven of which missed.

Twenty five shots were fired at the city from Battery Gregg. The latter also opened fire during the day upon our James' Island batteries and Sullivan's Island. Battery Haskell replied, and kept up a sharp fire for about two hours.

A sling cart, with twelve horses drawing a gun, was observed in the morning to come from the upper end of Morris' Island to Battery Gregg. A similar conveyance was observed in the afternoon carrying a gun from Gregg to the upper part of the Island.

Our conjecture as to the cause of the salute Wednesday proved to be correct. We learn from an authentic source that the capture of Richmond was announced to the fleet Wednesday morning.

There was no change in the fleet yesterday, and nothing of importance from our outside posts.

FROM FLORIDA.—MORRISON'S MILLS, ALACHUA COUNTY, E. F., May 17, 1864.—The Yankees, as you are aware, have evacuated Palatka, but they are still thick as bees all up and down on the East bank of the St. John's river. They are fortifying Orange Mills, ten miles North of Palatka. Their object seems to be evidently to plunder and steal cattle and hogs—which at this time undoubtedly pays them better than fighting. They have greatly the advantage over us in transportation, &c., on the rivers.

You will recollect that some time since I called General Beauregard's attention to the St. John's river through your columns. If the river had been fortified at that time, it would have saved the Government millions of dollars, to say nothing of the loss of private individuals, &c.—*Savannah News.*

The Charleston Mercury.

20 May 1864, 2

YANKEE MOVEMENTS IN FLORIDA.—The Yankees have evacuated Palatka, but they are still thick as bees all up and down on the east bank of the S. John's River. They are fortifying Orange Mills, ten miles north of Palatka. Their object seems to be evidently to plunder and steal cattle and hogs—which, at this time, undoubtedly pays them better than fighting. They have greatly the advantage over us in transportation, etc., on the rivers.

The Charleston Mercury.

20 May 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH DAY.

Intelligence has been received from our outposts to the effect that the salutes fired by the enemy's fleet on Wednesday were caused by the announcement of the capture of Richmond!

There were 33 shots fired at Fort Sumter on Wednesday night, 26 of which missed, and 32 on Thursday, 7 of which missed. The number of shots fired at the city on Thursday was 25.

The enemy was noticed Thursday morning transporting a heavy gun from the further end of Morris Island to Battery Gregg.

21 May 1864, 1

Stoqe of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH DAY.
Some six of the enemy's barges came between Fort Sumter and Fort Johnson, as far as the telegraph poles, about two o'clock Friday morning, with, it is supposed, the intention of cutting the telegraph wire. Fort Sumter opened fire on them, firing four shells, and causing a hasty retreat back to Gregg. The Yankees fired one shot in return from a boat howitzer, which passed over the fort. Gregg also fired three shots, none of which struck. Six shots were fired at the fort Thursday night. Lieut. CANNON, of the 20th Regiment, was accidentally wounded in the heel by a gun in the hands of one of his own men.

Sixteen shots were fired at the city. The damage, as usual, was trifling.

There was no change in the fleet.

Little Steps Towards Southern Independence.

The following list of manufactories of articles of general utility, not heretofore made in the South, is compiled from exchanges within the past few days, says the *Charlotte Bulletin*. It shows that our people are really making some progress towards the independence that we have heard talked of so much. We have not included the cotton and woollen mills dotted here and there in all the States, or the iron establishments, or the Government works for making arms, powder, &c.

We have no doubt there are many other establishments of which we have seen no notice, that are adding to the resources of the country, by making articles that we have heretofore depended upon the Yankees to furnish us.

We shall add to the list from time to time as other establishments are brought to our notice:

- Hat manufactory at Statesville, N. C.
- Stocking Factory at Columbia, S. C.
- ~~Stocking Factory at Eufaula, Ala.~~
- ~~Stocking Factory at Danville, Va.~~
- Bonnet Frame Factory at Newberry, S. C.
- Cotton Card Factory at Greenwood, S. C.
- Cotton Card Factory at Fayetteville, N. C.
- Cotton Card Factory at Columbus, Ga.
- Cotton Card Factory at Danville, Va., 2.
- Cotton Card Factory at Selma, Ala.
- Cutlery, Knives and Forks, Raleigh, N. C.
- Cotton Battign Factory at Charlotte, N. C.
- Corn Broom Factory at Davidson's College, N. C.
- Match Factory at Danville, Va.
- Blanket Factory at Montgomery, Ala.
- Knitting Needles at Columbia, S. C.
- Pyroligneous Acid at Columbia, S. C.
- Glass manufactory at Richmond, Va.
- Glass manufactory at Columbus, Ga.
- Glass manufactory at Savannah, Ga.
- Button manufactory at Columbus, Ga.
- Powder manufactory Mecklenburg, N. C.
- Several Copperas mines, extensively worked in Rutherford county, N. C.
- One Copperas mine in Chesterfield, S. C.

The *Courier* will be obliged to any friend and correspondent for additions or corrections to this list, and for reports of quantities of products from time to time, and other information, showing progress or offering encouragement to any projectors. It is the policy and interest of all proprietors of these enterprises to make them known, even if they are now preoccupied by more orders than can be filled.

The Charleston Courier.

21 May 1864, 1

Our soldiers need vegetables for health and seasonable variety in diet, and prefer, as we would have them, keeping well than going to a hospital. The good attentions of the commissary and cook often obviate appeal to the physician. The Wayside Home needs vegetables, and will thankfully receive any offerings, or cheerfully treat with farmers and gardeners, who will sell in quantities at reasonable prices.

We hope to hear of many prompt responses to this call.

YANKEE OFFICERS AT LARGE.—About one hundred Yankee officers escaped from the cars on the Charlotte Road on Friday night last, between Charlotte and Columbia.

The Charleston Mercury.

21 May 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—THREE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH DAY.

On Friday six Yankee barges came up the harbor between Fort Sumter and Fort Johnson; but the former post having opened a brisk fire upon them, they retreated in haste. It is supposed that their ~~purpose~~ was to cut the telegraph wires connecting with Fort Sumter.

During the day there were 16 shots fired at the city and 6 at Fort Sumter.

We have received some additional details of the conflict between our batteries and the monitors on Sunday night. Fort Moultrie, we understand, struck the monitors about thirteen times, and Battery Rutledge did likewise. The Brooks' Gun Battery struck them four times, Battery Marion twice and Battery Bee once. The fight lasted forty minutes.

The officers of Fort Moultrie, at present, are Capt. B. J. WITHERSPOON, commanding the post, and Lieuts. L. W. PERRIN, E. MITCHELL WHALEY, D. B. DESAUSURE, B. F. MARTIN, J. C. MINOTT, LESLIE GLOVER and G. M. STONEY. The officers of the Brooks' Gun Battery are Lieuts. W. J. MARSHALL, EDWARD NORTH and T. M. L. RHETT.

THERE will be no service in the Citadel Square Church to morrow.

THE MAILS.—Senator ORR telegraphs: "The Postmaster General says that the mails will now go by the Danville route." We hope so; we would be glad to see them by any route.

THE ALARM OF FIRE about one o'clock this morning was caused by a fire kindled by some soldiers for the purpose of cooking.

VEGETABLES NEEDED FOR THE WAYSIDE HOME.—We would call the attention of the friends and supporters of this excellent institution to the pressing need that exists of a full supply of vegetables for the soldiers who daily crowd its tables. Contributions of any kind of vegetables from the country will be welcome, as enabling the Home to afford the soldier some variation of the monotonous diet of the camp.

23 May 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH DAY.

The demonstrations of the enemy since our last report have been expected for several days past. These movements are, however, believed to be mere feints to cover their real weakness. Two deserters belonging to the 41st New York Regiment, stationed on Folly Island, came into our lines last week, and reported that an expedition against James' Island had been projected, and that an attack might be expected the first favorable night. The plan, as they learned, was for the light draft gunboats and Monitors to go up Stono and Schooner Creek as high as the depth of water would admit. They were then to shell the island, while the troops in barges landed under cover of the boats at or near Grimbald's or Legare's plantation. The deserters also stated that there were only about eleven hundred effective men on Folly Island, under the command of Brigadier General SCHIMMELING. Great dissatisfaction existed among the troops, the greater majority of whom were foreigners and substitutes, whose term of service expires in June. They had been promised seven hundred to a thousand dollars bounty, which had not yet been paid. SCHIMMELING was afraid to trust his own men, very seldom left his tent, and kept a body guard of about sixty negroes.

Saturday evening the enemy's gunboats commenced shelling Secessionville, which was kept up about two hours. During the night a force of Yankees landed and occupied Battery and Goat Island. The shelling of Secessionville was renewed early Sunday morning, the firing being very heavy and startling our citizens from their slumbers. The news was soon received that the Yankees had crossed the causeways and advanced on our lines at Legare's, with the evident design of capturing our pickets. The force of the enemy is believed to have been from eight hundred to one thousand strong. They were first met by Captain Humbert, of the 2d S. C. Artillery, and afterwards by the whole of Major Manigault's battalion. A sharp fight ensued, in which five of our men were wounded, one seriously. The enemy's loss is reported much greater than ours. Major Manigault we learn had a horse shot under him.

The following dispatch was received at Headquarters:

BATTERY No. 2, 0, A. M., MAY 22,

Received at 10.10, A. M., via

Royal House, James' Island.

Captain Fielden, A. A. G.:

I have just returned here from the picket. The enemy have retired, except a few skirmishers, out of sight in the direction of Battery Island. Major MANIGAULT, commanding pickets, had a spirited fight with them. Our men behaved handsomely. Five of our men were wounded and two missing. The enemy were held in check at Grimbald's causeway and could not advance. A deserter who came in during the fight says there were parts of seven regiments. Major MANIGAULT says he saw two full regiments. I think it was only a reconnoissance in force, and an attempt to out off our pickets.

(signed)

W. B. TALIÁFERRO,

Brigadier-General.

A later dispatch says the enemy retired at three o'clock Sunday afternoon. Last evening all was again quiet.

Three shots only were fired at the city Sunday.

Several of the enemy's barges renewed their attempts to cut the telegraph between Fort Sumter and Fort Johnson Saturday night, but retreated without effecting their object.

There has been no change in the fleet.

The Charleston Mercury.

23 May 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—THREE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH DAY.

At an early hour on Sunday morning our community was startled from its slumbers by the heavy and continuous bombardment of shell guns in the direction of the Stone. It was soon ascertained that the enemy's boats had returned to their old game of bombarding Secessionville. It is scarcely necessary to add that their noisey sport was harmless to us.

About daylight the enemy landed, from 800 to 1000 strong, at Legare's place, on James Island, where they evidently hoped to surprise and capture our pickets, under command of Captain HUMBERT. But they were disappointed. A brisk skirmish ensued, in the course of which we lost five wounded—one seriously. The enemy's loss was much greater than ours. At about 3, p. m., the Yankees evacuated their position, and retired to Battery Island. The following is the official despatch on the subject:

BATTERY NO. 2, 9 A. M., MAY 22, 1864, }
Received 10 10 a. m., via Royal's House. }

Captain Fielden, A. A. G.:

I have just returned here from the picket. The enemy have retired, except a few skirmishers, out of sight, in the direction of Battery Island. Major MANIGAULT, commanding pickets, had a spirited fight with them. Our men behaved handsomely. Five of our men wounded, two missing. The enemy were held in check at the the Grimball Causeway, and could not advance further. A deserter, who came in during the fight, says there were parts of seven regiments. Maj. MANIGAULT says he saw two full regiments. Think it was only a reconnoissance in force, and an attempt to cut off our pickets.

* * * * *
(Signed) W. B. TALIAFERRO,
Brigadier General.

Since our last report, three shells have been fired at the city, but none at Fort Sumter. The enemy have again been vainly trying, by means of barge expeditions, to cut our telegraph to Fort Sumter.

24 May 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH DAY.

The enemy, about half-past three o'clock Monday afternoon, opened a heavy fire from their gunboats in Stono, upon Secessionville, which was kept up until dark. A dispatch from General TALIFERRO at five o'clock stated that the enemy had commenced firing on our pickets from their battery on Long Island and from two gunboats in Stono. A small party landed on the South end near the old Yankee battery. Our pickets were at their old position at GRIMBALL'S and RIVERS' causeways. Up to six o'clock the enemy had not advanced on our lines. They have brought up some artillery on Dixon's Island opposite GRIMBALL'S, which they were also using in firing on our position. Some musketry firing was heard about seven o'clock, and it was reported that a picket fight was then going on.

The enemy kept up a vigorous shelling of the city during the day. The number of shells thrown from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. was twenty-five. The shelling of the city continued up to the hour of closing our report.

The fleet remains unchanged.

A report reaches us in a shape demanding credence that two persons engaged in laying torpedoes in James River for the defence of Richmond, were captured by the Yankees and were *crucified* by being fixed to posts or trees with bayonets, and were tortured with all the excruciating agonies that Yankee ingenuity, inspired by the devil, could devise. Their eyes, we are told, were pulled, and poked, and slowly gouged out before death came to their relief.

The Yankees admit and confess one case of cruel torture to a prisoner caught in the torpedo work. We have little doubt that the report to which we refer is true, and we ask attention to it, deferring further comments for the present.

The Charleston Courier.

24 May 1864, 2

We like not grumbling or the grumbler, and we deem it now especially the duty of all good citizens to bear a cheering front and to utter cheering words, or, if duty call, to go from words to deeds. Nevertheless, there are occasions which demand and justify a word beyond formal approval. There are some things we do not like and about which any citizen may express editorially, or otherwise, an opinion without imputation of grumbling or croaking.

— We like not the frequency and facility with which escapes are attempted, and too often with success, by Yankee prisoners.

— We like not the overweening propensity which some reporters exhibit towards making "lions" of Yankee prisoners.

— We like not the crowds which idle, or morbid, or traitorous curiosity draws to Yankee prisoners, and the opportunities given to Yankee prisoners of insulting Confederate citizens by their insolent talk.

— We like not to hear that our own brave men when wounded and on their way to hospitals, are too often annoyed, and crowded, and worried by idle and impertinent curiosity of men who should be in the field, or a workshop, or in some place usefully contributing to the war.

The Charleston Courier.

24 May 1864, 2

LIEUT. GEN. PEMBERTON.—The *Whig* says that Gen. PEMBERTON has resigned his commission as Lieutenant General in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, and went into active service in the field as Lieutenant Colonel of Artillery. This action on the part of General PEMBERTON exhibits a highly laudable spirit, and goes far towards sustaining all that his friends have claimed for him as a man of patriotism and honor.

C. S. ARSENAL, CHARLESTON, S. C.
MAY 24, 1864.—Thirty able-bodied NEGROES
wanted.
Wages \$35 per month and rations.
N. R. CHAMBLISS,
May 24 14 Major Commanding.

The Charleston Mercury.

24 May 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH DAY.

The enemy's demonstrations against James Island continue. At 3.30 p. m., yesterday, his gunboats opened a rapid fire upon Secessionville, and at 5 p. m., he opened upon our pickets from his battery on Long Island and from two gunboats in the Stono. A small body of Yankees landed about the same time, at the south end of James Island, and occupied the site of the batteries formerly erected and held by the enemy at that point. Our pickets retain their original position at Grimball's and Rivers' causeways.

The shelling of Secessionville was still continued last night, but up to 11 p. m. the Yankees had made no forward movement, though they had exhibited some activity, throwing up rockets etc.; and they had brought one of their batteries on Dixon's Island, opposite Grimball's. At midnight all was still quiet, though many believed that there would be a fight early this morning.

There were twenty-five shells thrown at the city Monday—none at Fort Sumter.

YESTERDAY was decidedly the warmest day of the season. Between two and three o'clock p. m., the thermometer stood at 92.

THE WAYSIDE HOME acknowledges the receipt of a barrel of green peas from Mr. C. V. CHAMBERLAIN.

A despatch, dated the 21st instant, brings the sad intelligence that EDWIN L. KERRISON, Jr., of the Palmetto Guards, the nephew of Messrs. C. and E. L. KERRISON, formerly of our city, fell mortally wounded in Virginia, on Sunday, the 8th.

Lieut. BURGER, of the Washington Light Infantry, 25th S. C. V., has, we learn, had his leg fractured.

LIEUT. GEN. PEMBERTON—The Richmond *Whig*, of Friday, says: "Gen. PEMBERTON yesterday, resigned his commission as Lieutenant General in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, and went into active service in the field as Lieutenant Colonel of Artillery. This action on the part of General PEMBERTON exhibits a highly laudable spirit, and goes far towards sustaining all that his friends have claimed for him as a man of patriotism and honor."

The Charleston Mercury.

24 May 1864, 2

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, }
DEPARTMENT OF So. CA., GA AND FLA., }
Charleston, May 19, 1864 }

[SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 103.]

V ALL FISHING BOATS IN THIS HARBOR WILL
be moved at night in the slip at foot of Calhoun
street, or at the foot of Laurens street. Any small boat
found navigating any portion of the harbor between the
hours of sunset and sunrise will be liable to seizure.

By command of Col. RHETT.

May 20 10 E. CORDS BOYLSTON, A. A. G.

25 May 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIRST DAY.

Affairs on James' Island remained quiet Tuesday. Two dead bodies, left by the enemy in his retreat Sunday, were found on the field near Legare's Tuesday morning. A deserter who came into our lines during the fight was brought to the city Tuesday afternoon. His reports are nearly similar to those given by the deserters mentioned in Monday's paper.

A vigorous bombardment of the city was kept up during Tuesday. Thirty-five shots were fired from eight A. M. until six P. M. A few scattering shots were also fired at Fort Johnson on James' Island.

The fleet remained unchanged.

THE ETOWAH IRON WORKS.—We are pleased to be able to announce that all the Government property, machinery, stores, supplies and hands of this important establishment, has been brought off safely. Notice of immediate danger, as a consequence of our army falling South of the Etowah, was only received at midnight Thursday night, but through the exertions of the President of the Company, Gen. G. W. Smith, who personally superintended the labor, everything moveable was loaded up. The machinery, etc., come through by rail, and the negroes—some two hundred and fifty in number—with the stores, etc., by wagon trains, under the guidance of Gen. S. These facts we gather from his lady, who came through on horseback, reaching the city at dusk last evening. —*its Appeal.*

The Charleston Mercury.

25 May 1864, 2

BUSINESS NOTICE.—On and after June 1, the five dollar Confederate bills (old issue) will be subject to the discount of 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent., when presented in payment of dues to this office.

Our readers are aware that we have done our best to sustain the par value of these bills. But, being unable to use them longer, at par, in meeting the daily expenses of our establishment, we are compelled, at last, to conform to the custom, now universal, of deducting from them the tax of one-third.

In making this announcement, it is, perhaps, due to ourselves to mention that all the daily papers in the other cities and towns of the Confederacy, as well as the entire business community of Charleston, have preceded us in the step we have taken.

SIEGE MATTERS—THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY FIRST DAY.

The enemy on Tuesday fired some thirty-five shots at the city, and a few also at our batteries adjacent to Fort Johnson.

On James Island all was quiet. There are no further signs of the presence of the enemy. One Yankee prisoner, who seems to be a complete blockhead, was brought to the city. He was captured on Monday. Two Yankee dead bodies, left unburied by their comrades, in front of our lines on James Island, were found on Tuesday morning.

We learn that during the attack on the pickets, Monday afternoon, the two gunboats in the Stono advanced within range of Battery Pringle. Capt. COLHOUN opened fire very promptly and speedily caused their withdrawal to a safer distance. Eleven shots were fired by our battery, and about the same number were returned by the gunboats.

The Charleston Courier.

26 May 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND DAY.

The enemy's bombardment of the city continues steady at an average interval of five minutes between each shot. Since our last report forty shots had been fired up to six o'clock Wednesday evening. Battery Gregg also opened for a short time Wednesday upon Sullivan's Island and Fort Johnson. The Yankees have erected a new flag staff at Battery Gregg. They have also been busy the past few days upon their Cummings' Point batteries, repairing damage caused by the high tides. Everything remains quiet on James' Island.

No change in the fleet.

26 May 1864, 1

MILITARY.—The First and Fifth Military Districts having been consolidated, we are glad to welcome again among us the gallant and veteran soldier, General Ripley, who takes command in the city, and has established his Headquarters on Washington-street.

Col. Rorer has assumed command at Sullivan's Island, and established his Headquarters on the Island. During his command of several months in the city he has been very successful in his administration of military affairs at this post. It is rumored, upon the authority of a Richmond paper, that his name is included among the nominations before the Senate for a Brigadier Generalship.

FOR THE FRONT.—Major-General Lovell left Columbia on Tuesday, for Johnston's army, to participate in the stirring events about to be enacted in the vicinity of Macon. The South-Carolinian says, several weeks ago General Johnston applied to the President for the appointment of General Lovell as a corps commander, believing him to be—what all of his acts have shown him—one of the ablest officers of the army. The President did not grant the request, and Gen. Lovell accordingly goes as a volunteer, ready to perform such service as may be selected for him by the Commander-in-Chief. Few men in the Confederacy can render more timely assistance to Gen. Johnston at this juncture of affairs.

The Charleston Mercury.

26 May 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY SECOND DAY.

All is quiet on James Island. Up to 6, p. m., on Wednesday the enemy had fired 40 shells at the city, and the bombardment was still briskly going on as our paper went to press. A few shots were also fired by Battery Gregg at Sullivan's Island and Fort Johnson.

The Yankees are again as busy as beavers repairing their batteries. A new flag staff for the gridiron ensign has been erected at Gregg.

NEW ISSUE—fives included—ready at the Assistant Treasurer's this morning. *Verb. sap.*

LIBUT. A. ST. J. LANCE, of the Sumter Guard, 27th Regiment, S. C. V., was instantly killed in the battle of the 14th inst., near Drewry's Bluff.

LIEUTENANT ROBERT M. TAFT.—Died at the Seabrook Hospital, Tue day evening, May 17, of wounds received the day before, while storming, with his company, the enemy's lines before Drewry's Bluff. He belonged to the Washington Light Infantry.

OUR WOUNDED FIELD OFFICERS.—In one of the recent battles Colonel B. T. BROCKMAN, of South Carolina, lost his right arm, and Major WALTER HANE was severely wounded. Colonel BROCKMAN, we understand, was in command of General MCGOWAN's Brigade.

