The Charleston Courier.
1 July 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-EIGHTH DAY.

Thirty-three shells have been fired at the city since last report. Some ten or fifteen shots were fired from the enemy's Lighthouse Inlet Battery at Legareville and Secessionville, as usual, doing no damage.

One of the enemy's steamers with troops on board left the harbor yesterday and sailed North.

Another steamer with troops passed the bar, sailing South.

The following are the casualties from the firing of the enemy at Castle Pinckney on Wednesday: Privates J. JOHNSON, mortally; DEHART, severely; LITTLEFIELD, painfully; MCKINNEY, slightly—all of Company F, First South Carolina Artillery. A negro was also slightly wounded. No damage was done to the castle.

The fleet remains unchanged.

For some weeks, if not months, the prices of the papers in this city have been below the rates in most other cities. The advance in all elements of cost to us, and the increasing difficulties of publication, compel us very reluctantly to change our rates—a change which we hope we may soon be enabled to retract in reducing towards the ordinary rates of peace and common markets, as we shall cheerfully do at the earliest occasion. The terms of subscription to the *Daily Courier* in the future will be at the rate of Twenty Dollars for six months; and Twelve Dollars for the Tri weekly paper for the same length of time. We would take this occasion to request those who are in arrears to us, and who are living beyond the limits of the city, to remit through the Postoffice or Express, taking evidence of the transmission in all cases.

REMOVAL.—The office of the Harbor Military Telegraph has been removed from Ashley-street to No. 2 Hudson-street, back of the Citadel.

The Charleston Courier.
1 July 1864, 2

Escaped Yankee Prisoners.

Messrs. Editors—Please allow me the use of your columns to call attention to the fact that the escape of Yankee prisoners on the Augusta branch of the South Carolina Rail Road is becoming quite too frequent. Every few days we hear of their escaping. I do not propose to speak of either the cause or the results of such escapes, but simply to call attention to their frequency. It is believed that these fellows are infesting the country, but our people are quite vigilant, and have succeeded in capturing some of them.

It is worthy of mention that the most impudent of these fellows that we have met was captured by LEWIS M. AYER, a youth about 14 years old. This little fellow exhibited great coolness and bravery in the capture. On yesterday another was captured, and while I am writing a party is now in pursuit of another who was in town last night.

There is great need for vigilance, therefore let every community on the line of rail roads look out for these fellows. JUNIUS.

Bamburg, S. C., June 29, 1864.

The Charleston Mercury.
1 July 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-EIGHTH DAY.

Since our last report thirty-three shells have been fired at the city. A few shots were fired yesterday from the enemy's batteries at Light House Inlet at Legareville and Secessionville.

A steamer laden with troops left the bar sailing north. Another steamer with troops passed the bar going south.

The following are the casualties from the enemy's shelling of Castle Pinckney Wednesday: Privates J. JOHNSTON, mortally; DEHART, severely; LITTLEFIELD, painfully; MCKENNEY, slightly; all of Company F, 1st S. C. Artillery, and a negro slightly wounded.

No change in fleet.

WE HAVE AGAIN to chronicle the death of one of our old citizens, J. J. T. POPE, Esq., of St. Helena. He passed away in another portion of the State, his own being in possession of the enemy. He won the esteem of all who knew him by the gentleness of his manner and the kindness of his heart.

BY FLAG OF TRUCE received at Port Royal Ferry, on Wednesday, the New York *Times* of the 23d was received. The *Times* states that GRANT'S losses, since the opening of his "on to Richmond" campaign, foot up the appalling number of 110 000 men. The prisoners for whom General FOSTER sent to be placed in an exposed situation, in retaliation for the prisoners confined in Charleston, had arrived at Por Royal, among them is General ED. JOHNSON.

The officer bearing the flag of truce asked how our people would like to see a monitor steam up Charleston harbor with fifty of our prisoners exposed on deck.

The Charleston Courier.
2 July 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINTH DAY.

A brisk fire was opened by our batteries Friday morning upon Batteries Gregg and Wagner. The latter replied and a rigorous cannonading was kept up on both sides for about two hours. Thirty-two shots were fired at the city during the twenty-four hours ending six o'clock Friday evening.

Nothing else of importance took place during the day.

That war and blockade should enhance prices even beyond the depreciation of currency, is to be expected and endured. A people voluntarily undergoing war, blockade, and attendant privations, sacrifices and dangers, for independence, honor, duty and virtue, should not, however, suffer evils of their own infliction, and should seize, seek and improve all opportunities and occasions for showing their earnestness, and zeal, and determination.

This is a text from which we have preached often in these columns, and we expect and intend to preach from it again and again, with such variations and illustrations as we can command, and as readers agreeing and working with us can exhibit.

The organization of the "Mutual Supply Association"—soon we hope to go into active operation—shows that some citizens have been stirred up to the fact that some evils we have endured may be remedied, and that they have accordingly adopted that simple, comprehensive, almost unfailing but oft-neglected rule, "help yourself when and where you can."

Why should fishes, oysters, shrimps, terrapins, coolers, &c., in season, be held at extortionate and monopolizing rates, or why should they be supplied in limited quantities and virtually held as a monopoly because a blockade cuts us off from Fulton Market beef, Yankee codfish, Connecticut nutmegs, toothpicks, patent mousetraps, window latches, and other luxuries or comforts, for which we chose for years to depend on "our Northern friends."