MAJOR GENERAL LOVELL left Columbia on Tuesday for JOHNSTON's army. Several weeks ago (we are informed by the *Carolinian*) General JOHNSTON applied to the President for the appointment of General LOVELL as a corps commander. The President did not grant the request, and General LOVELL accordingly goes as a volunteer, ready to perform such service as may be selected for him by the Commander-in-Chief.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL DEL. KEMPER, whose name is synonymous with all that is gallant and dashing, is *en route* to Virginia—his home. Although in command of a portion of the artillery on our coast, he has obtained leave of absence, and goes to the scene of active operations to participate in the stirring events of the hour.

The Charleston Courier.

27 May 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD DAY.

Thirty-two shots were fired at the city from eight A. M. to six P. M. Thursday. Battery Simkins opened fire upon Gregg, which was continued until dark. Gregg replied occasionally, firing at both Simkins and Fort Johnson. It was reported that the "Swamp Angel" opened Wednesday with a new gun bearing on the city.

There was no change in the fleet. The Ironsides had her flags at half-mast during Wednesday.

The following cheering official telegram was received at Headquarters Thursday evening.

ADAMS' RUN, May 26, 1864.

To Capt. H. W. Fielden, A. A. G.

Early this morning the enemy made demonstrations along my front in the Ash-poo and South Edisto rivers. Four or five gunboats and transports attempted to ascend the Ashepoo. They were promptly fired at at Chapman's Fort, by a portion of my forces under Captain EARLE of the artillery, and forced to retreat with the loss of one transport, which was completely riddled by EARLE'S Battery, and burnt to the water's edge.

The enemy has retired on both lines. No casualties on our side.

(Signed) B. H. ROBERTSON,

Brigadier General Commanding.

Official: H. W. FIELDEN, A. A. G.

EDWIN L. KERRISON, a veteran of three years honorable service, although only in his 23d year, has been added to the list of gallant martyrs whose names Charleston must ever recall with sorrowful pride in referring to the battles which began in Virginia on the 5th inst.

His was a clear, bright, generous and ingenuous spirit, keenly alive to all touches of honor and a calls of duty. He was one of the original members of that select corps of gallant young Carolinians, the Palmetto Guard, Captain G. B. CUTBERT, to become a member of which was a pledge of all that could be expected of a soldier.

Few, alas, of the founders now survive, and among them is CHARLES, a worthy brother of the lamented subject of this notice. They were nephews of our well known fellow-citizen's lately so well known among our leading houses as C.

W. L. KERRISON.

The Charleston Courier.

27 May 1864, 2

AN EXPEDITION UP THE COLLETON RIVER — On Thursday last Col. Howell, with the steamer Thomas Foulks, accompanied by the gunboat Chippewa, Lieut. Commander Stone, ascended the Colleton River to a point never before reached by our forces. The enemy's picket stations were discovered and the rebels scattered by the Chippewa's shells. Col. Howell landed at one point and drove the enemy away, capturing numerous articles in the camp. Some seines and other material used by fishermen were taken. After which, in proceeding up the river, the rebels fired into the Foulks, and slightly wounded two seamen of the Chippewa's crew. A couple of volleys of grape put them to flight, and thereafter the expedition progressed peaceably, and returned in safety, after accomplishing its object.

(Port Royal Herald, April 7.)

The Charleston Mercury.

27 May 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY THIRD DAY.

The number of shots fired at the city on Thursday was thirty-two. In reply, Battery Simkins opened a sharp fire upon Battery Gregg, which was steadily maintained until dark.

We learn that the *Ironsides* displayed her flags at half mast on Wednesday.

It is with pleasure we notice the liberal donations of vegetables now being made to the Wayside Home, than which a more deserving recipient of such favors we are not aware of.

Major WILEY, the courteous Seward of the establishment, acknowledges the receipt of twenty bushels of turnips and six bushels onions from Mrs. F. WITPEN; a barrel of green peas from Mr. C. V. CHAMBERLAIN, and three barrels of green peas, at intervals, from a farmer near the city, who wishes to be unknown.

The Charleston Courier.

28 May 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH DAY.

There was nothing during Friday beyond the usual firing on the city. Sixteen shots were fired from eight A. M. to six P. M. Friday.

Some slight exchange of shots took place between our batteries on James and Sullivan's Islands and the enemy's batteries upon Cummings' Point.

There was no change in the fleet.

Cheraw and Coalfields Rail Road.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Cheraw and Coalfields Rail Road company held in Cheraw on the 11th instant, the following gentlemen were elected to serve during the present year:

Col. Allan Macfarlan, of Cheraw, President. W. Godfrey, Esq., of Cheraw; Mr. Caleb Coker and Dr. Thomas Smith, of Society Hill; Col. W. C. Smith, of Anson county, N. C.; Messrs. E. M. Beach, A. F. Ravenel, A. J. White, L. D. Mowry, and Robert N. Gourdin, of Charleston, Directors.
W. R. GODFREY, Secretary.

NEAR LINE, JAMES' ISLAND, May 26, 1864

Messrs. Editors—Please insert the following list of casualties which occurred in a spirited skirmish between our pickets and the enemy on the 22d instant:

Company H, 2d S. C. Artillery—Wounded: Private R. A. You, in hip, mortally.

Company I, 2d S. C. Artillery—Wounded: Privates G. J. Parlar, leg, slightly; R. S. Vann, in hip, severely.

Company E, 2d S. C. Cavalry—wounded: Private James Kimbrell, left hand, slightly.

Company B, S. C. Siege Train—Wounded: Private Wm Johnson, in neck, severely.

J. B. MUMBERT,
Captain Commanding Picket.

The Charleston Mercury.

28 May 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY FOURTH DAY.

Little has occurred worthy of note since our last report. Sixteen shots were fired at the city on Friday. Our batteries replied with a few well directed shots at the enemy's positions on Morris Island.

WAYSIDE HOME CHANGE BILLS.—We take this opportunity to say a word to our country readers in regard to the change bills of the Soldiers' Wayside Home of this city. These bills were issued by the Institution to obviate the inconvenience experienced in using the Confederate five dollar bills (old issue) in the purchase of supplies, etc. Every note of the Wayside Home, whether of the denomination of \$1, \$2 or \$5, holds upon its face the signature of three of the most substantial citizens of Charleston, and is *redeemable in new currency*. Thus these bills are indeed equal to the best currency now in float. It is enough to show the estimation in which they are held by those who knew the circumstances under which they were issued, when we mention that they are received on deposit by all the banks. We trust, therefore, that our friends throughout the State will at once, in their business transactions, receive the Wayside Home bills as equivalent to the new currency, for which they can be exchanged.

CHERAW AND COALFIELDS RAILROAD.—At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Cheraw and Coalfields Railroad Company, held in Cheraw on the 11th instant, the following gentlemen were elected to serve during the present year:

Colonel Allan Macfarlan, of Cheraw, President.
W. Godfrey, Esq., of Cheraw; Mr. Caleb Coker and Dr. Thomas Smith, of Society Hill; Colonel W. C. Smith, of Anson county, N. C.; Messrs. E. M. Beach, A. F. Ravenel, A. J. White, L. D. Mowry and Robert N. Gourdin, of Charleston, Directors.
M. R. GODFREY, Secretary.

The Charleston Courier.

30 May 1864, 1

Stage of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH DAY.

We have no change to report since our last. Twenty six shells were fired at the city Saturday and thirty three Sunday. Seven shots were fired at Fort Sumter and six at our batteries on James Island. The enemy's encampments on Cole's and Dixon's Islands remain about the same. No further demonstrations have been made. No change in the fleet. The transport destroyed by Enck's Battery in the Ashepoo has been ascertained to be the *Nes*, formerly of the New York and Boston line of steamers. She had on board both men and horses. It is not known what the enemy's loss was in the affair. The general impression is, however, that the enemy were moving up for the purpose of making a raid, their object being frustrated by the disaster to the transport.

The Charleston Courier.

30 May 1864, 2

AN IRON CLAD YANKEE.—One of the Yankee Colonels, received at the Libby from the South-side, had his front and rear protected by a patent breast and back-plate, manufactured out of steel, and reputed to be bullet-proof. The Colonel considered his rear in more danger than his front, especially when it came to running, and expecting to have some of that to do, provided himself accordingly.

The Charleston Mercury.

30 May 1864, 1

SETTLEMENT OF THE PAMPERO CASE.—We understand that the case of the Pampero will not now go to jury trial, an arrangement having been made for its settlement. We believe that by the arrangement the owners have consented to a verdict being entered for the Crown, forfeiting the vessel on some one count of the information, to be selected by the owners, they making such explanatory statement on the subject as they may think desirable. It is provided, on the other hand, that the owners are to retain and trade with the vessel, but are not to sell it for two years except with the consent of the Crown, and that alterations are to be made in the structure of the vessel. We understand that the builders are no parties to the compromise, which provides for settling their claim and having it withdrawn from the proceedings.—*Scotsman.*

The Charleston Mercury.

30 May 1864, 2

SIXTEEN THOUSAND - THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH DAY.

Since our last report the enemy has made no further demonstration from Cole's or Dixon's Island, or indeed, at any point along the coast.

The daily bombardment of the city is kept up. Twenty-four shells were thrown by the Yanks on Saturday and thirty-three on Sunday.

WE ARE REQUESTED to say, for the information of all non-combatants desiring to go to Virginia, whether to visit sick and wounded relatives and friends, or for any purpose other than government business, that peremptory instructions have been received at Department Headquarters from the War Department, prohibiting the granting of passports to them. These instructions are given with great reluctance by the War Department, and only under the pressing emergency demanding that non-combatants shall at present go to the scene of war. It may save unnecessary trouble and disappointment if newspapers generally, in this Military Department, will publish this notice.

THE LATE GUNBOAT RAID UP THE ASHEPOO.—
On the morning of the 25th instant our pickets reported several of the enemy's vessels ascending the Ashepoo River. A section of the Farman Light Artillery, under the command of Capt. W. E. EARLE, repaired with alacrity to "Chapman's Point," on the Ashepoo River, to resist what was believed to be a formidable raid. Captain EARLE placed his guns in position a little before six o'clock, and at once opened fire on a large transport steamer, which had got aground at a distance of about 900 yards. The boys from the mountains soon got the range with their "Napoleons," and plunged shot after shot into and through the vessel. The enemy's steamers replied vigorously, but without effect; and our cannoners, taking the matter very leisurely after the first five rounds, kept up their fire until their ammunition was exhausted, which circumstance gave the foe a short respite. The two other guns were then brought up and joined in the fray. It was then discovered that the steamer was on fire, and that the crew had taken to their boats, with white flags flying. As soon as the flames had enveloped the now riddled hull, the other Yankee vessels moved off in the direction of St. Helena Sound, a little wiser than when they started. Our troops not being provided with boats, could not make any attempt to save the steamer. A cavalry officer went to the wreck, some time after, and reports that a number of horses were burnt to death, and that the boat was riddled so completely as necessarily to have caused some loss to the crew. Lieutenant Colonel TWIGGS, of Black's Cavalry, was in command and was very energetic in the discharge of all his duties, particularly in posting his sharpshooters on points of marsh, and in this way annoyed the enemy very much. The entire affair was a complete success, and was accomplished without the loss of a man.

NEW COMMANDER AT SAVANNAH.—The distinguished Major General MCLAW has arrived in Savannah, where he assumes command, relieving Major General GILMER.

PROMOTED.—Major General RICHARD TAYLOR has been made Lieutenant General. The Richmond Dispatch says the promotion was made at the instigation of Lieutenant General KIRBY SMITH.

NEW BRIGADIER GENERAL.—The Richmond papers announce that Colonel WAR BUTLER, of the 1st South Carolina (Regular) Infantry, has been commissioned Brigadier General in the Provisional Army.

The Charleston Courier.

31 May 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY.

The bombardment of the city continues steady, and appears to be from a new gun, carrying a 32-pounder rifled. Twenty-five shots have been fired at the city since our last report, and some fifteen shots at our batteries on James' Island. There was no other news of importance. All was quiet on James' Island and elsewhere on the coast. There was no change in the fleet.

The Charleston Mercury.

31 May 1864, 2

**SIEGE MATTERS—THREE HUNDRED AND
TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY.**

Up to six o'clock Monday evening, twenty five shots had been fired at the city, and the bombardment was still briskly going on after night-fall. The enemy's shells were mostly small 30-pounder parrotts. Fifteen or twenty shells were thrown on Monday at our batteries on James Island.

The Charleston Courier.

1 June 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY.

The enemy have kept up an unusually brisk fire upon the city since our last report. The number of shells fired during Monday night and Tuesday, was fifty-two.

The Yankees at Cummings' Point were engaged during the day in some light artillery practice. Batteries Simkins and Cheves opened upon the party, when they retreated under cover.

All was quiet on the coast. The fleet remains unchanged.

FIRE.—A fire broke out between two and three o'clock Tuesday afternoon, in a wooden storehouse Southeast corner of Elliott street and Gadsden's Alley. The property belonged to ALEXANDER GORDON, Esq. The building was entirely consumed. The house adjoining, owned by the estate of WIENHOLTZ, was also considerably damaged. The firemen, with their usual alacrity, were promptly on the spot, and succeeded in arresting the flames and confining them to the above buildings. Notwithstanding the enemy's shells fell thick about them, our gallant firemen kept steadily to their work until the fire was extinguished. One shell struck the new and handsome engine, "Little Frank," belonging to the Phoenix Fire Company, falling right in the middle and completely demolishing it. All that remained of the noble machine were the relics collected by the members and spectators. Several of the firemen were knocked off the breaks, and one member, Mr. SYMOUR, had two fingers nearly cut off. A negro, belonging to Mr. A. H. HAYDEN, had his right arm so badly lacerated as to render amputation necessary. Too much praise cannot be awarded to the firemen for their coolness and intrepidity during the trying scene.

The Charleston Mercury.

1 June 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY EIGHTH DAY.

Fifty-four shots have been fired at the city since our last report.

A specimen of the Yankee "rocket shell"—a very elaborate and ingenious missile—has been left at our office for public inspection, by Mr. LANGLEY, of the Palmetto Guard Artillery. He picked up this shell in the neighborhood of Secessionville.

A FIRE occurred, between one and two o'clock, yesterday afternoon, by which three small houses on Elliott street, near East Bay, were consumed. During the fire, the engine of the Phoenix Fire Company met with an accident, by which two or three persons near by were slightly injured.

NEW ARRIVALS.—We are pleased to learn that several steamers have, within the past few days, entered a Confederate port—among them a fine new steamship belonging to the Chicora Company.

CAPTURED.—Advices from KERSHAW'S Brigade state that Captain MOULTRIE DWIGHT, Inspector General on KERSHAW'S staff, accidentally rode into the enemy's lines and was captured.

CASUALTIES IN THE RUTLEDGE MOUNTED RIFLEMEN.—A despatch from Captain W. L. TRENHOLM, of the Rutledge Mounted Riflemen, to his father, gives the following casualties in his command:

Lieutenant S. J. Walker, slightly wounded in the shoulder; Lieutenant Warley, painfully in foot; Joe Fripp, shot in leg; S. F. A. James, shot in face, slight; I have a slight wound in the leg.

CASUALTIES IN THE CHARLESTON LIGHT DRAGOONS.—We are indebted to Major PRINGLE for the following despatch:

ATLEE'S STATION, May 28, via RICHMOND, May 30.—The following is a list of casualties in the Charleston Light Dragoons in the fight at Hall's Shop on Friday, 27th inst.

Killed: A Robinson and Alexander Robertson.

Wounded: Privates W L Kirkland leg amputated; P J Porcher, severely, in leg; L O'Brien, thigh, not seriously; P Hutchinson, thigh; E W Nowell, arm, not dangerously; B Huger, shoulder, not seriously; Jas Poyas, head, slightly; E McDewey, thigh, slight.

Missing: Lieutenant J W O'Hear; Privates J A Miller, F R Middleton, Louis Vanderhorst, John Bedon, Wm White, T G Holmes, J W Evans.

L. C. NOWELL,
Lieutenant Commanding.

The Charleston Courier.

2 June 1864, 2

Stoige of Charleston:

THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH DAY.

The firing of the enemy continued brisk during Tuesday night and Wednesday. Fifty-five shells were fired at the city since last report up to six o'clock Wednesday evening. A white woman named Mrs. Conroy, and her little daughter, were slightly wounded, and one negro girl wounded in the arm. About half-past ten o'clock Wednesday morning Battery Gregg opened fire upon Fort Sumter and was still firing at the time of writing our evening report at six o'clock. Thirty-eight shots had been fired at the fort up to that time.

The enemy seems to be making a full test of a new gun at Battery Gregg. All the shells thrown are from a thirty-pounder Parrott. The shelling of the city continues steady at the closing of our report.

The Charleston Mercury.

2 June 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY NINTH DAY.

The enemy continues to pay his respects to Charleston, and during the twenty-four hours ending at six o'clock yesterday p. m. fifty-three shells were thrown at the city. Two children and a woman were slightly wounded by the fragments of one of the missiles. The enemy also opened fire on Fort Sumter at an early hour, and continued until dark. There was no perceptible change in the fleet.

TWENTY-SEVEN Yankee prisoners, who had been confined in our jail for some time past, were liberated on Tuesday, on their taking the oath of allegiance to the Confederate States. They are now at large in the city.

PRICES.—We understand that in Wilmington, flour has fallen from \$350 a barrel to \$125. Bacon is selling at \$3.50 and lard at 4 00.

In Columbia, flour sold at \$100 per barrel. Peas and corn \$6 @ \$8 per bushel. Bacon, \$2.50 @ \$3.00 from wagons.

ARRIVAL OF YANKEE PRISONERS.—On Monday evening fifteen Yankee prisoners arrived in Savannah by the Gulf train. These men were a portion of the crew of the United States steamer *Columbian*, captured a few days since on the St. John's River. Between fifty and sixty negroes, captured on the same steamer, have arrived at Lake City, where they are at present retained. The greater portion of these negroes are runaways from North Carolina.

3 June 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH DAY.

Forty-two shells have been fired at the city since our last report, and eighty-one at Fort Sumter. The enemy kept up steady fire during Wednesday night from both Battery Gregg and the Middle Battery, the latter firing upon Fort Sumter and the former upon the city. Four negroes were slightly wounded in the fort. A white lad named WELSH, between twelve and thirteen years old, was seriously wounded by a piece of shell Thursday afternoon. Battery Gregg also opened upon our James' Island batteries in the forenoon and threw twenty-six shells, when they ceased firing. Six shots were fired at Sullivan's Island batteries during the day. Batteries Simkins and Cheves opened fire upon the enemy, firing some twenty shots, when they ceased. There was no news of importance from the coast. Position of the fleet unchanged. The shells thrown during Thursday were mostly two hundred pounder Parrotts.

General MANSFIELD LOVELL has gone to the Georgia front as a volunteer, or without command.

We learn with gratification and cordial approval, but not with surprise, that the defender of Sumter, STEPHEN ELLIOTT, lately promoted to the Colonelcy of the Holcombe Legion Infantry, has been promoted as Brigadier, and assigned to the command of "EVANS' Brigade," now vacant from the capture of Brigadier General W. S. WALKER, assigned to it in consequence of Gen. EVANS' disability from his severe injuries by an accident.

Many soldiers in this brigade knew STEPHEN ELLIOTT in other grades, and those who never knew him will be convinced on the first opportunity that the mettle is in him, and will not have occasion to wonder at his appointment.

Information, which we must accept as at least demanding full inquiry and investigation, has reached us concerning the death of Lieutenant SEABROOK, of the Yeadon Light Infantry, 25th S. C. Volunteers. Wounded and cut off or surrounded, he fell into the hands of the Yankees, as has been reported, and it is now said on authority deserving attention, that on his declining to answer some questions proposed by his fiendish captors, his brain was knocked out, and he was savagely killed with pine knots, clubs and sticks.

The Charleston Mercury.

3 June 1864, 2

**SIEGE MATTERS—THREE HUNDRED AND
THIRTIETH DAY.**

Forty-two shells have been fired at the city since our last report. A child's arm was badly shattered by one of these missiles.

The enemy reopened upon Fort Sumter on Wednesday, and had thrown eighty-two shells at that post up to the time of the closing of this report.

The Charleston Courier.

4 June 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIRST DAY.

Thirty-four shots have been fired at the city since our last report. Battery Gregg opened upon our batteries on Sullivan's Island, throwing about twenty shells, and closed. Fort Moultrie and our batteries returned the fire.

The Yankees were engaged the greater part of the day in hauling sand from the sand hills to Gregg.

There was no change in the fleet.

The Charleston Mercury.

4 June 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIRST DAY.

Since our last report, and up to six o'clock, Friday evening, thirty-four shots were fired at the city. Fifteen shots were also fired on Friday at Fort Moultrie and at our batteries upon Sullivan's Island. Those batteries replied to the enemy's fire in their usual excellent style. The Yankees are constantly bringing sand to strengthen their works on Morris Island.

By a passenger on the Savannah train we learn that nearly one hundred stand of arms and a lot of clothing, etc, have been brought from the wreck of the Yankee transport in Ashepoo River. The boilers have also been saved, and other portions of the machinery. It is believed that about two hundred horses of the "Massachusetts Battery" were killed. Nine bodies have floated up the river, three of which were white. Captain EARLE's artillerist and Col. TWIGGS' mounted men have reason to be proud of their successful achievement, defeating, as they did, a formidable raid.

We learn from our latest Northern files that Major General FOSTER is assigned to the command of the Department of the South (the coasts of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida), vice General GILLMORE, transferred to General BUTLER's Department.

The Charleston Courier.

6 June 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD DAY.

The shelling of the city has been continued since last report, with no abatement in violence. Thirty-five shots were fired during Friday night and Saturday, and thirty-four shots from Saturday night up to six o'clock Sunday evening.

A few scattering shots were exchanged between the batteries.

All was quiet on the coast.

The position of the fleet is unchanged.

The Northern estimate of the relative claims of Northerners and Southerners is most flattering to President Davis. His runaway coachman is a lion and a hero in the North, and receive more complimentary demonstrations and attentions there than LINCOLN'S coachman would in the South, even if he brought his master with him.

6 June 1864, 1

Col. J. M. Ketchum.

The tidings of the fall of the well known Colonel of the 20th S. C. V., will elicit wide spread and pervading sorrow from a large circle of political friends, in addition to the military circle more directly affected.

Few men of his years had become more widely known abroad and throughout his own State—and although, like all public men of decided utterance and action, he had his enemies, and incurred slanders or prejudices, he enjoyed the friendship and esteem of a large majority of all who made his acquaintance.

He was born in Orangeburg on the 4th October, 1824, and graduated from the South Carolina College in 1843, with a promising reputation among classmates and collegemates, and with a reputation for talents which, perhaps, would have given him a higher mark on the College rolls but for the fact of general and desultory reading—an reputation which always weighs heavily with professors and tutors.

His class had given noble martyrs to this war before him—of them, we may note F. MCKENZIE ANDERSON, the beloved and esteemed brother of Gen. RICHARD H. ANDERSON, a hero with all the gentleness and softness, and delicacy of girlhood—and Col. JAMES M. PARRIN.

He was admitted an attorney in 1845, and in 1848, was elected to the Legislature as a Representative. He acquired and retained in a remarkable degree the confidence and regards of his constituency, notwithstanding the bitterness of party disputes on the Bank issues and other questions of State affairs in 1850-'52, and the opposition in opinions of many strong men of his region. He was honored by being selected as orator for laying the corner stone of the new State House, and did his work much better than the work on and over the corner was done at first by builders.

He received a similar appointment for and from the Ladies' Association, engaged in laying the corner stone in this city for a monument to CALHOUN.

In the field of demonstrative and occasional oratory, he showed gifts and accomplishments which, with rigorous culture and a longer career of practice and opportunities, would have given him a distinguished place and made him an author of efforts that would and should live, if South

Carolina ever awakes to appreciation of her own sons.

He was elected to the Federal Congress in 1852, and re-elected for every term until 1860, when he retired in view of a removal from the Congressional District and the probabilities of secession.

As soon as it was known or believed that the war would reach beyond the efforts and resources of the sixty or ninety days enlistments, on which SEWARD and our leaders relied with a confidence that has not been justified, he issued a call for a regiment, and through his influence and popularity soon found himself at the head of a goodly regiment of the best yeomanry of South Carolina.

He was assigned to duty near this city, and took part in the eventful and memorable details and progress of the "Siege of Charleston," from its first regular opening up to a late date. He was for several terms in command of Wagner and of Morris' Island, as acting Brigadier, and was in command of the dangerous and difficult task of evacuation which, under the circumstances, in its successful execution, was no less remarkable than some of the signal exhibitions of its defence. He was lately ordered to Gen. LEW'S army and, as we infer from the meagre reports now before us, fell mortally wounded on the first occasion of duty or danger.

When in the city preparing for the transportation of his fine regiment and his own departure, he expressed to the writer of these hurried notes his determination to be in and at the thickest of the fight. He knew he commanded brave men and was determined to be worthy of them. He longed, after his long and irksome ordeal of garrison duty, for an opportunity of trial on the field.

It came and found him where his friends expected, but it did not, as his friends hoped, leave him to enjoy the honors of a new proof. He has fallen, to add a name to a list which South Carolina must ever cherish. Could we indeed forget all the past before this war, the deeds and daring of our compatriots of the Palmetto, since 1861, and in the campaign even now in progress around Richmond and Petersburg, would open and begin a glorious ledger and record of heroism and martyrdom.

With every name added to such a list, we should feel and avow, and exhibit increased determination to show that they fell not in vain.

6 June 1864, 1

(From the Savannah Republican, June 4.)

Capture of the U. S. Steamer Water Witch.

The expedition which resulted in the capture of the Water Witch, Thursday night of this week, will rank among the brilliant achievements of the war. Though our navy is, perhaps, obnoxious to the charge of tardiness, when it does strike it strikes gloriously. The affairs of Hampton Roads, Galveston and Albemarle Sound, Charleston harbor, and now of Ossabaw Sound, show what our gallant seamen can do when they have a mind to set to work. They have at last learned to work with the poverty-stricken means at their command, and we hope to hear from them often during the remainder of the war. There is ample field for their operations, and they have only to look back at what has already been done with insignificant resources, to be encouraged to press forward, and win a glorious chapter in the history of the great revolution.

In our afternoon edition of yesterday, we briefly alluded to the boarding and capture of the Water Witch. The expedition went out Wednesday night, but from some cause unexplained the vessel they were after suddenly weighed anchor and put to sea about an hour before their arrival in the Sound. The following night the Water Witch, lying in Ossabaw Sound, presented game worthy of the pursuit. One hundred and ten men, in seven barges, started out about midnight, and holdily pulled up to the steamer, which was lying quietly at anchor, and commenced the assault. The result is given in the following letter, which has been kindly forwarded to us by Capt. Hanleiter, who commands the battery at Beaulieu.

“BEAULIEU BATTERY, June 3, 5 P. M.

“J. E. Sneed, Esq. Savannah.”

“A boat expedition, under Lieut. Thos. P. Pelot, C. S. Navy, boarded, in Ossabaw Sound, near the inlet of that name, about half past one o'clock last night, and after a desperate hand to hand fight of about fifteen minutes' duration, succeeded in capturing the United States Steamer Water Witch, of four guns.

“I deeply regret to state that Lieut. Pelot, W. R. Jones, James Stapleton, Ordinary Seaman;—Crosby, Landsman; Patrick Loftin, Quarter Gunner, and Moses, colored Pilot of the expedition, were killed; the first named shot through the heart. Midshipman Minor, Lieut. S. Price, Boatswain Seymour, Surgeon's Steward Harley, G. R. Rice, J. Barnett, A. McDonald, E. J. Murphy, E. Lee, A. Williams, T. King and—Champion, were wounded.

“The following named officers and men belonging to the captured steamer were killed: J. Sells and J. Sills, both negroes, and the following wounded: Lieutenant Commanding A. Pendergrast, Ac-

ting Assistant Paymaster Billings, Ensign J. Hill, Ensign A. D. Store, U. P. Wesson, R. R. Murphy, C. W. Buck, Henry Williams, John Parker, — Hazleton, J. Smith, and William Dickson (negro.)

The bodies of the slain and the wounded were brought to this post, and, together with the prisoners, forwarded to Headquarters.

The loss of Lieut. Pelot will be severely felt.— He was the first on board the enemy's vessel, and is represented by all his survivors as a most gallant and accomplished officer.

C. R. HANLEITER,

Captain Commanding.

The bodies of Lieut. Pelot and his brave comrades who fell in the action, were brought to the city last evening, together with the wounded, and the latter sent to the hospitals.

From parties who took part in the expedition, we learn that the boats got within thirty steps of the Water Witch before they were hailed. All was quiet on the vessel, which had just enough steam on to move the wheels without propelling her forward. Our men made no response, but ran their boats up against the steamer and commenced clambering up her sides. Not one of the guns was fired, the fuses being all down below and the crew asleep. Most of the fighting seemed to be done by the officers, with revolvers and sabres, which were used freely over the sides of the vessel and through the parts. Our men heeded it not, but pressed forward, reached the deck and clambered over the netting some six feet in height, all the while fighting desperately, hand to hand, with the enemy. Lieutenant Pelot was the first man on board, and received a shot through the heart soon after reaching the deck, and whilst dealing blows thick and heavy all around him. The command then devolved on Lieut. Price, who had received a severe sabre cut on the head, but although covered with blood, led forward his men most gallantly and battled with his own hand until the enemy surrendered.

The ~~number~~ ^{number} about sixty, and were brought to the city last evening. The attacking party were only about eighty in number; two boats, we regret to say, having backed out at the first fire and returned. The latter parties sent forward a report that the entire expedition, except themselves, had been killed or captured, though they failed, as the sequel proves, to remain long enough at their post to know the result.

The Water Witch is a fine side wheel steamer, fully equipped and provided with every convenience.

The death of Lieut. Pelot is justly to be lamented. He was a native of Charleston, and belonged to an extensive and highly respectable Carolinian family of that name. He was only twenty-seven years of age, and was much esteemed for his gallant and gentlemanly bearing. He leaves a wife and three small children.

The Charleston Mercury.

6 June 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD DAY.

The bombardment of the city progresses steadily. During Friday night and Saturday, thirty-four shells were fired; and during Saturday night and on Sunday, up to six p. m., thirty-two.

All else is quiet along our coast.

DEATH OF COL KEITT.—On Saturday morning the sad report got abroad in our community that Colonel LAWRENCE M. KEITT, of the Twentieth Regiment S. C. V., had fallen in his first battle on the soil of Virginia. Later in the day the intelligence was discredited, and many of the Colonel's friends suffered themselves to hope that he might still be alive. On Sunday, however, the news of his death came in such a form as to leave no doubt of its truth. It appears that he reached Gen. LEE's army with his fine regiment on last Tuesday night. Early next morning, whilst bravely leading a charge against the enemy's lines, he fell mortally wounded. He died on Thursday. On Friday his remains left Richmond, in charge of Capt. H. H. RAYMOND, for South Carolina.

COL DANTZLER REPORTED MORTALLY WOUNDED.—The Petersburg Express of the 31, in noticing a sharp engagement which took place on the 21, between BUTLER'S and BEAUREGARD'S forces, on the south side, says: "Our loss is not heavy. Among the number, we regret to hear the name of Col. OLIN M. DANTZLER, of the 221 S. C. Regiment, who was mortally wounded, and left in the enemy's hands. Col. D. allowed his patriotic zeal to get the better of him, and thus advanced too far with his command." We sincerely trust that the wound of the gallant DANTZLER may, after all, not prove mortal.

The Charleston Courier.

7 June 1864, 1

SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOURTH DAY

Thirty-six shells have been fired at the city since last report up to six o'clock Monday evening. Fort Moultrie and the Sullivan's Island Batteries opened a brisk fire upon Gregg, to which the latter responded, and an artillery duel was kept up between them for several hours. From thirty-five to forty shots were fired on each side.

About four o'clock Monday afternoon the enemy's batteries at Light House Inlet opened a brisk fire upon Seaboardville, which was continued until dark. Sixty two shells were fired up to that time. No casualties are reported.

The *Loasides* was towed over the bar Monday morning and took up a position outside. The rest of the fleet remained as usual.

DEATH OF PERCIVAL R. PORCHER.—We announce with regret that P. R. PORCHER, of the Charleston Light Dragoons, reported as severely wounded, died in Richmond on Thursday, 2d inst. He leaves a wife and two children.

TREASURY NOTICE.—The sale of non-taxable Government bonds has been postponed until the 21st inst., and will then take place at Columbia, S. C., instead of Richmond.

REMAINS OF COLS. L. M. KEITT, O. M. DANTZLER AND BRIGADIER GENERAL DOLLS.—We learn from a dispatch from Kingville received in this city yesterday that the remains of the gallant and lamented Cols. KEITT and DANTZLER were received and taken in charge by their friends at Orangeburg Monday morning. The body of Brigadier General DOLLS also passed through *en route* to Georgia at the same time.

ARRIVAL OF YANKEE PRISONERS.—One hundred and twenty-five Yankee prisoners, belonging mostly to the 7th Connecticut Regiment, with a few from Maine and Illinois, formerly of GILMORE'S Department, arrived in this city on the Northeastern Rail Road Monday morning from Virginia. They were brought under guard of a detachment of the 46th Virginia, Wise's Brigade. Among the prisoners are three officers, Captain JOHN B. DENNIS, Lieut. H. S. PIERCE, 7th Connecticut, and Captain A. G. MUDGINS 11th Maine. These prisoners were captured in an affair in Chesterfield county last Thursday by a portion of General BEAUREGARD'S command. It was in this affair that the lamented Col. O. M. DANTZLER was mortally wounded. The prisoners were turned over to Captain W. J. GAYN, Provost Marshal, who committed them to jail. They take their departure on the Savannah Rail Road this morning, *en route* for their destination at Andersonville, Ga.

The Charleston Mercury.

7 June 1864, 1

A NEW REBEL ENVOY TO NAPOLEON.—Mrs. Greenhow, the Southern heroine, has been staying here. She is decidedly considered a wonderful woman. She has been admitted to an interview with the Emperor, and is regarded by the ladies of Paris as the personification of the patriotic heroine. Tall, handsome, and graceful, her youth and beauty produced as much surprise as admiration among the diminutive race which people the drawing rooms of Paris. The volume published in London by Bently, and called "My Imprisonment at Washington," has excited great sympathy for the statements it contains.

Paris Correspondence Liverpool Journal.

The Charleston Mercury.

7 June 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOURTH DAY.

Since our last report, and up to 6 p. m., on Monday, there were thirty six shots fired at the city. There were also some interchanges of shots between Battery Gregg and our Sullivan's Island batteries.

At about 4:30 p. m., on Monday, the enemy's batteries at Light House Inlet opened fire upon S. Casseloville, and fired some sixty five shells.

The steamer *Trousdale* has gone over the bar, and anchored outside.

MAJOR THOMAS PINCKNEY ALSTON—In view of the many unpleasant rumors which have been afloat in the city for the last two or three days, as to the extent and probable consequences of the second wound lately received by Major THOMAS PINCKNEY ALSTON, in the Army of Northern Virginia, it gives us very great pleasure to lay before his many friends and admirers here, the assurance contained in the following note:

"We heard from Mr. —, a few minutes ago, that Cousin Pinck. was doing very well and that his arm was not taken off at the socket, as at first reported, but just above the elbow. Knowing that you feel interested in him I hasten to let you know. The news came from some one who is nursing him; so there is no doubt as to its reliability.

It is sincerely to be hoped that nothing untoward may occur to mar Major ALSTON's recovery from his severe wound. This distinguished officer has now for the third time been wounded in separate battles—he has been in every battle ever fought by the Army of Northern Virginia, since the first Manassas. One of the few surviving commanding officers of GREGG's old torn, shattered and heroic regiment—an officer who, in every most desperate encounter, has led his men into the jaws of death and to victory, with a gallantry which was conspicuous where bravery was common, and a high, devoted chivalry which at all times has commanded the admiration of his comrades.

The loss of Major ALSTON would be a calamity to this community, not merely as an officer whose abilities are thrown away in a grade which he should two years ago have filled, not only as an accomplished and polished gentleman, but as one of those men whose high *morale*, courage, courtesy, good breeding, polish, and sterling manhood, all combined, have rendered peculiar the name of "the Carolina gentleman," and have caused it to be respected everywhere in America.

We heartily trust soon to see him amongst us again.

COLONELS KEITT AND DANTZLER.—The *Columbia Guardian* of Monday, in alluding to the death of Colonel KEITT, says: "His remains arrived by the Charlotte train last evening. They were in charge of Captain H. H. RAYMOND, who informs us that Colonel KEITT was leading KERSHAW's Brigade in a charge when he fell.—We are much pained to learn from Captain RAYMOND that there is but little doubt that the gallant Colonel DANTZLER has also been killed.—Captain R. learned that he led a party of picked men upon the enemy's redoubt below Drewry's Bluff, and when last seen he was lying on the enemy's breastworks in a dying condition."

We learn further, from a passenger by the Columbia Railroad, that on yesterday two bodies, which were represented to him as those of Colonels KEITT and DANTZLER, reached Louisville Station, on the South Carolina Railroad.

The Charleston Mercury.

7 June 1864, 2

MARRIED,

June 4th, by Rev. Dr. BACHMAN, W. E. HASKELL to
JANE L., daughter of Rev. Dr. BACHMAN.

8 June 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIFTH DAY.

About daylight Tuesday morning the steamer *Edwin* got aground between Forts Sumter and Johnson. Her position was almost immediately discovered by the enemy, who opened a heavy fire upon her from batteries Gregg and Wagner. The firing from Wagner ceased about 10 o'clock, but was continued by Gregg without intermission until dark. Upwards of three hundred shots were fired at the little steamer, which was completely destroyed. The crew abandoned the boat under a heavy fire, but escaped unhurt. Batteries Simkins and Cheves kept up a spirited reply to Gregg and Wagner.

The enemy's batteries at Light House Inlet continued to shell Secessionville during Monday night and Tuesday, and was replied to by Battery Haskell.

Thirty-five shots have been fired at the city since our last report up to 6 o'clock Tuesday evening. The shelling continues steady.

The *Ironsides* took her departure from this port Monday night and sailed North. All that is left now are the five Monitors and the usual wooden gunboats.

Colonel O. M. Danzler.

Our worst fears have been realized. The gallant Colonel, lately assigned to the 22d S. C. Volunteers, has fallen on the first occasion he found for exhibiting his daring and soldierly determination in his new field and command.

OLIN M. DANZLER, as a citizen and soldier, and officer, would have done honor to any community or people. The duties of citizenship, without ostentation or vanity, or display of wealth, were his guiding principles and purposes of action in peace and in war. We know of no citizen who, without seeking office, was better qualified for any office—no citizen entered this war with higher purposes or motive, and no officer has a better and clearer record than he.

Called on by the voices of friends and neighbors, who knew him well, as well as by other portions of the regiment and company officers, he was elected Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment organized by Col. LAWRENCE MANNING KEITT, and now known as the 20th S. C. Volunteers.

In organizing and drilling that regiment he did noble service, and acquired the confidence of the regiment and of all officers who had occasion or opportunities for witnessing his labors and qualifications. He was repeatedly called on to act as Colonel commanding in the absence of Col. KEITT on special orders, or acting as Brigadier, and it was the testimony of many officers who saw and observed him that he was a model officer and Colonel. There was nothing desired or required in an officer that the regiment did not confidently expect to find in their esteemed DANZLER.

Having shown his merits through a long and terrible ordeal near this city and on Morris Island, he was selected by the General of this department to fill a vacancy in the command of the 22d S. C. Volunteers. It was with regret the 20th parted with him—regret that he shared and expressed—but the call of duty was imperative and was to him controlling.

His qualifications were so well known and admitted, that both regiments not only acquiesced in but approved his transfer to the 22d. He has fallen like his late commander, Col KEITT, on the first exposure in the field after a long and honorable tour of duty in garrison and post, and in exemplary daring at the front and head of his regiment.

As a soldier he will worthily claim a place on the list of our martyrs, and among the names which will be embalmed in the memories and blazoned on the banners of bereaved and decimated regiments, there will be none nobler than OLIN M. DANZLER.

As a citizen and planter he promised well to support and exhibit the character of the old school of Carolina, in all the improvements of agricultural progress and enterprise. The loss of such men is a main ingredient in the price of independence and our appreciation of it. Happy the people and the cause that lose not such men in vain.

The Charleston Courier.

8 June 1864, 1

"AN INCIDENT IN THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON."—
Who can read this touching incident in to day's
paper without shedding a tear? Every word of
it is true. The mother of Miss Pickens was form-
erly Miss Lucy Holcombe, the most beautiful
woman in all Texas.—*Mecon Confedera.*

Not a word of it is true, we believe—except that
the Yankees threw shells into the city. Brother
FLASH should save his tears for actual occur-
rences

The Charleston Mercury.

8 June 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIFTH DAY.

Up to six o'clock on Tuesday evening thirty-five shells had been thrown at the city since our last report.

In another paragraph of this column our readers will find the facts in regard to the loss of the steamer *Kewanee*. A steady fire was maintained upon the wreck by the guns of Battery Gregg until dark. Batteries Simpkins and Cheves replied with spirit to the enemy's fire.

The *Ironsides* frigate left the bar on Tuesday, sailing southward.

The enemy still keeps up his fire upon Seccessionville. A correspondent at that point sends us the following:

SECESSIONVILLE, JAMES ISLAND, June 7.

To the Editor of the Mercury:—Under the head of "siege matters" in your this morning's issue, you state: "At about 4.35 p. m., on Monday, the enemy's batteries at Lighthouse Inlet, opened fire upon Seccessionville, and fired some sixty-five shells." Your statement, so far as it goes, is correct, but the batteries at Lighthouse Inlet were not all that opened fire upon Seccessionville. The enemy have a battery on Long Island which has been shelling Seccessionville and our pickets spitefully for the last two months. On Monday the battery in question fired some fifty or sixty shells—some of which passed harmlessly over head—others falling in our works, causing considerable destruction of cabins, &c. Our batteries replied vigorously, and it is believed with damaging effect, as some of our projectiles exploded directly in their works. The firing has been renewed this morning. I beg leave to contribute this item to the record of "siege matters," because, although this Long Island battery has been unmasked for two months or more, very few persons, except those immediately in range of its missiles, seem to be aware of its existence.

THE STEAMER *Siren*, with a valuable cargo, has arrived safely at a Confederate port. The *Siren* is owned by the Cuba Company.

LOSS OF A STEAMER.—The steamer *Kewanee*, Captain W. McNULTY, which has been used by the Government as a transport about this harbor, got ashore on Fort Johnson reef at an early hour on Tuesday morning. At dawn she was observed by the Yankees, who opened on her with their heavy Parrott guns, and in a few hours entirely destroyed her. Her well tried commander remained on board as long as there was any chance of getting her off, but was compelled to abandon her a short time before she fell to pieces. All hands on board were saved. The *Kewanee* was owned by Capt. FERGUSON.

The Charleston Courier.

9 June 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIXTH DAY.

Nothing important occurred Wednesday beyond the usual shelling of the city. Forty-two shots have been fired since last report up to six o'clock Wednesday evening.

There was no further change in the fleet.

The Charleston Courier.

9 June 1864, 1

General GUSTAVUS W. SMITH has been elected to command the Georgia State Reserves, and has received a flattering order of approval and tender co-operation from Adjutant-General WAYNE, of Georgia, who was desired to become a candidate. Gen. MANSFIELD LOVELL is in Gen. JOHNSTON'S army as a volunteer.

The Charleston Mercury.

9 June 1864, 2

**SIEGE MATTERS—THREE HUNDRED AND
THIRTY-SIXTH DAY.**

The operations of Wednesday were confined to the usual shelling of the city, forty-two shots having been fired up to 6 p. m.

The Charleston Courier.

10 June 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVENTH DAY.

There has been some slight abatement of the enemy's fire upon the city since our last report. Twenty five shots were fired during Wednesday night and Thursday up to six o'clock in the afternoon. During the day the Yankees brought a new gun from the lower end of the Island to Battery Gregg. The enemy were also busy hauling sand to Battery Gregg. Gregg opened on Sullivan's Island through the course of the day, firing a few shots. There was nothing else of interest. The fleet remains unchanged.

Messrs. Editors—We desire to call the attention of the proper ordnance officer to the fact that within the last five days nearly seven hundred shot and shell have been fired at this post from the Yankee batteries at Light House Inlet and on Long Island. Of the shell, a very large proportion fail to burst, and by the offer of a reasonable compensation to the soldiers at this post for digging them out of the earth, almost every shot and unexploded shell might be obtained. With any little additional labor and trifling cost these exhumed missiles could be returned to the Yankees, and our supply kept up for return fire, by the same means used in the tropics to get fruit from the monkeys. B.

Secessionville, June 9, 1864.

10 June 1864, 2

**HEADQUARTERS,
RESERVE FORCES SOUTH CAROLINA,
COLUMBIA, June 8, 1864.**

[GENERAL ORDER No. 1.]
THE FOLLOWING ORDER FROM THE ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Richmond, 30th April, 1864, is published for the information of all concerned:
[SPECIAL ORDER No. 10.]

* * * * *

VI. Brigadier JAMES CHESNUT, Jr., is assigned to the command of the Reserve Forces of the State of South Carolina, enrolled and mustered into service in accordance with fifth and sixth sections of the "Act to organize forces to serve during the War," approved February 17, 1864.

* * * * *

II. In pursuance of the above, I now assume command of these forces, with my Headquarters for the present at Columbia.

III. Capt. EDWARD H. BARNWELL is announced as Assistant Adjutant General; Lieut. ISAAC HAYNE as A. D. C. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

JAMES CHESNUT, JR.,
June 10 1864 Brigadier General.

**HEADQUARTERS C. S. ARSENAL,
CHARLESTON, S. C., JUNE 10, 1864.**—Ten able bodied NEGROES wanted. Wages, \$35 per month and rations. Apply at once. N. R. CHAMBLISS,
June 10 1864 Major Commanding.

The Charleston Mercury.

10 June 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY SEVENTH DAY.

Twenty five shots were fired at the city during Wednesday night and Thursday. Another gun has been hoisted from the lower end of the Island to Battery Gregg. The enemy also fired a few shots on Thursday at our Sullivan's Island batteries.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN DUBARRY.—The many friends of Capt. FRANK B. DUBARRY, well known in Charleston as an efficient and accomplished ordnance officer of this Department, during the most trying days of the Siege, will be pained to learn that he is no more. A private note from Nassau, dated June 2, says:

"I grieve to tell you of the death of Captain DuBarry. He died on board the steamer Fauvy during her outward trip from Wilmington, on last Friday morning, the 27. h ult., at quarter past five o'clock. We buried him the same day at 12 m. We were then at sea, about 150 miles from Wilmington. He suffered but little while aboard the steamer. Every possible attention was paid him. We arrived here Saturday night, the 23. h ult."

Captain DUBARRY'S disease was consumption. At the time of his death, he was on his way to Europe, with a faint hope that change of scene and air might benefit him. He was a Marylander, and, when the war broke out, belonged to the U. S. Navy. Promptly resigning his position, he attached himself at once to the Southern army, and served with distinguished zeal and ability in the Virginia and Kentucky campaigns. In his death the service has lost a brave, amiable and conscientious officer.

AN ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE GOODS, just imported per steamer Fox, will be offered for sale on Wednesday next by the Agents of the Bee Company, at their ware rooms in Bull street. This new stock comprises fancy prints, ginghams, black harness leather, choice Rio coffee, alcohol, French booties, &c. See advertisement.

11 June 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH DAY.

Nothing unusual occurred Friday. The enemy maintained a brisk fire upon the city. Forty-two shells were thrown from last report up to six o'clock Friday evening.

A schooner came in from the South Friday morning with her flag at half-mast, and communicated with the fleet. The rest of the fleet remains unchanged.

In reading some reports of families of women and children being annoyed or frightened by prowling fugitives or deserters, we are induced to recommend to all women thus exposed the use and handling of arms—guns or rifles—to be kept loaded out of the reach of children, and pistols and dirks to be kept on the person when there is cause or apprehension.

Many women have done so under the war, and all who are exposed in the absence of their friends should do so. It is no disadvantage for a countryman's or farmer's wife or daughter to know the use of arms, if only for the sake of killing a hawk, and the practice and art are worth acquiring, certainly for the sake of frightening off or killing a prowler or a vagrant Yankee.

BRIGADIER GENERAL STAND WATIE.—This celebrated chief of the Cherokee Nation has recently been commissioned a Brigadier General in the Confederate Army, to take rank from the 6th day of May, 1864.

General Watie raised a regiment in the summer of 1861, and served under General Ben Mculloch until the winter of 1862, when he was transferred to the Indian command under Pike. He led a brilliant charge in the second day's fight of the battle of Chustanahlah, where the lamented Mowatosh routed the hostile Indian forces. At Elk Horn, General Watie greatly distinguished himself, and his conduct as a brave and gallant officer, from the commencement of the war, forms a part of the records of the country. His promotion is well-deserved. He is the first Indian that has ever attained the rank of Brigadier General.

The Charleston Mercury.

11 June 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH DAY.

Forty-two shots were fired at the city on Friday. A schooner, with her flag at half mast, sailed in, apparently from the south, on Friday and communicated with the fleet.

An attentive correspondent at Secessionville has furnished us with an account of the furious bombardment to which that place was subjected on the 7th and 8th insts. He says:

On the 7th instant the enemy hurled at our works from their gunboats, their batteries on Light House Inlet and from their Long Island battery, one hundred and ninety shell and bolts. On the 8th, from the same points, they fired two hundred and fifteen projectiles. Fortunately no person was hurt. The demolition of cabins, shanties and other snug little appointments, characteristic of a stationary camp, was extensive. Two shells perforated Captain CULBREATH'S quarters. The houses of other officers sustained more or less injury: It is needless to say that during this hail of shell our batteries were not idle, and our pieces were fought gallantly and efficiently by their detachments. The enemy's battery on Long Island is hushed to-day (June 9) —probably repairing the works. According to private memoranda the enemy, since the first of February last, have thrown at Secessionville over one thousand shell and solid shot, ranging from 100 pounder down to 12 pounder Parrotts. These facts, I think, are at least worth mention.

The Charleston Mercury.

11 June 1864, 2

A FATAL ACCIDENT occurred Thursday afternoon on the South Carolina Railroad, between Lewisville and Jamison. It appears that the axle-tree of the mail-car broke, throwing the train off the track. Two soldiers and one negro were killed, and three soldiers and one negro seriously wounded. The bodies of the dead (excepting the negro, whose name was *Spenser*), were taken to Columbia.

13 June 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND FORTIETH DAY.

The enemy's firing upon the city since our last report has been about as usual. Forty shots were fired from six o'clock Friday afternoon to six o'clock Sunday evening. Battery Gregg opened a brisk fire on James' Island Sunday forenoon, and fired about seventy shots; some few shots were fired at Secessionville. Our batteries replied.

A Monitor was practicing about an hour Sunday forenoon.

There was no change in the fleet.

ANOTHER FATAL EXPLOSION OF A YANKEE SHELL

Another of those fatal accidents from the explosion of Yankee shells picked up in the city, occurred about two o'clock Saturday afternoon. JAMES O'NEILL, a shoemaker, residing at No 311 East Bay, West side, near Calhoun-street, attempted to draw the load from a one hundred pounder Parrott shell, when it exploded with terrific effect, taking off the right leg below the knee, and left foot, besides badly shattering the left leg. The unfortunate man lingered about two hours, when he expired. A little boy named McGARY, who was sitting by looking on, miraculously escaped with some slight cuts on the hands and face. Several of the fragments struck the kitchen and an out-building, knocking away the brick and wood work, and causing considerable damage, but doing no further injury to persons in the house.

The deceased, while engaged in the act of drawing the charge, had placed the shell between his legs.

Magistrate H. W. SCHRÖDER held an inquest upon the body of O'NEILL Saturday evening. The jury rendered a verdict that deceased came to his death from the explosion of a shell which he was attempting to unload on Saturday afternoon, 11th instant.

The Charleston Mercury.

13 June 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—THREE HUNDRED AND FORTIETH DAY.

During the two days that have passed since our last report, forty shells have been thrown at the city.

Battery Gregg opened fire on our James Island batteries on Sunday afternoon, and threw in all, some sixty shells.

The Northern papers furnish us with the following statements, which will be news to our readers:

WASHINGTON, June 5 — It is rumored here that a few days ago General Butler captured a letter containing the information that only one regiment of rebel soldiers had been left at Charleston, and that the Yankees, if they should come, could walk in almost without opposition, and that day before yesterday, a rebel Major had been captured by General Butler's forces, who stated that Secessionville was occupied by the Yankees. Secessionville is regarded as the key to Charleston, and its possession would enable General Foster to march upon the latter without encountering the forts.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 4 — A rebel Major came into General Butler's lines at Bermuda Hundred yesterday, who says that the Union forces are at Secessionville and threatening Charleston. The commander has telegraphed the rebel authorities for reinforcements, saying that unless he received them immediately Charleston is lost.

THE MONUMENTAL CENATAPH to Gen. JACKSON, recently presented to the city by Captain GEO. E. BROWN, and now on exhibition at the Orphan House, has been visited and admired by hundreds of our citizens. A box has been very appropriately placed near the Monument to receive contributions for the sick and wounded soldiers, and it is to be hoped it will receive the special attention of the visitors.

FATAL RECKLESSNESS.—As JAMES O'NEIL was trying to unload a Yankee shell, on Saturday, on East Bay, near Calhoun street, the shell exploded, wounding him so fearfully that he died in a few hours from the effects of his injuries. A youth named MCGARY, who was near by, was also badly hurt by the explosion. It seems that sad examples avail nothing in causing our people to refrain from handling these loaded shells.

14 June 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIRST DAY.

There was no firing of any importance Monday. The flood tides and heavy rains of the past two days have kept the enemy busy repairing damages to their batteries. Seven shells were fired at the city Sunday night, since which the Yankees have been very quiet. A report was in circulation that a force of the enemy had landed at White Point, but it was not credited.

The fleet remained unchanged.

A Timely Warning.

Readers of the Courier will remember that we have repeatedly given our belief that there was regular correspondence between the Yankees near this city and spies and traitors within the city. The observations of every day have confirmed this conviction and the belief that this traitorous correspondence should be detected or prevented, and could be prevented if red tape would give place for this purpose to common sense and to the employment of means and agencies locally and specially adapted to that result. We cannot of course enter into details, but shall now give an additional instance worthy of the attention of all good citizens who have pertinent information and of all officially charged with the defence of the city. A gentleman of another State writes to a friend in this city a business letter, for some extracts from which we are indebted to the thoughtful attention of WOODWARD, of the Southern Express, who is equally ready on occasion, to serve the cause and country, or to oblige a friend. We shall not indicate the writer's name or residence, and need only say that he is trustworthy. The extract will otherwise explain itself:

I saw and conversed, in the presence of an editor of this place, with Gen. Seymour, the captured Yan. He was here all night. I spent some two hours talking to him on various subjects, and on Charleston especially. Seymour was in local command on Folly Island only a few weeks before he was captured in Virginia. He says, among other things, that he was opposed, and is still, to the shelling of the city, and that while at Fortress Monroe, on his way from South Carolina to Virginia, he wrote an article for the New York Herald, showing the wickedness and folly of shelling Charleston. But mark what he says: after he said that the 30 pound Parrott guns, cast-iron, and the best guns they had on the Island; that it was they that threw the shot up into John-street—a fact of which he was well aware—he told me the house it struck, and where the shells did the most damage. He knows a great many persons in Charleston, and inquired for some. I was astonished when he told of several persons and their families, and where they are now—some in the army and some staying at home. Evidently he had a correspondent in your good city, he was so well posted on what happened there. He told me that Gillmore was having six 30 pounder steel Parrott guns made to be placed on Morris' Island, and that from the experiments made with those guns they carry 8½ miles. That they certainly can reach every part of the city. He says he deprecates this fact, but the people of Charleston, in less than two months from the time he was speaking, would realize it to their cost. What do you think of him?

14 June 1864, 1

Keeping of Prisoners.

We do not claim with the Yankees the right and privilege of amending the laws, ordinances and commandments of God. We are content to take the word of God as delivered, and only wish that we could live up to it, without attempting to be wise or virtuous beyond it.

That Word does not require us to love and treat our enemies or neighbors better than our friends or ourselves.

There has been much discussion concerning the treatment and keeping of prisoners, and we have studiously, and, as some think, unwisely endeavored, for the gratification of those who denounce us as rebels, and robbers, and pirates, to comply with the strictest rules of courtesy and mitigation of war recognized by nations that do not recognize us.

We of and for the *Courier* do not complain of any compliance our Government has conceded to the rules of international law and war and the comity of nations and Christian sentiments. If there has been error on this side, we prefer it to any error on the other side. We defer general remarks and comments, however, and proceed to our subject.

It has become necessary, in the course of war, to send many prisoners to Charleston for safe-keeping. The general depot of prisoners was kept in Richmond longer than was justified by sound policy.

A depot and prison-station has been established in Georgia, and is now as fully crowded as it can be with regard to health. In consideration of the difficulties of the commissariat, of transportation, of guard and of room, and other matters pertinent, it has been decided that prisoners must be kept in Charleston.

Many have arrived under this decision, and if *LEE* and *BRAGG* do not change their habits more will come. We recognize and acknowledge to the full extent the legitimate rules of legitimate war, even when we fight against Yankees, who, in practice, defy all the laws of God and man, and truth and decency and courtesy.

We do not expose or confine these prisoners in a fortress or walled town or city, or thrust them forward in our battles as the Yankees do with the unfortunate negro, who has now, under God, no true friends but in the "Confederate States."

We place them in our city of Charleston, among and near our own wives and children, and old men and our hospitals—where non-combatants of all ages and classes are found, and where our brave men who guard them, our Surgeons who

will attend them when sick, our Chaplains who will visit them if desired, and the Commissaries who supply, and the cooks who prepare their rations, will be in the same position with them. If the Yankees have a rule or code of war which justifies them in throwing shells—incendiary shells and other Yankee variations—into a city whose outer works are still in great part actively defiant, we leave them to the enjoyment of that right. We ask them no favors or concessions.—Once at least Yankee prisoners, sick and wounded included, have been moved from a part of this city to another part of the city, in deference to humanity. It will not be done again, we hope and believe, as long as this city remains the residence of women and children.

Upon proper military rules we can guard prisoners safely without exposing constantly a number approaching the prisoners. Bomb-proofs for small numbers of men are easily made.

Among the prisoners who have already arrived are many field officers, including Generals *SEYMOUR*, *WASSER*, *SCHALER*, and others, whose names we cannot now recall. With them are company officers and non-commissioned officers, and a respectable retinue of privates, if "respectable" can be applied to the followers of Yankee officers. We hope the charitable reader will understand our "respectable" here to apply to quantity and numbers, and not quality.

These prisoners have been quartered in and through this city with the best possible provisions for their comfort and health, consistent with our rights and with their safe keeping. We hope and believe they will suffer no unnecessary or unusual evils—for our own sakes we hope they may escape epidemics and diseases of the season and climate—for our wives, and sisters, and children, by hundreds and hundreds are with them in circumstances of danger and position.

The following is a list of the principal officers.
BREIGADIER GENERALS—*Wassels*, *Seymour*, *Scammon*, *Schaler*, *Heckman*.

COLONELS—*J. G. Grover*, *R. Hawkins*, *W. Harrison*, *T. F. Lehman*, *O. H. Lagrange*, *W. C. Lee*, *R. White*, *H. Bolinger*, *H. L. Brown*, *E. L. Dana*, *E. Fardella*.

LIEUT. COLONELS—*J. H. Burnham*, *C. B. Baldwin*, *W. G. Bartholemew*, *W. R. Cook*, *C. S. Dickerson*, *J. F. Fellows*, *G. A. Frambes*, *W. Glenn*, *E. L. Hays*, *H. B. Hunter*, *J. H. Higginbotham*, *G. C. Joslin*, *W. E. McMackin*, *D. Miles*, *W. C. Maxwell*, *J. D. Maynew*, *S. Merritt*, *E. Alcott*, *J. Potts*, *A. F. Rogers*, *J. P. Spofford*, *J. W. Stewart*, *F. H. Swift*, *A. W. Aaylor*, *W. P. Lascelles*.

MAJORS—*C. H. Beeres*, *W. F. Baker*, *E. N. Bates*, *J. E. Clark*, *D. A. Carpenter*, *W. Crandall*, *J. Hall*, *J. H. Johnson*.

14 June 1864, 1

Wayside Homes and Hospitals.

The editor of correspondent of the *Georgian*, published in Columbia, S. C.; claims for a gentleman of that city (Dr. R. W. GINNEY) the honor of being the originator or father of Wayside Homes and Hospitals at the South. It is, therefore, but an act of justice to the citizens of Charleston, and especially to those who were the true originators of these institutions, that the error should be corrected, and the facts connected with the history of Wayside Homes and Hospitals as established in the Confederate States, be given to the public.

At the commencement of this war, in 1861, before the complete organization of the Confederate States Commissary and Quartermaster Departments in South Carolina, regiments, companies and detachments of soldiers, frequently passed through Charleston without tents, blankets, or camp comforts, often without a ration in their haversacks — if they possessed one — and sometimes with no means of procuring food after an abstinence of many hours. The sudden and unexpected arrival of these men found the citizens unprepared with shelter or refreshments for their accommodation. It was then that several gentlemen held a consultation and determined to provide for the emergency.

Mr. GEO. A. TRENHOLM, we believe, was the first to suggest the plan, and liberally to contribute with others the means necessary to its execution. At his request the Trustees of the College of Charleston, through their late lamented President the Honorable MITCHELL KING, relinquished their claim to the services of Professor F. S. HOLMES, then engaged in College, so as to afford him time for conducting the measures proposed. The South Carolina Rail Road Company offered the use of their new and extensive building in Ann street, just completed as a freight depot, and which was admirably adapted to the purpose. The City Council of Charleston also promptly appointed a Committee of two Aldermen, Messrs. RIGGS and BANKS, to act with Professor HOLMES, and appropriated funds from their Treasury. The entire scheme for sheltering and feeding a thousand men at one time and in one building, was thus in a few days successfully arranged and organized, and the establishment opened on the 14th of November, 1861.

The MACBETH Artillery, of one hundred men, and a detachment of about twenty men from Abbeville, were the first lodged and entertained; their sick provided with beds and medicines and carefully attended by Drs. HUGER and GARRIERS; several ladies volunteered as nurses and faithfully attended night and day. Two rooms were set apart as hospital, but were found inadequate to the accommodation of so many sick men. The building now known as the Citadel Hospital was therefore obtained and the sick removed to it. Dr. GEO. S. PELZER, volunteered his services as Surgeon, Mr. CHAS. LIVING as Steward, and about twenty ladies and gentlemen, alternating, as day and night nurses.

Col. RICHD. CALDWELL, at the time engaged

in the State Commissary Department forwarding stores for the use of this new institution, marked the packages "CHARLESTON WAYSIDE HOME AND HOSPITAL," thus suggesting most appropriate names, which were immediately adopted by Professor HOLMES, the Superintendent in charge.

During the month of December, more than seven thousand men were accommodated and fed at this Wayside Home. From the 12th to the 21st of the month, the average number was about four hundred per diem; but on the 19th, eleven hundred and fifty-two men were at one time sleeping within the large hall of this extensive Wayside Home. Many ladies and gentlemen upon this occasion visited the Home at midnight to witness the novel spectacle of a regiment asleep in a single room; each soldier having ample space to stretch his weary limbs and "rest at ease."

Everything about the premises was conducted systematically; the men marched in regular order to the supper, breakfast or dinner tables, which accommodated five hundred at a time; it required about twenty minutes to clear off the empty plates and dishes, and replenish the table for another set of five hundred.

The fare at breakfast consisted generally of coffee, beefsteaks and corn bread, of which the soldiers were very fond. At dinner they had soup, beef, rice and vegetables, and at supper, coffee, with wheat bread or biscuits.

Upon one occasion two regiments arrived at the "Home" within an hour of each other, both of them "hungry as wolves;" the first partook of a good hot breakfast, and had just finished, when the second came in very unexpectedly. It was impossible to prepare a meal for eight hundred men in less than two hours, but the noble fellows — it was a regiment from Tennessee — were so very hungry that seven barrels of biscuits were consumed long before orders could be given to prepare their breakfast.

When it became known throughout the country that the Wayside Home and Hospital had been established in Charleston, liberal contributions poured in from all parts of the State — bacon, hams, poultry, eggs, vegetables, bedding, blankets and clothing. The individual members of the house of JOHN FRASER & Co. contributed most liberally in money, and almost the entire hospital furniture was presented by Mr. GEO. A. TRENHOLM.

To sustain the Hospital, Professor HOLMES was directed whenever funds were required to call on ~~them~~ and it would be provided, and we know it was always most generously furnished.

This is a short history of the establishment of the first Wayside Home and Hospital, and to Charleston is the honor due.

When the Medical Bureau of the Confederate States required all Hospitals to be placed under the management of Confederate Surgeons, Professor HOLMES retired, having turned the first Wayside Home and Hospital over to Dr. KILGON, who was Medical Director at this post, and the name was then changed to that of "Citadel Square Hospital."

The Charleston Mercury.

14 June 1864, 1

What is a Siege?

A French cynic has said, that the use of language is "to conceal our thoughts." Our Yankee foes seem thoroughly to understand the force of this observation. Hence they use language, not only to disguise their thoughts, but to disguise facts, and actually to make men believe, by *their abuse of language*, that facts exist, which do not exist. For instance—when they got possession of Morris Island, they put forth, that Charleston was besieged by them. The world at large, and even we ourselves (the subjects of the siege, if any exist), support their abuse of language, and publish ourselves as besieged. From that day to this, our papers daily chronicle the number of the days of "the siege." Now, what is a siege? Their own dictionary—WEBSTER'S—defines the word as follows: "*Besiege*—to lay siege to, or "surround with armed forces, for the purpose of compelling to surrender either by famine or by violent attacks—to throng round—to beleaguer—*environ*—hem in—block up—encompass; besieged, "surrounded or beset with hostile troops."
"*Besieging*—surrounding in a hostile manner.
"*Siege*—the surrounding or investing of a place by an army, and approaching it by passages and advanced works, which cover the besiegers from the enemy's fire. A siege differs from a blockade, as in a siege the investing army approaches the fortified place to attack and reduce it by force; but in a blockade the army secures all the avenues to the place to intercept supplies, and waits until famine compels the garrison to surrender."

From these definitions, it will be seen that the first great requisite to constitute a siege, is that the city must be surrounded, and cut off from all other resources of resistance than those contained within itself.

Now has Charleston ever been in this situation? They got possession of an Island four and a half miles from the city, and from this Island they throw shells into the city by long-ranged cannon. They have no troops on the main land to cut off the communications with the interior. On the contrary, these communications have not been interrupted for a day since the alleged siege commenced, and they stretch out on all sides, to the limits of the Confederacy. The cannonading from Morris Island, not only constitutes no siege, but is carried on with no hope or expectation thereby to reduce the city! It is on this account simply barbarous mischief, contrary to the laws of nations. And even if consistent with the laws of nations, it would only be an attack upon one of the sides of the city, whilst all its other sides are open to reinforcements and supplies.

We notice the abuse of language, by which the Yankees have made the world believe that they are besieging Charleston, because we perceive that they will shortly claim that they are doing the same thing with respect to Richmond. They are six miles from Richmond, with a powerful army between them and Richmond; which they have in vain tried to get out of their path to Richmond. They are now trying to edge nearer to Richmond, by pushing forward earthworks. As soon as they get near enough to throw a shell into Richmond they will announce that the siege of Richmond has commenced. All the ignorant in Yankeedom and Europe will believe that assertion, and we are not sure but that we will believe it ourselves. Great is the institution of lying; and greatest among the most prodigious liars are our Yankee foes.

The Charleston Mercury.

14 June 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIRST DAY.

For the first time during several weeks, there was an intermission of the bombardment of the city on Monday. This, doubtless, was owing to the bad weather. During Sunday night seven shells were thrown at the city. The enemy's troops seem actively at work repairing the damages which the rains have caused to their works.

Our attentive Secessionville correspondent writes us from that post, under date of Monday, June 13th: "The visitors from the Yankee batteries, in the shape of shells, are still 'inconveniently plentiful.' On Saturday, the 11th instant, they threw eleven shells from Light House Inlet, and ten from Long Island. On yesterday (Sunday) they threw twenty-one shells from the former point, and twenty-three from the latter. Our batteries responded briskly, as usual. All quiet to-day."

For some time past it has been known that a batch of Yankee prisoners, comprising the highest in rank now in our hands, were soon to be brought hither to share the pleasures of the bombardment. They accordingly arrived on Sunday. We give a list of their names and rank:

Brig Gen Seymour	Lt Col E Alcott
Brig Gen Wessels	Lt Col J Potaley
Brig Gen Seaman	Lt Col A F Rogers
Brig Gen Shaler	Lt Col J H Hurnham
Brig Gen Hickman	Lt Col O B Baldwin
Col T G Grover	Lt Col W G Bartholmer
Col R Hawkins	Lt Col W R Cook
Col W Harrison	Lt Col G J Dickerson
Col J H Lehman	Lt Col J T Fellows
Col O H LeGrange	Lt Col G A Fairbanks
Col W C Lee	Lt Col W Glenn
Col B White	Lt Col T P Spofford
Col H O Bolloger	Lt Col W W Stewart
Col H L Brown	Lt Col F W Swift
Col E L Dana	Lt Col A W Taylor
Col E Fardell	Lt Col W P Lascelle
Lt Col E S Hays	Maj O H Dures
Lt Col N B Hunter	Maj W F Baker
Lt Col T N Higginbotham	Maj E W Bates
Lt Col G C Joslin	Maj J E Clarke
Lt Col W E McMakin	Maj D A Carpenter
Lt Col D Micea	Maj W Orandall
Lt Col W O Maxwell	Maj H D Grant
Lt Col J D Mayhew	Maj J Hall
Lt Col S Morfit	Maj J N Johnson

These prisoners, we understand, will be furnished with comfortable quarters in that portion of the city most exposed to the enemy's fire. The commanding officer on Morris Island will be duly notified of the fact of their presence in the shelled district, and if his batteries still continue their wanton and barbarous work, it will be at the peril of the captive officers.

THE WEATHER.—During the past few days we have been favored with what might be termed a decidedly wet spell. On Friday and Saturday we had long showers at short intervals. On Sunday it was bleak and drizzly all day, until night, when a heavy rain set in, and has continued with little intermission up to the hour we write, and a prospect for its continuance. In the meantime the wind is up to half a gale, and the thermometer is down to sixty, rendering great coats and blankets very pleasant.

VOLUNTEER HEAVY ARTILLERY ORGANIZATION

It is necessary that the maximum number required to complete this organization be made up at once, from among our citizens who are now exempt from military duty. The service required is temporary, and at our own doors. The list for signatures is at Messrs. H. W. CONNER & Co.'s office, No. 438 King street. Let the limited number desired come forward this day and volunteer.

A total of 51 Union officers were sent to Charleston, and exposed to the fire of their guns shelling the city, Warner, "General in Blue," 227.

The Charleston Mercury.

14 June 1864, 2

IRON FOR PLANTATION PURPOSES.—Messrs. LAUREY & ALEXANDER have some iron taken from a stranded ship, which will serve a good purpose for ploughs, &c., and at a cost much less than what is charged for new iron. As several large iron mills in Georgia are in the hands of the enemy, it is not likely that this article will be materially reduced in price from the present high rates, and advantage no doubt be taken of the lot now offering.

THE SALE OF THE CARGO of the steamer *Fox* will be begun to-day by the Agents of the Bee Company. See advertisement.

TUNBLE IN FLOUR.—On the 1st instant flour was offered in Selma at forty dollars per hundred pounds, which is a fraction less than eighty dollars a barrel.

GEN. WINDER ORDERED TO AMERICUS, GA.—Brigadier General JOHN H. WINDER, recently commanding the military department of Richmond, and assigned to the post of Goldsboro, North Carolina, has subsequently received additional orders instructing him to report to Americus, Georgia, with the assumption of the command of the forces at Americus and the prison post at Andersonville.

A TROPHY OF SUMTER.—The *London Index* chronicles a most delicate and deserved tribute paid by one of the most distinguished men in the South to the first Englishman who, in Parliament, proposed the recognition of Confederate Independence. Mr. W. H. GREGORY, M. P. for Galway, has just received from Charleston a fragment of the flagstaff which so long and gloriously held aloft the Southern flag over the battered ruins of Fort Sumter. This interesting trophy bears the following inscription:

HEADQUARTERS
Department of South Carolina, Ga. and Fla.,
Charleston, S. C., February 19, 1864.
Piece of flagstaff of Fort Sumter, Harbor of Charleston, sent with my compliments to W. H. Gregory, M. P. for Galway. The flagstaff of that fort has already been shot down forty times by the enemy's fire since the commencement of the siege, July 10th, 1863.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General C. S. A.

YANKER OUTRAGES IN FLORIDA—NEW TROY BURNT.—We copy the following communication from the *Lake City Courier* of this week:

The deserters, about one hundred strong, came up on last Tuesday night and burned up New Troy, the county site of Lafayette County. Not a house was left. They also burnt nearly all the houses in the centre and Southern portions of the county, leaving only a few, and it is presumed the owners of those were either concerned or sympathized with the deserters. They carried off all the negroes, horses, and mules they could get. They say they did this in revenge for the injury the troops did them, by burning up and carrying off their property.

It is a deplorable fact that between the operations of our troops and the deserters, Lafayette County is made a sad wilderness; hundreds of women and children rendered completely destitute, without shelter, food, or clothing, are thrown upon the cold charities of a friendless world. The government nor its citizens neither caring for or offering assistance to them in their unfortunate condition. If something is not done in aid of them will most certainly starve.

15 June 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SECOND DAY.

The enemy's small boats were unusually busy Tuesday keeping up communication between the vessels inside the bar and the blockaders. It is believed that General FOSTER has assumed command of the Yankee department. FOSTER has the reputation of being an active and enterprising commander, and will try his hand at getting up some expedition inland.

The enemy fired some five shots from Battery Gregg at Fort Sumter in the forenoon, and six shots at the city. Some few shots were exchanged between Battery Gregg and Sullivan's Island batteries, and also with the James' Island batteries. A large transport came in from the South Monday, and, we learn, landed a large number of troops on the South end of Folly Island.

The enemy were still shelling the city at the hour of closing our report.

Gen. SYMONS's predictions concerning the Parrott shells may perhaps fail in distance. With the *best* intentions possible the makers and users of these implements of "union" may not succeed in throwing their fraternal arguments and appeals for reconstruction to the distance of six and a half miles. To give the Yankee prisoners the benefit of the doubt and better opportunities of observation, they should be distributed so that some may be well within that range and all close up to it.

The Charleston Mercury.

15 June 1864, 2

SINGLE MATTERS—THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SECOND DAY.

Up to six o'clock on Monday evening six shots had been fired at the city. In the morning Battery Gregg and our Sullivan's Island batteries exchanged a few shots, and some five shots were fired by the enemy at Fort Sumter.

WE WOULD call the attention of merchants and others to the sale of clothing advertised to be sold this morning, at half-past 10 o'clock, by Messrs. LAUREY & ALEXANDER, at their sales room, corner of King and Society streets. In the lot will be found some superior overcoats, sacks, &c., and altogether one of the finest assortments to be found in any city in the Confederacy.

CAPTAIN LUCAS.—We learn, by a private telegram, that Capt. B. S. LUCAS, Company A, NELSON'S Battalion, was severely wounded on the 7th inst., before Richmond. His arm has been amputated, and is doing well. Captain LUCAS led his company at the battles of Pocotaligo and Drewry's Bluff. He is at Jackson Hospital, Richmond.

The Charleston Courier.

16 June 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY THIRD DAY.

The bombardment of the city has been kept up since our last report without intermission. During Tuesday night forty shots were fired, among them several time fuse shells. Twenty-six shots were fired during Wednesday up to six o'clock in the evening. Time fuse shells were again fired. The only casualty we learn was that of an old negro woman, who was struck and severely wounded by some flying pieces of brick.

The enemy's battery at Light House Inlet opened for about an hour on Secessionville Wednesday afternoon.

Battery Gregg also kept up an occasional shot at the Sullivan's Island and James' Island batteries. The enemy were very busy during the day in hauling sand to both Gregg and Wagner from the lower end of the Island. In the forenoon a working party of Yankees were engaged with a derrick mounting a new gun on Wagner. A large side wheel transport, laden with troops, came out of Stono during Wednesday forenoon, and sailed North. It is now positively ascertained that Foster has assumed command.

We have no change of consequence in the fleet to report. The bombardment continued without abatement at the hour of closing our report.

We have received the following from the Steward of the Wayside Home, which we take pleasure in publishing :

CHARLESTON, June 14th, 1864.

James S. Gibbs, Treasurer—DEAR SIR—Enclosed please find my order on Messrs. W. C. Bee & Co. of this city, in your favor for one thousand dollars, which please collect and acknowledge the receipt of as a contribution to the Soldiers' Wayside Home, from James Mitchell and myself—five hundred dollars each.

Yours, very respectfully,
CHARLES T. MITCHELL.

The Charleston Courier.

16 June 1864, 1

ATROCIOUS MURDER—A letter from a trustworthy source, received in this city Wednesday, gives an account of a most atrocious murder committed at Flat Rock, North Carolina. Mr. ANDREW JOHNSTONE, a native of Charleston, residing at Flat Rock, N. C., was most brutally murdered last Friday in his own house, by three or four men, who came in ostensibly for the purpose of obtaining something to eat. Mr. JOHNSTONE furnished them with the best he had, and sat at the table to attend on them. One of the party declined to enter the house, and remained at the door, saying he did not wish to eat anything. The others had no sooner finished than one asked, "are you ready?" at the same time drawing a pistol and deliberately shooting Mr. JOHNSTONE in the head.

Mr. JOHNSTONE's son, a lad about fifteen years of age, suspecting from the appearance of the ruffian at the door that all was not right, stepped into an adjoining room and loaded the weapons that had been placed there for safe-keeping. Upon hearing the shot, he sprang out, and seeing the condition of his father, immediately handed him a loaded weapon, while he himself shot one of the scoundrels, who fell to the floor. The others, escaped. The wounded man gave his own name and the names of his accomplices, all true. Mr. JOHNSTONE lingered about two hours after he was shot, when he expired. The ladies of the family were all present at the time. The young lad acted with determined bravery and gallantry. Mrs. JOHNSTONE, widow of the unfortunate man, is the daughter of the late Wm. ELLIOTT, Esq.

The Charleston Courier.

16 June 1864, 1

The following Report of the Captain of 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 April, 1864, and the cause of their arrest:

OFFENCES.	WHITES.		BLACKS.		Total number of Arrests.
	Males.....	Females.....	Males.....	Females.....	
Deserters.....	8	...	...	...	8
Disturbing the Peace.....	7	...	8	...	15
Highway Robbery.....	3	2	...	...	5
Intoxication, lying down in street.....	11	...	1	...	12
Intoxication and Disturbing the Peace.....	3	...	...	...	3
Larceny.....	17	4	21	1	43
Receiving Stolen Goods.....	6	6	4	1	17
Runaways.....	...	...	18	5	23
Slaves without Pass.....	...	...	9	...	9
Improper Tickets.....	...	...	4	...	4
Trespass upon Premises.....	7	...	6	...	13
Violation of City Ordinances.....	11	6	4	...	21
Committed for Safe Keeping.....	640	...	60	11	711
Soldiers absent from Camp without leave.....	12	...	...	...	12
Gas Company for failing to light certain Lamps in the Streets, according to Contract.....	6	...	...	...	6
Total.....	728	17	180	18	873

Amount of Fines imposed, at Mayor's Court.....\$379.00
 Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners.....302.99
 Amount paid to Policemen.....164.16
 Balance paid to City Treasurer.....148.85
 Amount of Fines deducted from pay of Police.....814.10

SENTENCES.	WHITES.		BLACKS.		Total number of Arrests.
	Males.....	Females.....	Males.....	Females.....	
To give Bond for Good Behaviour.....	10	1	...	...	11
Delivered to Owner.....	...	...	28	10	38
Referred to Magistrate.....	3	...	1	...	4
Sent to Enrolling Officer.....	6	...	...	...	6
Committed to House of Correction.....	12	2	...	...	14
Committed to Work House	...	...	55	6	61
Discharged.....	661	5	15	2	683
Sent to Engineer's Department.....	...	...	30	...	30
Paid Fines.....	15	9	3	...	27
Sent to Post.....	5	...	...	...	5
Sent to Provost.....	17	...	...	...	17
Total.....	728	17	180	18	893

CHARLESTON, June 6, 1864.

I do hereby certify that the above is a true Report, as per Mayor's Report Books for Lower and Upper Wards.

C. B. SIGWALD, Captain City Police.

Received, 6th June, 1864, of Capt. Sigwald, One Hundred and Forty eight Dollars 28-100, for above report.

B. THOMAS, for City Treasurer.

The Charleston Mercury.

16 June 1864, 2

SIXES MATTERS—THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY-THIRD DAY.

Up to six o'clock Wednesday evening sixty shots were fired at the city. One colored woman was severally wounded by bricks. Some firing also took place between the enemy's battery at Light House Inlet and our batteries at Secessionville.

A large transport, filled with troops, sailed from the Stono River, going northward, Wednesday morning.

LIVERPOOL AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—Stockholders of this company will find in our advertising columns a notice that will be of interest to them.

ATTENTION IS CALLED to the sale, at auction, this day, at 11 o'clock, of the steamer *George W. Coffee* and five negroes, belonging to the Mount Pleasant Ferry Company, offering a good investment for capitalists.

TABLE BOOK—We have from the Press of A. E. MILLER, "*The Southern Table Book*"—a new selection of Arithmetical Tables, with a short and easy explanation of the Principal Rules, etc., for the use of Schools and private tuition, by J. C. R. TAYLOR. This will prove quite a useful little compilation.

THE STEWARD of the 7th District Hospital, (James Island,) is pleased to acknowledge the receipt of very acceptable donations of biscuits, butter, ham and bread, from R. v. Dr. E. T. WINKLER, for the benefit of the sick; also, tracts, papers, &c., kindly distributed through the Warden.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL OTEY.—We are truly gratified to announce that Captain JOHN M. OTEY, so long the efficient and devoted Adjutant of General BEAUREGARD, has at length been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

WOUNDED.—Col. LOGAN, of the "Hampton Legion," was wounded in the recent fight by Gen. HAMPTON with SHERIDAN's cavalry—not seriously. He is one of the youngest and best officers in the service—always prompt, brave and energetic.

MARIETTA PAPER COMPANY.—We understand that nearly all the machinery of this company was brought away safely, and that the mill will be re-established at a point in Southwestern Georgia, as soon as it is possible.

HANDSOME CONTRIBUTION.—The Steward of the Wayside Home has handed us the following note:

CHARLESTON, June 14, 1864.

James S. Gibbes, Esq., Treasurer:

DEAR SIR: Enclosed please find my order on Messrs. W. C. Bissell & Co., of this city, in your favor, for One Thousand Dollars, which please collect and acknowledge the receipt of as a contribution to the Soldiers' Wayside Home from James Mitchell and myself, Five Hundred Dollars each. Yours very respectfully,

CHAS. T. MITCHELL.

17 June 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOURTH DAY.

The bombardment of the city continues without abatement. Seventy-four shots were fired since last report up to six o'clock Thursday evening. The enemy are very busy at work on the middle battery and Battery Wagner.

Our batteries in the harbor and city opened fire about four o'clock Thursday afternoon, and made some excellent shots while practicing. The firing was kept up about four hours. Battery Simkins and Cheves, on James' Island, directed their fire at Battery Gregg, making the enemy keep under cover during its continuance. The heavy firing for a time caused some surprise, many believing that an attack had been made on James' Island. There was no change in the fleet.

It is not always that a shell kills or injures only one in a groupe closely gathered together. Gen. JOHNSTON and HARDEE were near, and in consultation and conversation with Gen. POLK when he was killed.

In deploring the fall of the beloved and gallant POLK, who thus fell after passing untouched through the hazards of severe conflicts, and had often exposed himself even more than was expected or necessary, the country will recognize the gracious Providence which spared others, and all readers, we think, will join us in an earnest respectful request to our Generals not to expose themselves unless strictly in the way of duty.— It is now fully known that the Yankees, artillery, as well as riflemen and sharpshooters, make targets of our officers.

Our hospitals need vegetables of all kinds, and without them in some cases of disease the best Surgical skill, attentions and nursing must fail.— Chaplain E. T. WINKLER, Southeast corner of Smith and Montague-streets, will receive and distribute any donations which farmers or gardeners send there, if more convenient than sending directly to a hospital, which all who can are earnestly requested to do.

The police arrests for April, as officially reported to Council, show fifteen cases for receiving stolen goods. We hope this line of business will be followed up until the dens and traps devoted to stolen goods are thoroughly closed, or at least driven into obscurity.

17 June 1864, 1

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A FIREMAN.—Thursday afternoon, Mr. **INO. A. FLEISCHMANN**, while on duty at Boyce's Wharf, was on his return from examining the passes of a boat about leaving, when, in getting through a window, the trigger of his gun accidentally caught, and discharged the whole contents of the load in his head, entering in at the forehead and killing him instantly. Deceased was an industrious and highly esteemed citizen, and his death has caused a very general expression of sorrow.

ANDREW JOHNSTONE, E. Q.—Our notice of the murder of this gentleman in Thursday's issue, was necessarily brief and imperfect, the information having been received at a late hour. Mr. JOHNSTONE was a gentleman distinguished for his urbanity, and was dispensing his hospitality at the time the murderous assault was made upon him. He was wounded in the body, not in the head, as stated yesterday. No cause is assigned or conjectured for the unparalleled atrocity. The parties, it is believed, are Tories. It is reported that the wounded assassin is dead. The other parties, the names of whom were given by their comrade, have not yet been apprehended as we know of.

We share with many citizens the gratification induced by the attention directed in the action of the City Council to the order of the city and the protection of houses and property against the licentious depredations of those who should be our defenders, but who, through the neglect of discipline, and the carelessness of officers in some cases have been as dangerous as enemies could have been.

The long stay of the 46th Georgia Regiment in this city, shows that with and under good discipline, soldiers can be stationed in a city without injury to persons, or property, or public peace and order. Company officers should be held to a strict responsibility for their men, and soldiers should not be permitted to roam at large, and in such groups as have been seen in our streets.

To give full effect to the best military efforts of correction or prevention there must be a vigorous co-operation of the municipal authorities.

The dens and shops which are chiefly kept up by illicit traffic and by the purchase of stolen goods, should be shut up. No good citizen, whatever his demands; personal or official, for zinc, lead, iron, tin or other metals, or for wrapping paper, account books, or for shoes and clothing, should purchase anything offered under suspicious circumstances, without inquiry and investigation.

The re nomination of LINCOLN by the Baltimore Convention was neither unexpected nor undesired by us, says the *Enquirer*. We prefer President LINCOLN to any other war advocate, whether Democrat or Republican. For the last three years he has contributed no little to the successes that our army has obtained. His military and civil policy accomplished the entire destruction of the Union sentiment of the people of these States. He made re-union odious and detestable to all classes of the people of the Confederate States, and he has not spared the civil liberty of his own countrymen. He will be elected unless some man of moral courage can be found to boldly and openly avow himself for Peace—Peace with separation, if negotiation shall prove that no compromise can be effected. If McCLELLAN or PIERCE can muster up the courage to openly avow the platform of peace, and can rally party enough to canvass the States and show up the last campaign in all its enormous sacrifice of life, limb and treasure, together with the shallow deception practiced by STANTON in his despatches, LINCOLN may be defeated. But any other platform shows a cowardice which LINCOLN will not respect; nor will he hesitate to brush from his way by bayonets any man or men who may stand upon it. At present we do not recognize among the public men of the United States any party of courage enough to dispute with LINCOLN his continuation in office.

17 June 1864, 1

THE TRAVIS GUN.--Captain TRAVIS has exhibited in Mobile one of the guns finished by him for General FOREST, to which he has given the name of "the Stockton gun," but which everybody seems, very properly, disposed to designate by the name of the inventor. This elegant piece was the admiration of all who saw it, being for the first time fully mounted and harnessed. It is an insignificant weight to the single horse that draws it, and can nevertheless throw twenty shots a minute into an enemy's lines at two miles distant. Captain TRAVIS will have a public trial of the gun, after which it will be dispatched to Gen. FOREST.

The Charleston Mercury.

17 June 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY FOURTH DAY.

During the twenty four hours ending at six o'clock yesterday evening, seventy four shots were fired at the city, some of which were fuse shells, with the usual ineffectual result. The position of the fleet remains unchanged.

Yesterday, the 16th of June, being the anniversary of the battle of Secessionville, was celebrated by all our harbor batteries firing a salute in the afternoon, closing with a round of thirteen guns from grim old Sumter.

MURDER AT FLAT ROCK—Intelligence has been received here of the deliberate assassination of ANDREW JOHNSTON, Esq., a citizen of this State, in his own house in Henderson county, N. C., by a band of armed deserters who had just partaken of the hospitality of his table.—Upon a given signal he was shot in the head before the ladies of his family, and died in two hours. His son, a lad of fifteen, shot and wounded one of the assassins who gave the names of the parties.

Mr. JOHNSTON was a gentleman of public spirit, courage and energy, a kind neighbor and charitable man to the poor. He is a victim to the mistaken policy of encouraging desertions by a systematic failure to execute the law.—Such clemency is cruel alike to soldiers and citizens.

A MOST HORRIBLE OUTRAGE BY THE ENEMY—The Richmond *Examiner* gives the particulars of an act of brutal lawlessness committed by the enemy in New Kent County, which, while it perfectly illustrates the Yankee character, is too shocking to humanity and morals for recital here, but for a desire to vindicate history, ancient and modern, from the supposition that their records blush with a deed equal to it in God defying atrocity. Two young ladies, daughters of one of the most wealthy and respected citizens of New Kent, were seized by a squad of the enemy who invaded the residence, forced into a chamber and their maiden persons violated by the fiends incarnate in the presence of their parents, who could do nothing but implore the wretches to kill them and commute a fate worse than death. We would cover up this deed, crying as it is, and appealing to all the dictates of social life, but for the consciousness that facts so damning should go upon the record to be handed down as evidence against those exemplars of philanthropy who are warring against liberty, virtue and the social system of civilization. Is a Christian government, such as the Confederate States uphold, to do nothing in vindication of law, virtue and humanity when outraged by barbarism? Cannot General LEE make a demand upon GRANT for the persons of the brutes who are the guilty perpetrators of this great crime? We are glad to know the authenticated facts in the above case are about being laid before the Government for its action. Speedy, stern, summary action is demanded; if not, virgin purity is a byword, and liberty a mockery.

The Charleston Mercury.

17 June 1864, 2

NOTICE.

CONFEDERATE STATES ENGINEER DEPT'S O.,
CHARLESTON, S. C., June 16, 1864.

INFORMATION HAS COME TO THIS DEPARTMENT that persons are charging TOLL for crossing bridges built by the Government, at various points. They have no such authority, nor can it be exacted for either public or private travel. Persons having charters for bridges or ferries in their vicinity, have not the power to prohibit free public travel on the same, but can cause private travel to pass over their ferries or bridges—provided they are kept up according to their charter, otherwise, no Toll can be asked under any circumstances.

W. H. KOHLS,

June 17 1864 Major and Chief Engineer S. C.

18 June 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIFTH DAY.

The enemy's firing upon the city since our last report has considerably slackened. Forty-four shots were fired during the twenty-four hours ending at six o'clock Friday evening.

Five shots were fired at Fort Sumter, one of which struck.

There was considerable signalling among the fleet Friday, and one Monitor moved out some distance and commenced practicing with a light field piece, firing seventeen shots.

Some firing was heard Friday afternoon in the direction of Legare's Landing, believed to be one of the Yankee gunboats practicing.

There is no change in the fleet.

The Yankees continue hard at work every day upon both Batteries Gregg and Wagner.

The *Guardian*, supposing that the Yankee prisoners in this city have been placed here merely and avowedly to prevent the shelling of the city, takes issue against the policy on several grounds.

We have no direct or official information as to the motives which induced this course, or the reasons assigned for it in notification to the enemy, but we see no necessity for supposing any improper motives when other considerations can be found. The prison camp in Georgia has been for some time full, too full, perhaps, for health, as surgeons think. We must either keep prisoners in cities having accommodations, or we must go on at great expense of labor and materials building new stations and camps for this purpose. No city now offers greater advantages of room and accommodations than Charleston, with the advantage of allowing sufficient guard without detailing or detaching soldiers from active duty. Charleston, notwithstanding its memorable and protracted siege, is a city—its outer works, mainly relied on, are still in our keeping, and old men, women and children, and non-combatants of all classes including alien residents, are still among its residents.

Under these circumstances and in view of the obvious necessity of relieving cities more closely pressed from a large concourse of prisoners, and of the necessities of the commissariat, and of guard, and of room for healthy accommodations, we have only been surprised that prisoners have not been earlier kept in this city. That we have such a crowd of prisoners is due in great part to the want of faith on the part of the foe. By a proper equitable exchange, such as has been repeatedly accepted but as often abandoned by the foe, exchanges could go on and would never leave us a larger throng of prisoners than could be safely and conveniently kept near the front anywhere.

At one time Charleston had a large number of prisoners, captured in assaults on our outworks, and many of them severely wounded, and abandoned by their friends.

Did humanity or regard for the mitigating rules of war require us to move these men instantly and without respect to their wounds, merely because the Yankees chose in defiance of all rules to throw shells into our city?

The only questionable fact about the present position of prisoners in this city, is, that we perhaps yielded too far in deference to overstrained rules of humanity in removing prisoners at all.

We have not established bastilles or dungeons, but we have kept and are keeping Yankee prisoners in just such quarters and with such accommodations at least as would be and are assigned for any of our own men, citizens or soldiers, arrested or confined under military or civil authority, or police regulations.

The Charleston Courier.

18 June 1864, 2

DIED, at Flat Rock, N. C., on the 10th Inst., in the
60th year of his age, ANDREW JOHNSTONE, Esq.,
formerly of North Sautee, S. C.

The Charleston Courier.

18 June 1864, 2

Soldiers' Directory of Public Offices.

Headquarters of General Beauregard, Southwest corner of Meeting and John-streets.
Major General Gilmer, No. 12 Charlotte-street.
Col. Harris, Chief Engineer, Northwest corner Charlotte and Alexander-streets.
Col. A. J. Gonzalez, Chief of Artillery of the Department, 46 Rutledge-street.
Major Fritz A. Fringio, Quartermaster, Chapel-street, opposite Alexander.
Provost Marshal, Captain W. J. Gayer, Northeast corner King and Hudson-streets.
Ordnance, Col. Waddy, Southeast corner Charlotte and Elizabeth-streets, second story.
Col. Rhett, Commanding Fifth Military District, Washington-street, near Charlotte.
Major Hudson P. Lee, Chief Quartermaster, Wragg Square.
Captain Lee, Engineer City, Alexander-street, one door North of Charlotte.
Major Molloy, Rail Road Office, Ann-street, North side.
Post Quartermaster, Tax in Kind, Captain Wm. A. Kayser, corner Meeting-street and Wragg Square.
J. B. Ryan, Captain and Chief of Subsistence Engineer Department, Northeast corner King and Citadel Squares.
Captain Crafts, Quartermaster, King-street, near Spring.
Soldiers' Transportation Office, corner Chapel and Alexander-streets.
Com. Ingraham, Navy, Wall-street, nearly opposite opposite Minority-street.
Captain Thomas M. Barker, Assistant Quartermaster, District Quartermaster, and Post Paymaster 6th Military District, 574 King-street.
Paymaster Army Department, Charlotte-street, Southeast corner Elizabeth.
Major Echols, Chief Engineer South Carolina, 472 King-street, two doors South of Postoffice.
Major Willis, Quartermaster, Wragg Square.
Chief Superintendent Magistery, Negro Labor, Meet 104 street, West Side, two doors South of Ann.
Medical Purveyor, Dr. Lindig, No. 10 Charlotte-street, North side.
Medical Director of General Hospitals, Surgeon N. B. Crowell, 570 King-street.
Medical Examining Board, 572 King-street, East side.
Medical Director, Dr. Brodie, Southeast corner of Meeting and John-streets.
Medical Examining Board for Admission into the Medical Staff of the Army, corner of Meeting street and Wragg Square—Surgeon E. Gedding, President.
Naval Paymaster, Charlotte-street, Southeast corner of Elizabeth.
Captain E. A. Rabb, Commissary, the Church, corner of Elizabeth and Chapel-streets.
Postoffice, corner of King and Ann-streets.
Courier Office, corner of Meeting and Reid-streets.
Mercury Office, King-street, East side, one door from Hudson.
U. S. Sub-Treasury, W. Y. Leitch, West end Spring-street.
Telegraph Office, second story South Carolina Rail Road Office, John-street, South side.
Military Telegraph, No. 3, Ashley-street, near the Arsenal.
Southern Express Office, Orphan House, entrance on St. Philip-street.
Mayo's Office, Orphan House, entrance on Calhoun-street.
Captain Proctor, Quartermaster, John-street, three doors West of Alexander.
Wayable Home, W. J. Wiley, Steward, Southwest corner King and George-streets.

LIST OF HOSPITALS IN THE CITY AND SUBURBS.

All commissions intended specially for Wayside Hospital, will in future be directed to First Louisiana Hospital, it being the same institution, officers, &c. The name changed to avoid articles intended for this Hospital being sent to Wayside Home.
First Louisiana Receiving, Distributing and Transfer Hospital, (late Wayside) 561 King, opposite Cannon-street—Surgeon Robert Leiby, Sr., in charge.
Soldiers' Relief Hospital, corner Cooper and Drake-streets—Surgeon W. H. Huger in charge.
Third North Carolina Hospital, No. 29, Charlotte-street—Surgeon James H. Harrall in charge.
First Georgia Hospital, corner King and Vanderhorst-streets—Surgeon W. H. Cummings in charge.
First Virginia Hospital, corner Morris and Jasper-streets—Surgeon J. Dickson Evans in charge.
First South Carolina Hospital, Kikerville—Surgeon G. R. O. Todd in charge.
Negro Hospital, Knicker Service, West side Rutledge, above Spring-street—Surgeon W. T. Wragg in charge.
Small Fox Hospital, West side President-street, Ashley River—Assistant Surgeon Mudd in charge.
General Hospital, Summerville—Surgeon James P. Jervey in charge.
Recuperation Hospital, for Convalescents, Summerville—Surgeon E. S. Jenkins in charge.

18 June 1864, 2

CONFEDERATE STATES
ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, S. C.,
CHARLESTON, S. C. June 16th. 1864

NOTICE.—INFORMATION HAS COME TO THIS DEPARTMENT that persons are charging Toll for crossing bridges built by the Government at various points. They have no such authority, nor can it be exacted for either private or public travel. Persons having charters for Bridges or Ferries in their vicinity, have not the power to prohibit free public travel on them, but can cause private travel to pass over their Ferries or Bridges, provided they are kept up according to their charter; otherwise, no Toll can be asked under any circumstances.

W. H. ECHOLS,

June 17 1864 Major and Chief Engineer of S. C.

18 June 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY FIFTH DAY.

We have no change to report, except a slight falling off of the enemy's firing upon the city. Since our last report forty-four shots were fired up to six o'clock Friday evening. Some heavy firing was heard early in the morning in the direction of Legare's, said to be the Yankee gunboats practicing. Five shots were fired at Fort Sumter, one of which struck. The enemy are still busily employed on Batteries Grogg and Wagner. A monitor was practicing Friday afternoon with a field piece, and fired seventeen shots. No other change in the fleet is reported.

Our correspondent at Secessionville, under date June 17, furnishes the following: The Yankees continue to shell this point with their wanted malignity. On Wednesday, (June 15,) they opened fire from their two Lighthouse Inlet Batteries, which are situated at the extreme points of Morris and Folly Islands, and discharged at us one hundred and two shells. From their "sulfure battery" on Long Island, the same day, they fired fifty-seven shells. Owing to an inspection of troops, our batteries were silent in the morning, but in the afternoon they replied with spirit. On yesterday, memorable as the anniversary of the battle of Secessionville, some sixty five shells were thrown from Lighthouse Inlet—none from Long Island. To-day, up to the time of writing, thirty five shells have been fired from Long Island. Two new guns have been mounted, and trained upon our defences, and this explains their inactivity yesterday. One of our guns was slightly crippled this morning by a Parrott shell, but the damage can be easily repaired. As yesterday was the anniversary of the Battle of Secessionville, I may as well remark that a portion of the same troops of the Second Regiment, South Carolina Artillery, held this position now that contributed so essentially to the repulse of the enemy on the 16th of June, 1862.

THE DEATH OF CAPTAIN J. WARD HOPKINS.
Amongst the number of heroic Charlestonians who have fallen in the great pending struggle for liberty and the existence of the Confederate States, we know of none more intelligently earnest, prompt and devoted than the young officer whose name heads this paragraph. His fall will carry grief to the hearts of his numerous friends. For he was as frank and generous and amiable a companion as he was fearless and energetic and competent as an officer. His company, the Sumter Guards, belonging to the distinguished Charleston Regiment, has now lost all its original officers, Captain KING, Lieutenant EDWARDS, Lieutenant LANCE and Captain HOPKINS. Captain HOPKINS served through the trying scenes of '62 on James Island, and was wounded in the shoulder. He served at Battery Wagner, on the memorable July 18th, and during several tours of duty with distinction. His career is closed in patriot glory. Hallowed be his memory.

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM EDWARDS BEE.

Language in its widest and most effective significance, tells in picturing correctly, the many virtues and great worth, which shone so conspicuously throughout the entire life and character of the noble and gallant martyr spirit whose name gives a luster to this imperfect tribute. WILLIE, as he was generally and familiarly accosted, was a native of this city, and as a South Carolinian, always illustrated to its fullest extent, that high tone, which, in more than fewer instances, is a striking characteristic of the Carolina character. He possessed a nobleness of soul and a purity of purpose, that staid him against the many petty vices too common among those of his years, and with the shields which parental solicitude threw around him, has left a record as pure and beautiful, as though an angel hand had guided him through his entire though, alas, too short career on earth. He has passed noiselessly from boyhood to manhood, without a single blot to sully the bright legacy which he has left to a very large and deeply sorrowing circle of relatives and friends, and were this writer, who knew him well, asked to pen an epitaph to his memory, he would certainly introduce in the same the words, in conspicuous characters, "those who knew him best, loved him most."

WILLIAM EDWARDS BEE was a dutiful and an affectionate son, a tender and a devoted brother, a sincere and trustworthy friend, a patriotic and useful citizen and an intrepid soldier. Indeed, to him the path of duty was the path of safety. He was slain near Petersburg, Va., on the 31st ultimo, in his 21st year, having there gone at the call of his country, to battle in a cause the most sacred that can ever win man from ease and comfort at home, and cause him to court, without murmur, hardships, privation and death on the field of carnage. Loved, respected and esteemed in life, his pure spirit doubtless has found a resting place at the right hand of his maker in Heaven. M. H. J.

DIED, at Flat Rock, N. C., on the 10th instant, in the 60th year of his age, ANDREW JOHNSTONE, Esq., formerly of North Santee, S. C.

20 June 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY SEVENTH DAY.
The enemy continues to keep up a vigorous shelling of the city. Since our last report up to six o'clock Sunday evening, sixty-five shots have been fired.

Heavy firing was also kept up on Secessionville during Saturday. We have heard of no casualties.

A late Yankee paper says: "General Foster, in command near Charleston, has ordered the fire on the city to be increased."

Battery Gregg fired some half a dozen shots at Fort Sumter Sunday.

No change in the fleet is reported.

We publish elsewhere a more detailed report of the atrocious murder of ANDREW JOHNSTONE, Esq. We learn also from private letters, and we state the fact, in justice to the neighborhood, that it is now pretty well ascertained that the murderers were not neighbors or North Carolinians, but deserters from other States.

20 June 1864, 1

The Murder of Andrew Johnstone, Esq.

On Friday last, the 10th inst., as the family dinner was over, a squad of six men, armed with revolvers alone, and representing themselves as details, called at the house of Mr. Andrew Johnstone and asked for dinner - a very ordinary circumstance in that neighborhood. The proverbial hospitality of that stone mansion was soon called into active exercise, and whilst the meal was being prepared the girls entertained the squad with music on the piano and German musical box - The men becoming, however, rather free in their manners about the house, excited some suspicion of robbery, and the father hinted the girls to retire, hurry up the dinner and be on the watch against pilferings. The dinner being served, all freely partook, while our friend entertained them in general converse, and himself waved the brush. Five of the number arose satisfied and retired to the passage-way, while the "sergeant" remained sitting a little longer. He subsequently rising, was pressed by Mr. Johnstone to fill his haversack with the bread remaining, to which he assented, but, instead, walked to the door, and looking out on his command in the entry, asked, "Boys, are you ready?" A clicking of fire locks was the response. Turning then quickly on his host, he presented his pistol and called out, "You are my prisoner, sir!" "For what?" answered Mr. J.; at the same time, it is supposed, feeling for his own weapon. But instantly a discharge, and the assassin's ball passes through his body! Preceded by his comrades, the sergeant turns and runs down the passage way, and the death-stricken man attempts retaliation, but his arm is necessarily untrue. Master Elliott, (his son,) however, a youth of no ordinary prowess, as the sequel shows, quickly finds his maiden gun and fires, with buck shot, on the retreating foe, bringing one out of the number down on the door-way. Rushing all unarmed, then on the fallen man, he wrenched from his hand the pistol raised for his own destruction, while a ball from another grazes his head and passes through the door. Heedless of the odds, he pursued the foe till his captured pistol is empty, and a second victim is claimed by his just anger, while a third hobbles away with lasting marks for repentance. Heroic boy! worthy the fiery ardor of his Elliott ancestry and the intrepid nerve of his fallen sire.

But to return to that stricken house—the dying patriot, the agonized wife, the heart-broken children! In an act of the highest hospitality—in that hall, so synocymous, to all who knew it, with generous cheer—to be ruthlessly assassinated, and without the shadow of provocation! When the history of these times comes to be written, taking into consideration the very high character of the deceased, the time, place, and circumstances of the deed, none will think it any longer so Heaven than the murder of Andrew Johnstone—none more worthy of the name of a villain than the assassin.

The Charleston Mercury.

20 June 1864, 1

Colonel L. M. Keitt.

Amidst so many scenes of carnage daily enacted before our eyes, where the loss of some loved one has been brought to the hearts and homes of almost every family in the land, we cannot forbear to turn aside for a moment, to notice the sudden fate of him whose life has formed a part of the history of the country, and whose blood has been poured out in her cause. It was but the other day, that he was in the midst of us,—full of life, and the hope of high career—when he was suddenly called away by a summons to another field of duty, and we next hear of him amid the din of battle, receiving his death wound while at the head of his command, whom he was gallantly leading in a charge on the breastworks of the enemy.

LAWRENCE MASHILLON KEITT was born in St. Matthew's Parish, on the 4th of October, 1824. He was educated at the South Carolina College, and he graduated in the year 1843. He studied law with the late JAMES L. PETIGRU, Esq., and on his admission to the bar, he settled at Orangeburg Court House. In 1848 he entered the State Legislature as a member of the House of Representatives from Orange Parish, where he continued to serve for several terms, until he was elected to the United States Congress from the 31 Congressional District, and he held his seat, without opposition, in that body until the session of 1860, when he resigned his seat, and was elected a member of the memorable secession Convention of South Carolina. By that body he was appointed a member of the Provisional Congress, where he took an active part in the formation of the Constitution of the Confederate States.

Colonel KEITT was not a candidate for election to the first Confederate Congress. He had contributed much by his counsels to bring on the contest. He offered his services to the Confederate authorities, and was elected Colonel of the 20th Regiment, with the late lamented Col. OLIN M. DANTZLER as his second in command, who had been so closely connected with him in life, and so mysteriously united with him in death. His regiment was first stationed for a short time on James Island, whence it was transferred to Sullivan's Island, to act as a support to the batteries in the vicinity. For the greater portion of his term of service Colonel KEITT was withdrawn from the immediate command of his regiment, as his rank gave him the command of a brigade, and, from his isolated position and the incidents of the campaign, he had few opportunities of testing the valor and discipline of his fine regiment against the enemy until the last memorable days of our occupation of Morris Island. The defence of Fort Wagner is, decidedly, one of the most brilliant passages in the history of this war. Colonel KEITT served, zealously and efficiently, as commandant of Morris Island, during at least two tours of duty, at the now famous outpost, which was gallantly held by his regi-

ment, in conjunction with other troops, until it became no longer tenable. The enemy's sap was finally run into the very ditch of the battery, and the enemy's forces were within a few yards of ours. Then the evacuation, full of peril, was accomplished, almost without loss, under the auspices of Colonel KEITT, assisted in the arrangements by Lieutenant Colonel DANTZLER. For the part he played in this remarkable siege, Colonel KEITT justly earned the praise and thanks of the State.

One month ago Colonel KEITT was ordered to Virginia, with his command. On marching through the city of Richmond, the full numbers and martial appearance of his fine regiment excited the enthusiasm of the citizens, and on reaching Alee's Station, he was placed in command of KERSHAW'S brigade. With becoming modesty, he waived his right to the position, and expressed his willingness to serve under any leader whose greater experience would inspire higher confidence on the field; but his proposition was declined, and he assumed the command. On the day after, the 31st of May, his brigade was engaged in heavy skirmishing, nearly all day, and on the 1st of June, while leading his command up to the breastworks of the enemy, he was informed that a regiment on the left was wavering, and in leading them up to the charge, far in advance of his men, he received the wound, which, on the following day, terminated his active and eventful life.

Such, briefly, are some of the chief incidents in the life, and such was the death of one of South Carolina's most distinguished and ardent sons. His life was brilliant, and his death glorious; and he, perhaps, would have desired no other termination of it: yet, it is believed, that he ended his career, just at the moment when his hopes of advancement, in the new profession into which he had entered, were on the eve of being realized.

During his political career Col. KEITT was connected with all the important questions of the times, and from his sanguine nature he always mingled in the party strifes between the sections which then divided the country. He belonged to the strictest sect of Southern Rights politicians, and he was particularly distinguished for his readiness in debate and for his inexhaustible eloquence. In public life he was known to be a conspicuous champion of the rights of his section and of the best interests of his country. He had cultivated his powers with great assiduity and to his extraordinary command of language, with much readiness of repartee, he added a cool judgment, a fertile imagination, and a high taste for the beautiful, which constituted the charm of his private conversation and gave him his chief power in debate. In private life he appeared always cheerful, genial and amiable, and in his intercourse with men he was deemed courteous and cordial, just and honorable.

The Charleston Mercury.

20 June 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY SEVENTH DAY.

A steady bombardment has been kept up since our last report. During the past forty eight hours ending six o'clock Sunday evening sixty five shells have been fired at the city. Some few shots were fired at Fort Sumter, most of which passed over.

There has been no change in the fleet.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.—We fully concur with our correspondent T. in reference to the resumption of the running of the night train to and from Columbia. We understood that the Government had prohibited the running of two trains on the South Carolina Railroad, but if that order has been rescinded, we believe the night train will be resumed. If we are to have but one train, however, we cannot agree with our correspondent that the night train would be preferable, as, under the present through schedule to and from Richmond, the day train is the connecting one. While the inconvenience of the stoppage of the night train is severely felt by travellers to the points mentioned by our correspondent, that to which through travellers would be subjected at Kingville and Augusta would be much greater. We trust, however, that the night train will soon be resumed.

WE REGRET TO LEARN that there is no Wayside Home at Charlotte, N. C., and that in consequence the numerous wounded and sick soldiers have been suffering from the want of food and refreshment at that place. We hope the good people of old Mecklenburg will counteract this evil. Our brave soldiers must not suffer for the want of attention at any point on their way home, and we feel satisfied it is only to call the fact to the notice of our friends at Charlotte, to have a refreshment table provided for our brave boys.

THIEVING.—On Saturday evening, about dusk, a mulatto fellow grabbed a small piece of calico and some spools of cotton at a small dry goods store on King, near Calhoun street, and immediately beat a hasty retreat. He was pursued by the proprietor of the store with the cry of stop thief, which caused the mulatto to be flanked by some of our citizens, and arrested and taken to the Guard House.

THE ALARM OF FIRE at half-past twelve o'clock, last night, was caused by the burning of a small unoccupied wooden building on the north side of Clifford street. The firemen were prompt in attendance, and kept the flames from spreading.

21 June 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHTH DAY

Since last report no change of importance has occurred. Thirty-seven shots were fired at the city during the last twenty-four hours ending at six o'clock Monday evening. About eleven o'clock Monday morning Battery Gregg opened upon Fort Sumter and fired some twenty-two shots. Some few shots were heard in the direction of Secessionville.

No change in the fleet is reported.

TRAITORS.—It is said that the parties detected in Augusta in communicating with the enemy, are females. They should be imprisoned forthwith and kept in confinement till the close of the war. They are probably high in social position, but we hope the authorities have the nerve to do their duty.

YANKEE GENERALS AT CHARLESTON—The *Rede* says:

Some curiosity has been excited by the recent removal of Yankee Generals from Macon, whose destination was supposed to be Richmond.

We are obliged to believe that the disposition which our Government has made of these officers is a proper one. The shelling to which Charleston is daily subjected, is purely a matter of malignity on the part of the Yankees. No military advantage is subserved by it. Their hatred for the heroic city stimulates them to throw their infernal shells among women, and other non-combatants with a steadiness, persistency and coolness that stimulates the malice of Satan. If there is any possible method of "commending the poisoned chalice" to their own lips, it should be adopted, without imitating their own devilish invention.

That persons who do not believe in prayer should not attend prayer meeting or public worship, unless occasionally on Sunday for the sake of fashion, is not surprising.

We are surprised, however, and with some exchanges, we avow our surprise at the scant attendance on prayer, in proportion to the number of those who must be supposed to believe in prayer.

Daily prayer meetings are now held in several cities in view of the war and its terrible ordeal. Without admitting all or half that our enemies say concerning the decisive importance of any city, we must admit that the fall of either of the chief cities now closely threatened, would be a sore evil, and would prolong the war beyond all conjecture. Our brave soldiers in arms pray, as well as watch and fight, and we are told that in the long run the best and most successful fighting and watching are done by those who pray most habitually and fervently.

It is a very small token of sympathy and approval for us who are so far exempt from the active duties of the front to show our friends that we pray for them. To put it on no higher ground or motive, fraternal sympathy and recognition should take to the place where prayer is wont to be made, all believers in prayer who can attend without neglect of other pressing duties.

There will be daily prayer for the week in St. Paul's Church at 5.30 P. M. on this evening and on Thursday and Saturday evenings, and at the morning hour, 11 A. M. on the Litany days, Wednesday and Friday.

This Church is one of our largest, but it should be ordinarily filled if any good proportion of our population professing faith in the duty and obligation and privilege of prayer would attend. If we consider the call limited even to those who prefer the liturgy and mode of worship there exhibited, that building should be filled on days when no other Church of that order is opened.

The usual weekly union prayer meetings which have been continued for two years, we believe, are still held on Wednesday evening, and have generally been well attended by the women with a varying attendance of men and of ministers. It is something to have a full and well attended prayer meeting even once a week, but God's mercies and our wants and needs are not limited or counted by weeks, but by moments, and if there was ever a time which called on all believers to show their faith, that time is now.

Charleston never has been so depressed or depopulated by war or exodus, or by absence of soldiers or refugees that a congregation would not command a large attendance.

The believers in prayer and in the controlling providence of God, as the Ruler of nations as well as of men, should at least show a zeal and earnestness equal to that daily exhibited in the worship of Mammon.

The Charleston Mercury.

21 June 1864, 2

**SIEGE MATTERS—THREE HUNDRED AND
FORTY EIGHTH DAY.**

Thirty seven shells have been fired at the city since last report. Battery Gregg also opened on Fort Sumter in the forenoon, firing twenty two shots. No damage done. The fleet remains unchanged.

22 June 1864, 1

Stage of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINTH DAY.

The firing upon the city continues about the same. Since our last report, up to six o'clock Tuesday evening, forty-three shots were fired. Battery Gregg again opened upon Fort Sumter Tuesday morning, and fired twenty-four shots. Battery Simkins replied, and the firing was kept up about an hour.

Some firing was heard in the direction of Stono, supposed to be a gunboat practising.

A Monitor was again practising with light field pieces Tuesday morning.

No change in the fleet is reported.

A very daring robbery was committed in this city on Monday night. A dwelling was entered and a valuable watch and chain stolen from the dormitory of the occupants, who were then in the room.

Citizens cannot be too vigilant or careful in securing all valuables, and in having, if possible, about every house, some one who sleeps with one eye open.

A good dog would be found useful, and where such attacks are apprehended, members of the family should keep arms at hand.

Some of our ingenious citizens could do service in devising and furnishing an automaton alarm, to be attached to doors and windows.

In cases where full precautions can be taken against danger to innocent persons, we would have no objections even to spring traps or guns, but an alarm would be better in all respects.

ROBBERY—The residence of Dr. S. C. BROWN, in Coming-street, opposite St. Paul's Church, was entered Tuesday night and robbed of a gold watch, a lot of jewelry, belonging to Mrs. BROWN and some other valuable articles. The robbers effected an entrance by climbing the pillars to the upper piazza and entering through the window of the room where the inmates were asleep. Their noise awoke Dr. BROWN, who made an effort to arrest them, but the rascals made their escape by retiring the same way as they came, and slipping down the pillars. Some two persons have been arrested on suspicion by the Police.

The Charleston Courier.

22 June 1864, 1

DESERTERS. - From what we can learn, deserters are becoming very numerous in the upper part of this District and the adjoining counties of North Carolina, clans of hundreds having collected together, which are becoming very audacious and outrageous in their conduct to the citizens of the respective neighborhoods, committing murder, burning down houses, destroying all the property belonging to those opposing them and abetting in endeavors to arrest them. But a week or so ago, a good and loyal citizen of this District, Major Wm. Keith, living in one of the sections of country alluded to, was basely murdered by a band of outlaws shooting him in his house.

[Greenville Enterprise.]

22 June 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINTH DAY.

There has been no abatement in the enemy's firing upon the city. Forty-three shots were fired during the past twenty-four hours, ending six o'clock, Tuesday evening. Battery Gregg opened on Fort Sumter, about ten o'clock, and fired twenty-four shots. Battery Simkins replied.

No change has been observed in the enemy's fleet.

THE DEATH OF WILLIAM L. KIRKLAND, ESQ.
—Our community will learn with regret the decease of this estimable gentleman and successful planter from a wound received as a private in the first cavalry fight, into which the Charleston Light Dragoons were carried, upon their arrival in Virginia. The rapid and apparently useless destruction of that favorite command, composed of young men of educated minds and high character has greatly shocked and distressed our people. Mr. KIRKLAND had already submitted to great pecuniary sacrifices by the Confederate raid. He has now laid down his life, leaving a widow (a daughter of Judge WITHERS) and a young and interesting family.

23 June 1864, 1

Stops of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH DAY.

The enemy brought another large gun on a sling cart drawn by twelve horses, from the lower end of Morris' Island to Battery Gregg Wednesday morning. They have been unusually active for several days past hauling sand to both Wagner and Gregg. A Monitor left the port yesterday and sailed North. The shelling of the city continues steady since last report. Thirty five shots have been fired up to six o'clock Wednesday evening.

The Charleston Mercury.

23 June 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH DAY.

Thirty-five shots have been fired at the city since our last report, up to six o'clock Wednesday evening. Another large gun was brought from the lower end of Morris Island to Battery Gregg, Wednesday morning. One of the monitors left his port yesterday morning and sailed north.

No other change of importance was noted.

COL. H. K. AIKEN.—We regret extremely to hear that this officer was severely if not dangerously wounded in the fight with SHERIDAN'S raiders at Trevillians. We sincerely hope his life may be spared.

WE REGRET TO LEARN that Lieut. A. A. ALLEMONG, of the Irish Volunteers, was severely wounded in the neck, near Petersburg, on the 10th.

Mr. THOMAS LINING, one of the braves of the Charleston Light Dragoons, was killed on the 11th, in the encounter with SHERIDAN'S raiders at Trevillian. Mr. LINING was shot through the femoral artery and died immediately.

24 June 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIRST DAY.

Since our last report sixty four shots have been fired at the city, up to six o'clock Thursday evening. About eight o'clock in the morning, Battery Gregg opened on Fort Sumter, firing some fifteen shots, when the fire ceased. In the evening, just as the old fort fired the usual sundown gun, Battery Gregg and the middle battery fired two very heavy volleys in rapid succession at the fort. It was a mere waste of powder, the fort having received no damage. The Yankees at Gregg were practicing with light field pieces about two hours yesterday morning.

A side wheel transport steamer, with a large Monitor in tow, passed the bar Thursday morning from the North and sailed South. The Monitor appeared to be a large double turreted monster. It is believed to be one of the two lately finished.

The working forces at the enemy's batteries were largely increased during Thursday morning.

The enemy's battery at Folly Inlet opened upon Secessionville and our other batteries on James' Island, during the day.

We have no change to report in the position of the fleet.

24 June 1864, 1

A HEROINE.—Between three and four o'clock on Wednesday morning, a widow lady residing on Fenwick street, was awakened from her slumbers by the noise of some one entering the house.—Arising from her bed she hastily, but noiselessly, dressed herself, and seizing a piece of an old chisel being unable to find a pistol which she had in the house—she proceeded in the direction of the noise, and discovered the intruder to be a large sized burly negro man. Nothing daunted, our heroine presented the piece of chisel at the negro's breast, and demanded his immediate and unconditional surrender. Quailing before the firmness and evident determination of the brave lady, he complied with her demand; whereupon she ordered him to go with her, and actually led him to the jail at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, when she delivered him over to our worthy Jailor, Mr. T. O. Bridges. Our friend Bridges was so astonished at the bravery and daring of the lady that he told her to take his hat or anything that was in the jail. This brave woman had no one with her in the house at the time of this occurrence; and presented an example of cool courage and undaunted bravery, which should commend itself to others who may be unfortunately placed in a similar unpleasant situation.—Augusta City Herald.

The Charleston Courier.

24 June 1864, 1

Have the amateurs in coincidences noted the fact, that the war opened with Fort Sumter and Major Anderson, and Yankee prisoners are now counted by thousands at Andersonville, in Sumter County, Georgia?

The Charleston Mercury.

24 June 1864, 2

**SIEGE MATTERS—THREE HUNDRED AND
FIFTY FIRST DAY.**

During Wednesday night and Thursday six y
five shots were fired at the city. Fifteen shots
were fired at Fort Sumter, Thursday morning.
In the evening as the fort fired the sundown
gun, the enemy fired two volleys from Battery
Gregg at the fort. They were given in rapid suc-
cession. A large double turreted monitor from the
north passed the bar Thursday afternoon, towed
by a steamer, sailing southwards. Large working
parties are still at work on the enemy's batteries.
No change in the fleet is reported.

The Charleston Mercury.

24 June 1864, 2

TWO YANKEES CAPTURED—On the 17th inst. Privates **S. W. A. JAUDEN** and **J. JACOBS**, of Company C, 20th South Carolina Artillery, Capt **M. RICKENBACKER** commanding, captured two Yankees between the Ashepoco and Combahee Rivers. The prisoners were **PHINEAS MCLAUGH- LAN**, of the 100th Illinois, and **PHILLIP ROSEN- BERGER**, of the 81st Indiana.

25 June 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIRST DAY.

The bombardment of the City continues about the same. Since our last report fifty-six shots have been fired up to six o'clock Friday evening. Considerable firing also took place between Battery Gregg and our batteries on Sullivan's and James' Island. Battery Gregg fired another volley at Fort Sumter last evening in response to the firing of sundown gun at the fort. Some few shots were also fired at Sumter during the day. Heavy firing was heard about ten o'clock Friday morning in the direction of Stono. The cause was not ascertained. The Yankees are still hard at work on Gregg, Wagner and the Middle Battery. No change in the fleet is reported.

Gratitude and Resignation.

The nature of our cause justifies the belief that God has taken part with us against our enemies. That delightful belief is abundantly confirmed by the manifestations of His favor vouchsafed us by the Most High. We regard and prize the victories and successes our arms have achieved as so many evidences of that precious fact, and we attribute the high spirit of our soldiers and the equally heroic spirit of our people to the divine influence exerted upon their minds.

The devout mind gives God the glory of all these occurrences and circumstances that are obviously beneficial. Such a one takes pleasure in acknowledging the good hand of God whenever it is stretched out for our protection, deliverance, guidance, with warmest words of adoring gratitude. And even the irreligious will give emphatic expression to the grateful emotions excited by the first intelligence of some joyous event.

While the Christian is quick to thank God for blessings and mercies, and even the wicked experience gratefulness in some sort for marked and timely manifestations of the loving kindness of the Lord, the former oftentimes finds it most difficult to recognize the hand of God in dispensations of an afflictive character, and to submit with meekness to the evil on the ground that it is from God, but the latter, even though he admit the calamity proceeded from God, will not bow with resignation. On the contrary, the man destitute of the sustaining and comforting grace of God at the first flies into His face, impugns His justice, calls into question His love, and defies His power. It is true the emotion excited in the godless by the good things rained upon them from the benignant hand of the Almighty Father, is not worthy the name of gratitude, for it consists in nothing more

than the words with which only the lips have to do. But then it is some acknowledgment of the divine goodness which at least sounds like thankfulness, while under the infliction of calamity there is no feeling of the unregenerate heart at all akin to resignation.

It is only the real Christian who perceives and adores the wisdom and goodness of God in the reverses and disasters that have befallen our arms. It is he alone who is enabled to accept those blows of the rod as necessary and profitable. He does most painfully regret the dire necessity, his heart bleeds for his afflicted country, but that poignant suffering does not at all affect the frame of his mind toward that Almighty Power who has sent the woe, or shake his faith in the divine justice, wisdom and love.

We must not suppose that the man of God is able to acquiesce immediately and without an effort to those misfortunes. The submission is obtained only after a severe struggle and earnest prayer. His heart would give ear to the plausible suggestions that come from the Evil One, who endeavors most artfully and earnestly to awake doubt, dissatisfaction and murmurs, which, if indulged, would soon lead to open rebellion. And that pernicious influence is rendered the more potent by the individual's sense of the calamity.

But though acquiescence in the mysterious will of God is acquired by great effort, the grace given by Him, who has inflicted the stroke, is sufficient for the conquest of the rebellious will, and the victory is rewarded by a resignation so complete that his adoration is as profound and full as was the feeling when moved by most signal blessings, while his faith is made the more implicit by the necessity that is upon him to exercise that virtue without any external aid whatever.

Nor does it at all affect that happy mood of mind that the reverse or disaster was caused by human instrumentality, no matter how capable the agent. He is none the less submissive, though the untoward event be traced to incompetency, carelessness, or want of fidelity. The circumstances of the occurrence have nothing to do with the relation he sustains to God. He blames with severity the human agent, but he is resigned to the misfortune, because God has permitted it to happen. And submitting to it because God has seen proper to allow it to come to pass, he derives strength and comfort from the consideration that the Almighty Disposer of Events and Supreme Governor of the Universe is full able to turn the evil into good, to make the present woe a greater blessing than any manifest good He has granted.

25 June 1864, 1

The Murder of Andrew Johnstone

There having been some errors in the accounts of the murder of that most estimable gentleman, Mr. ANDREW JOHNSTONE, we publish below an accurate narrative of that melancholy and atrocious occurrence:

BEAUMONT, June 13, 1864.

This dreadful blow was dealt in such a cruel manner that I find it a painful task to relate to you the particulars, but fearing that you might hear exaggerated reports, I will not shrink from telling you know the truth.

Friday, the 10th, we had nearly finished dinner when three men were reported prowling about the pinery. Elliott went to speak to them, but could not make out what their errand was, and came back to tell his father so. Mr. Johnstone sent a servant out, to whom they said they wanted provisions for six men and six horses, and belonged to Captain Hine's company. They then were joined by three more that came from behind the pines.

Mr. Johnstone did not trust in them; however he brought them in the house and entertained them while a hasty dinner was being prepared. They sat down to dinner in the dining room, and while they were eating he brushed away the flies for them, all the time talking. Elliott was in the little entry watching, after he had loaded his gun which he had placed in the little dressing room. After the men had finished eating, Mr. Johnstone told them to put up some bread in their knapsacks, and the leader said he believed he would, but instead of doing so, they all rose, and the leader, stepping to the door, looked over the passage to see if it was clear, and then turned round to his men, saying, are you ready, draw! They obeyed. Then four men drew their pistols on Mr. Johnstone; and two went in the entry and drew theirs at Elliott who had just rushed in the little dressing room to seize his gun, and most providentially escaped the ball of one man which lodged in the door post. At the same time Mr. Johnstone was shot by the leader, and received his mortal wound. After this the other four rushed also in the entry, and all tried to make their escape, but Elliott fired his gun, both barrels, wounding four men, one of whom fell on the steps. Mr. Johnstone followed the men also, but was in such pains that he was not steady enough to fire accurately, yet he discharged his five loads and then dropped his pistol. Mrs. Johnstone helped him to reach the sofa in the drawing room, and there he remained for a few minutes; but feeling his life fast ebbing away, he begged to be put on

his bed to die there. In the meanwhile Elliott wrenched the pistol out of the wounded man's hand who lay on the steps; and here he was again protected by the Almighty, for while he was stooping, another, who was standing in the middle path of the garden, had fired at him, and the ball would have hit him if he had not been at the time in a stooping position. He quickly fired the pistol he had just seized, and hit the men each shot. He then had to go to his father. Servants had immediately been sent for Dr. King and Dr. Whitter, and to Mr. Frank Johnstone. Dr. Neans came over as soon as he heard the shooting, but too late to help to capture or kill all the men. Mr. Johnstone lay on his bed in terrible pains; the ball had entered the abdomen. He retained his consciousness to the last moment, and had time to take leave of his affectionate wife and children, and to pray to his God and his Saviour. He died calmly, as a noble man he was, could be expected to die. It were vain to attempt to describe to you the agony of his bereaved wife and children. May God bless and comfort and protect them.

For the present no apprehensions are felt for the safety of the settlement. Dr. David Urquhart has just returned from Richmond, with authority to employ a regiment to guard this county, as well as the French Broad, and is gone to Asheville today to make the arrangements. The whole neighborhood is thoroughly aroused, and the militia on duty.

As I told you above, at least four or five men were wounded. The man that fell on the steps, after Dr. King had examined his wounds and pronounced them mortal, was carried to Henderson, and is still alive; but delirious now. While he was yet in his right mind, he denied all knowledge of the designs of his companions, alleging that he had only joined them in the morning. He confessed they were deserters, and that the leader's name was Wilson. The man Elliott had shot in the path had scrambled as far as the fence, near the old pond, and was there found, shot and buried by Captain Hine's men, who had come over with Mr. Frank Johnstone. They found the man Saturday morning. One wounded man was tracked on the French Broad road, and his track lost in the mountains. Two were tracked as far as the school-house. The sixth is supposed to lie dead in the woods. They were all entirely unknown in the neighborhood, and no one can conjecture who or what induced them to commit that fearful crime.

*Dr. King did not find Mr. Johnstone alive. He lived only three quarters of an hour after he was shot.

25 June 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SECOND DAY.

There has been no change of importance since our last report. Fifty-six shots have been fired at the city during the twenty-four hours ending at six o'clock Friday evening. A desultory fire has also been kept up between Battery Gregg and our batteries on Sullivan's and James Islands. The heavy firing heard in the direction of Stono, is believed to have been the enemy's gunboats shelling Secessionville. The working parties are still busy on the lower batteries and Battery Wagner. There has been no further change in the fleet.

One of the most heroic acts of bravery connected with the history of the bombardment of Fort Sumter occurred on Monday last. The second shell fired by the enemy on that day, at half past one p. m., carried away the flag staff; but before the flag had touched the ground, it was seized by Lieutenant C. H. CLAIBORNE, who rushed with it to the parapet, through the smoke of the bursting shell, and, before the enemy could discover the effect of their shot, its defiant cross was again flaunting in the air.

The brave Lieutenant was immediately followed to the parapet by Messrs. N. F. DEVA-REAUZ and B. BRANNON, of the Engineer Department, who, during the considerable space of time occupied in readjusting the staff, afforded a most conspicuous target. Too cowardly to appreciate, and too mean to honor a gallant act in a foe, the Yankees at once poured into the gallant trio, a close and rapid fire; but they coolly finished their work, saluted the enemy with a cheer and a wave of their hats, and left their perilous post, without haste, and thank God! without scath.

Sergeant SHAFER was wounded by the fall of the flag staff

The Charleston Mercury.

25 June 1864, 2

ALL QUIET IN FLORIDA.—So far as we are advised, the enemy seems to have settled down in perfect quiet in and about Jacksonville—their fancied stronghold. They seem to be calmly awaiting the developments in Northern Georgia and Virginia, and their safety or security in Florida hinges upon whatever turn matters may take at the points above mentioned. With Sherman and Grant nonplussed, we shall witness some gigantic skedaddling at Jacksonville.

With the exception of a few instances of cattle and negro stealing, etc., etc., the Yankees and deserters, we learn, are impotent in Florida. Our troops are constantly watching and harassing them.—*Tallahassee Journal*, 18.

27 June 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOURTH DAY.

Since our last report up to six o'clock Sunday evening eighty-four shots have been fired at the city.

On Saturday evening a warm artillery duel took place between our batteries on Sullivan's Island and Battery Gregg; the latter firing thirty-nine shots and the former eighty-six. The enemy are still keeping up a random fire from their batteries on Folly Island and Light House Inlet upon Legareville and Secessionville, doing no damage.

The enemy on Saturday opened upon Fort Sumter from a three hundred pounder Parrot and two or three thirty pounders mounted on the middle battery. The fire was principally directed at the South gorge and North wall of the fort. Very little damage was done. Battery Wagner also opened fire upon Fort Johnson, but soon ceased.

Large working parties of the enemy are still at work upon Battery Gregg and the middle battery.

The river steamer *Boston*, we learn, got aground Sunday morning on Crab Bank, near Castle Pinckney. The enemy opened a heavy fire upon her, but as far as we could learn failed to strike her.

A Yankee transport came into Folly Inlet about 6 o'clock Sunday evening and landed a regiment of troops on Folly Island. There was a great deal of signaling in the fleet Saturday and Sunday.

No other change in the fleet was reported.

We never intended or designed to apologise for the placing or keeping of prisoners in Charleston. It may be proper for those to offer apologies who represent the act in itself as exceptional and questionable. We have endeavored to show why we regard it as strictly regular, even according to rules of war, and therefore demanding no explanation or apology.

We have, however, persisted in casting pearls before swine, and showing excess of courtesy to Yankees so long that they and their neutral friends, RUSSELL & Co., claim the privilege of abusing and censuring us when we stop at the recognized rules of war, and do not offer courtesies and champagne extra. These prisoners in Charleston are treated in position and in every respect more tenderly than is the case with many Confederate prisoners in Yankee keeping.

The Charleston Courier.

27 June 1864, 2

**CONFEDERATE STATES ARSENAL,
CHARLESTON, S. C., JUNE 27th, 1864**—Propo-
sals solicited for furnishing this Arsenal with HORSE
SHOES and HORSESHOENAILS. The Shoes should
vary from 9-10th and 11-10th pounds in weight, averag-
ing one pound with the holes punched through. The
Nails should number not less than 120 nor more than
140 to the pound. T. B. FERGUSON,
June 27 8 Captain Artillery Commanding.

The Charleston Mercury.

27 June 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOURTH DAY.

Eighty-four shots have been fired at the city since our last report. Saturday evening Sullivan's Island batteries opened on Gregg, firing some eighty six shots. The latter replied, but closed after firing some thirty six shells.

A three hundred pounder Parrott was opened upon Fort Sumter, Saturday, from the Middle Battery, also two thirty pounder Parrotts, the fire being directed against the south gorge and north walls of the fort. Battery Wagner also fired a few shots at Fort Johnson, doing no damage.

The enemy continue to shell Secessionville and Legareville from their batteries on Folly Island.

The steamer *Boston* got aground near Castle Pinckney Sunday. The enemy opened a brisk fire upon her, but did not succeed in injuring the steamer.

A transport, with troops aboard, came into Folly Island Sunday evening, and landed them on Folly Island.

No change in the fleet is reported.

NO MAILS! no telegrams! no news! the trains detained by an accident at the Charlotte Junction, by which a locomotive and two cars were thrown off. Though no damage was done, the cars were prevented, in consequence, from leaving Branchville until seven last evening. These are the circumstances under which we present our issue of to-day to the readers of THE MERCURY. If we are dull, it is not with malice afore thought, but simply because there is nothing to report, and because we do not choose to make "much ado about nothing." We do not belong to that class of editors who poison a whole family of children or slaughter a brigade of brave men in order to make a paragraph. Our readers must be satisfied to know that we have reason to believe that the news, if we had got it, is by no means discouraging, and that the next telegram will inform us that our lines of communication were not interrupted with impunity, we are even now in such a condition as to leave us in hope that this morning will bring us important tidings.

The Charleston Mercury.

27 June 1864, 2

LOST, A MARK MASTER'S JEWEL,
with the owner's name upon it. The finder will be
suitably rewarded by leaving it at this Office.
June 27

The Charleston Courier.

28 June 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIFTH DAY.

The number of shots fired at the city during the past twenty-four hours shows a considerable falling off since our last report. Only seven shells were thrown Sunday night and sixteen up to seven o'clock Monday evening.

Thirty-four shells were fired at Fort Sumter Sunday and twelve Monday. The enemy still pours a volley of seven and eight guns from Battery Gregg at the old fort on the firing of the sun-down gun. The flag-staff at Fort Sumter was shot away twice Sunday. Private Moses DAVIS, of the Gist Guard, was struck by a fragment of shell Sunday and died in a few minutes afterwards.

The enemy continue hard at work upon the middle battery and Battery Gregg. The flag-staff at Gregg was knocked down by our Sullivan's Island batteries, but afterwards replaced.

The tents have increased upon Folly Island.—The Monitors yesterday were engaged in coasting. Some firing was heard in the direction of Stono, the cause was not ascertained, but it was believed to be the enemy's usual shelling of Legareville and Secessionville.

There was no change in the fleet.

Brigadier General TAYMAN SKYMOUR, now a prisoner in this city, is entitled to honorable place among the few Yankee officers who have endeavored to recognize all the rules of war. He has been courteous and kind to Confederate prisoners, and has received the cordial thanks of many who have been under his charge.

Brigadier General WHEELER, who is with him, has not earned the same record, if we are rightly informed. Are these two Generals to be treated alike? Shall we ever assert and exhibit a proper self-respect in our treatment of prisoners? We would give no heed to the clamorous calls for extreme harshness and retaliation which proceed from carpet Generals, and very reserved officers who never expect to become liable to capture, but we believe that while endeavoring in good faith and in deference to nations who show no deference for any rules of international law in our favor, to comply with the rules of war, we could properly discriminate, if not against beastly and brutal officers, at least in favor of the few exceptional cases. If newspapers, card tables and other luxuries must be furnished to Yankee prisoners, let it be known that they will be limited to the few cases that seem to deserve such discrimination.

The Charleston Courier.

28 June 1864, 1

Sunday, 26th, was a fatal day for flag staffs in this region.

Twice was the flag staff of Sumter cut down and was quickly replaced, under circumstances giving new and additional instances of the spirit and determination of that garrison. We hope all such instances worthy of mention will be officially noticed, - especially where non-commissioned officers and privates are engaged.

The staff of Battery Gregg was cut by a shot from Fort Johnson, and that of Bee by a shot from a Yankee battery—four cuttings of flag staffs within a few hours.

LATER FROM NEW ORLEANS.—The New Orleans Era, of the 16th inst, reports gold in small sums at 94 to 95 premium, and good ordinary cotton, re-baled, \$1 per pound. The market was pretty well exhausted of the staple. New prime molasses is quoted at 80 cents.

The death of Wm. FERRY is announced. He had been Mayor, Collector of the port, and served in the Legislature and Municipal Council.

The Charleston Mercury.

28 June 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIFTH DAY.

There was a considerable abatement of the enemy's fire upon the city yesterday. The number of shots fired during the last twenty-four hours was twenty-three. Thirty-four shots were fired at Fort Sumter Sunday, and twelve yesterday. Private MOSES DAVIS, of the Gist Guard, was killed by a fragment of shell Sunday. The enemy continues to fire a volley of seven or eight guns every evening upon Fort Sumter. During Sunday the flagstaff of the fort was shot away, but quickly replaced. The Yankee flagstaff at Battery Gregg was also cut away Sunday evening, and after considerable exertion, was again raised.

The tents on Folly Island have increased.

No change in the fleet is reported.

29 June 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIXTH DAY.

Very little firing of importance took place Tuesday. Only thirteen shots were fired during the day and six Monday night, or twenty-five shots fired at the city in the twenty-four hours ending six o'clock Tuesday evening. Some few scattering shots were fired at Fort Johnson and Sullivan's Island. The enemy fired their usual sundown volley at Fort Sumter. They are still very busy upon Battery Wagner.

No change in the fleet was reported.

CAPT. HENRY BUIST.—A dispatch received by GEORGE BUIST, Esq., of this city, reports that his son, CAPT. HENRY BUIST, Company G, 27th S. C. V., was wounded and captured on the morning of Friday, 24th inst. The wound was not considered dangerous. We hope soon to hear of his convalescence and restoration. He is well and widely known for a young citizen, and is esteemed wherever well known for virtues and accomplishments. As a devoted and zealous Unionist he would have preferred another mode of celebrating the feast of John the Baptist. We hope he will be permitted to rejoin his friends and brethren before the feast of John the Evangelist.

ROBBERIES.—Several more daring robberies, similar to that reported last week, have recently occurred. In one place in George-street, occupied by Mrs. WILSON, a window being open, the burglars broke into the house, rifled and carried off the contents of two trunks containing female apparel and many other valuable articles. In another instance they succeeded in carrying off a gold watch, &c.

If what we have learned is correct, the career of these depredators is nearly ended.

The Spirit of the Siege.

We need not quarrel about names—the Yankees say that Charleston is besieged. What they call a siege has now been in progress nearly a year, as our reports show. The approach of the anniversary of the active commencement of their incendiary villainy against this city—a scheme which is as contemptible in its actual results hitherto, as it is despicable and characteristically Yankeeish in its purpose—induces us to reprint a semi-official statement of their intentions, desires and expectations. We, therefore, re-print from the *New York Times*, of July, 1863, some remarks which have been appropriately supplied from the selection of a friend:

[From the *New York Times*, July, 1863.]

Carlyle somewhere speaks of justice putting on her terrible garments—her robes of hell-fire. It is in just this aspect she is to-day approaching Charleston. There is something fearfully imposing in the manner in which that sheet of flame works its relentless way toward the devoted city. Yet men rejoice. And well may they. Not for revenge. Revenge is a passion fit for savages only. But because there is a deep insult in the human breast that finds pleasure in righteous retribution. This visitation upon the chief city of South Carolina causes peculiar satisfaction, for the reason that South Carolina is the guiltiest of all the rebel States. It gave birth to the magister-traitor, Calhoun—idolized him living, and canonized him when dead. It plotted disunion for thirty years; twice made a desperate effort to compass it by open resistance, and was the head and front of the present, yet more formidable, movement. It was South Carolina that first began the war; that first shut up the Federal courts; that first withdrew her members from Congress; that first passed an ordinance of secession; that first laid hands upon the Federal property; that first fired upon the national flag and opened the war. Had it not been for South Carolina, in all earthly probability this impious rebellion would not have existed at all. As it is said of Satan that he drew one third of his angels after him in foul revolt, so may it be said of this arch-apostate in the family of American States—she drew a third of them away by her own original and infernal wickedness.

Yet the punishment, though long deferred, will be all the more terrible, now that the full time for it has come. Neither the army nor the navy at her gates is in a temper to palter or temporize with her blackest treason. Nothing but the promptest and completest submission will save South Carolina from a loss of property and sacrifice of life, before which all dispensations of justice in the world will sink into insignificance. But the worst punishment which befall South Carolina will be her humiliation of spirit. Never was there a community on the face of the earth that made such pretensions to invincibility; never one so habitually arrogant and confident. Her children have been brought up to the notion of their superiority of blood and condition, and have learned to cherish no other feeling than that of sovereign contempt for the "mud-sills" and "greasy mechanics" of the North. They called themselves the chivalry, and for a whole generation have been practicing the arts and the tone of the tragic tyrant that stalks his brief hour on the stage. Such vaporing and bravado, such insult and contumely, such superciliousness and scornfulness as have been put forth by these pampered sprigs, have never been equaled among any people, either civilized or barbarous.

There is one Northern State for which they have affected peculiar disdain, and which they have taken peculiar pains to vituperate and revile—the glorious old May State—whose

plendent worth they are no more capable of appreciating than the dogs that bay the moon. Thirty-two years ago they attempted to deal out their unmeasured scorn of Massachusetts through the lips of their Senator, Dixwell, who was the selected instrument to emit that long-prepared exterminating diatribe, which, when it came, drew forth from the Senator of Massachusetts the response whose echoes have not yet done ringing in the ears of men. Seventeen years ago they expelled from their limits, with the grossest indignity, Judge Hoar, whose errand, in the name of Massachusetts, was to secure the rights of citizens of Massachusetts, by a legitimate appeal to the Federal Court. Eight years ago, not satisfied with what abusive language against the State at large had accomplished, or the abusive treatment of her deputy sent for a most just purpose, they, through two of their representatives in Congress, made a murderous assault upon a Senator of Massachusetts, in his seat on the floor of the Senate—an act the audacity of which astonished the civilized world—and then gloried in the outrage. Massachusetts, indeed, had good cause to lay to heart the treatment she in former days has received from the foremost rebel State; and there is a dramatic justice in the fact that Massachusetts men were the foremost to land upon her traitorous shores with gleaming arms to force her into humble submission to the flag she had betrayed and defied.

Never since history began did arrogance receive more humiliation than is in store for South Carolina, or treason more condign punishment.

[From the *Southern Christian Advocate*.]

Incidents of the City Colored Mission—Charleston, S. C.

While seated in the Parsonage on a cold day of the winter just past, there was a knock at the street door. Upon opening it I recognized one of the old, wealthy and most respectable citizens of Charleston. He said he had called to get me to conduct the funeral services of his servant, Charlotte. Said he, while a tear gathered in his eye: "She was the daughter of my old mauma, a confidant and playmate. She has been a devoted servant, a consistent member of your Church, and I desire that all proper respect should be paid to her memory." The residence lay in that part of the city now under ban from Yankee shells. The entire family, white and black, had fled the city. The master had been detained on business and this faithful servant had remained to serve him. Her class leader, with three or four colored persons from the deserted neighborhood, were present. We gathered around the coffin, and before beginning to read the ritual for the burial of the dead, her master recounted many interesting particulars, relating to her faithfulness as a servant, her consistency as a Christian, and her triumphful death, and then the usual services were conducted. Her children and other relatives being away, and her class leader the driver of the hearse, I looked to see why should form the escort to the bier. As the hearse passed into the street here was but one mourner following. It was her master. In his suit of black, with bowed head, on this bleak winter's day, he was following to the farthest outskirts of the city the remains of his faithful servant Charlotte. At what touching to behold. I stood and watched the little procession until it passed out of sight.

In spite of all the dangers surrounding her home from those who profess pity for her condition, she had clung to her master, and now, while Yankee shells screamed death warblings overhead to her master, he bowed and venerable with years—stood by her remains a solitary mourner to do honor to her dust. What a commentary upon what is passing in the world relative to these Southern slaveholders. What but they will appreciate what I have above described? F. A. M.

The Charleston Mercury.

29 June 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIXTH DAY.

Nothing unusual has transpired since our last report. Twenty five shots have been fired at the city, and a few shots exchanged between the enemy's batteries and Fort Johnson and Sullivan's Island. The enemy, in large working parties, are still busy upon Battery Wagner. No change in the fleet is reported.

WE AGAIN go to press without a line or a word from the great theatre of action in Virginia.— We are at a loss to understand this. The telegraph lines to Richmond and Petersburg were working well yesterday, and why our usually attentive correspondents have not informed us of the particulars of the great events which we know have transpired in that department during the past few days, we cannot conceive.

Several private despatches from Richmond and Petersburg were received here yesterday; so that the public may feel assured that these cities are still in the same place and in the same hands as when last heard from.

A PRIVATE DESPATCH, dated Petersburg, yesterday, to his father in this city, states that Capt. HENRY BURT was severely wounded, and fell into the enemy's hands, near Petersburg, on the 24th inst.

The Charleston Courier.

30 June 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

THIRTY HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SEVENTH DAY.

Fort Mifflin shells were fired at the city during the twenty-four hours ending six o'clock Wednesday evening. The enemy's fire was from two guns simultaneously discharged at the city. About one o'clock Wednesday afternoon the enemy opened upon Castle Pinckney, throwing seven shells, one of which only exploded inside the fort, but did no damage. There was no other news of importance. The fleet remains unchanged.

The Charleston Courier.

30 June 1864, 1

LIEUT. GABRIEL E. MANIGault.—This gallant young officer, although wounded and a prisoner, managed to convey to our lines a report of the casualties in his regiment, and to sign his name thereon as Adjutant. The example is a noble and thoughtful one, says the *South Carolinian*, and if it could be generally followed, would relieve the minds of thousands whose relatives may now be prisoners in the hands of the enemy, or reported in the mysterious list of "missing."

30 June 1864, 1

Charleston Wayside Hospital.

Masses. Editors—In an editorial on the 14th inst. you based it on a statement of the Columbia Guardian, that Dr. R. W. Gibbs was the originator of Waysides at the South. No such statement was ever made, but it was stated at the request of ladies concerned, that Dr. Gibbs suggested the Ladies Wayside Home at Columbia, which they established. This is strictly true, and it was the first permanently organized institution of the kind in the Confederacy—still dispensing its noble benefits and comforts.

As you seem to consider it important that Charleston should have the credit of the first Wayside, allow me to point out some inaccuracies in your history of the establishment, and to give you the right credit in the matter.

After the first battle of Manassas, Colonel Joseph Walker, Commissary General of South Carolina, volunteered temporarily on General Beauregard's Staff, and suggested the duty of a temporary Wayside Home to feed soldiers passing to and from the army. The General assigned him to that duty, and he pitched two tents for the purpose. Soon after, the Rev. R. W. Barnwell made similar arrangements temporarily at several points.

After the battle of Port Royal, Colonel Walker, having returned home, suggested by letter to Adjutant General Gist, in the absence of Governor Pickens, the establishment of a Wayside at Charleston. He received authority to organize it, at the expense of the State, and furnished and equipped the first Wayside there. When it was given up, three months after, the furniture, &c., were returned to his Commissary Department.

The records of the Department show this by his reports. When arranging the Wayside, after procuring the use of the Depot, he was waited upon by a Committee of the City Council, appointed for the same purpose, and upon conferring with them, he cheerfully accepted their tender of aid, and Mr. F. S. Holmes became Superintendent.

If you refer to the Courier of November 16, 1861, you will find a notice headed "CHARLESTON WAYSIDE HOSPITAL AND SOLDIER'S DEPOT."

In this notice, signed by H. E. Barks, F. S. Holmes, and J. S. Riggs, they say:

"The new building erected as a Depot for the South Carolina Rail Road Company, has been kindly given up, and Colonel Walker has procured the American Hotel as a reception room for the sick and disabled," &c.

The name of the establishment, given by the Committee, was retained by the Superintendent, Mr. Holmes, precisely as announced, until Mr. Lewis Steward, on February 13th, 1862, gave notice that circumstances had caused the name to be changed to "CITADEL SQUARE HOSPITAL"—at which time Mr. Holmes turned it over to the Confederate authorities and retired.

While Mr. Holmes discharged with diligence, energy and success, his duties of Superintendent, the establishment was a Home—when he gave it up it became a Confederate Hospital.

The same thing occurred subsequently at Kingville. Dr. Gibbs established there a Home and Hospital under State authority in July, 1862, and in November transferred it, by consent, to Confederate authority. It immediately became a Hospital alone, and was no longer a Home.

I would not, in the slightest degree, derogate from the liberal and creditable contributions of those who kindly aided the enterprise, which are recorded in your columns, but only correct the inaccuracies of your editorial, when I state that Colonel Joseph Walker, Commissary General of South Carolina, under State authority and at State expense, originated the "CHARLESTON WAYSIDE HOSPITAL AND SOLDIER'S DEPOT"—the name of which was retained in all of his acknowledgments by Mr. F. S. Holmes, until he retired from its management.

You state that the institution was started on 14th November, 1861, and intimate that the Confederate States Commissary and Quartermaster's Departments had not then been fully organized. They were organized in May and June, but having no authority in the matter, our State authorities, through Colonel Walker, were induced to take it in hand. Charleston deserves the credit of the first temporary Wayside Home, while the ladies of Columbia have the satisfaction of having founded the first permanent institution of the kind.

COLUMBIA.

The Charleston Mercury.

30 June 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SEVENTH DAY.

Nothing of importance took place Wednesday, other than the usual firing upon the city. Since our last report forty-five shells were thrown in to the city up to six o'clock Wednesday evening. The enemy also opened fire, about one o'clock, upon Castle Pinckney. Seven shots were fired, one of which burst inside the fort, doing no damage.

No change in the fleet is reported