If one out of five of the able-bodied men, citizens, residents or servants, white or black, bond or free, now doing nothing or worse than nothing, for the cause and country, but lounging about our streets, or bar rooms, or joining in the chorus of street-corner croaking and carping, was put to work earnestly and judiciously in the purveying department, our markets would be relieved, our tables better supplied, and our streets less cumbered with idlers and gazers.

ARRIVAL OF YANKEE PRISONERS.—A body of some eighty Yankee prisoners, including one Commissioned Officer, and an Adjutant of a Wisconsin Regiment, arrived here Friday evening by the Northeastern Rail Road. They left Petersburg on Tuesday last, under guard of a detachment of a North Carolina Regiment. Captain GAYER, Provost Marshal, received his new guests and provided them with comfortable quarters.

Two colored Butchers were seen on Friday afternoon in treaty for a cow which had the appearance of being, not on her last legs, as she could not stand up, but about to expire from some cause which we presume would render her carcass unfit for the stalls of our market. Those who buy beef at the exorbitant prices demanded in our market, should be on the lookout for the aforesaid cow. Certainly the prices exacted by the Butchers are sufficiently high to insure purchasers healthy, wholesome meats, if it is not quite as fat as in former years.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL BILLOP.—Lieutenant Colonel WM. WYATT BILLOP, commanding the 29th Georgia regiment, STEVENS' brigade, WALKER'S division, HARDEE'S corps, who received a severe wound in the heavy skirmish of the 15th instant, and is now in Savannah, says the *News*, on furlough, is one of many adopted citizens, who, as Civil Engineer, has been for several years identified with many public works, and has been a valuable acquisition to the State of Georgia. At the opening of the war, then connected with the Savannah, Albany and Gulf Rail Road, he organized a volunteer corps from Wayne county, as captain of which Company he served for a long time at Battery Lawton, on the Savannah river. Later he commanded Battery Cheves, on James' Island, for about five months, being highly complimented by the General commanding at Charleston, for his splendid artillery practice upon the Yankees, and especially for silencing the noted "Swamp Angel." Since then he has, by regular promotion, been made Lieutenant Colonel of the 29th Georgia regiment in JOHNSTON'S army. A Marylander by birth, he is ardently devoted to the Confederate cause. Honorable and brave, he shows in every action the spirit of the true patriot and gallant soldier. He is rapidly recovering from his wound.

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2 July 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINTH DAY.

Thirty two shots were fired at the city during the twenty-four hours ending six o'clock, Friday evening. A lively cannonading between our batteries on Sullivan's and James' Islands and Batteries Gregg and Wagner took place Friday morning lasting about two hours.

There is no change to report in the fleet.

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4 July 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTIETH DAY.

Since our last report operations have been unusually active.

On Friday night a considerable force of the enemy, under the command of Col. HAYES, of the 103d New York regiment, crossed over from Dixon's Island to the South end of Peninsula portion of James' Island, at Legare's Farm.—About four o'clock, Saturday morning, they attacked our picket guard, composed of BLAKE's Battery, 1st S. C. Artillery, and a detachment of the Palmetto Siege Train, stationed at Rivers' Causeway. Our men were posted behind a small infantry breastwork. A sharp fight with musketry and artillery ensued, lasting about an hour and a half; the enemy's first advance being repulsed with considerable loss. Prisoners taken since the engagement report a loss of ninety-six men killed and wounded from the fire of BLAKE's guns. Out of three hundred and fifty men of the 103d New York, only two hundred and fifty answered to their names after the action.

After the repulse of the enemy, their officers, with great labor, cursing and threatening, induced the men to renew the attack. They were again handsomely received by BLAKE's Battery, and allowed to approach within thirty steps of our men, before falling back. Two of our guns and some ten or fifteen men in front, fell into the hands of the enemy. We brought off some three or four prisoners. Our loss was slight. Two wounded men were brought in, one struck in the hip and the other in the chest, the ball passing through the body.

General IVELIAFERO, who commands our forces on James Island, speaks in high praise of the gallantrry of our men, and the firmness with which they stood by their guns until overpowered by superior numbers.

The enemy, on getting possession of the post, immediately commenced intrenching. They were also reported to be receiving reinforcements.

Prisoners say that FOSTER has about four thousand troops on Folly Island. The enemy's flank and rear are protected by a monitor and two gunboats in Stono river.

A dispatch dated Saturday, 5 o'clock, P. M., says: "The enemy are at a stand, extending from Grimball's along the causeway, and number, say 3000. No fighting since this morning.

"A column is advancing up the Stono on John's Island, where General ROBERTSON commands."

About daylight, Sunday morning, another expedition of the enemy in barges, commanded by Col. HOGE, made an attack on Fort Johnson, and were brilliantly repulsed by the garrison, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel JOSEPH A. YATES, 1st S. C. Artillery.

The following official dispatches were received:

SUNDAY, July 3, 1864.

The enemy assaulted Fort Johnson in barges at dawn, but were handsomely repulsed by the garrison under Lieutenant Colonel Joseph A. Yates. Several Yankees were killed and wounded. Over 100 prisoners were taken.

H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

ROYAL's HOUSE,
James' Island, A. M., July 3, 1861.

CAPT. FIELDING, A. A. G.—In the absence of Col Black I have the honor to forward the following report of Lieut. Col. Yates:

The commander of the expedition, Col Hoge, 53d Pennsylvania Regiment, says the expedition was about 500 or 600 strong, but the Adjutant, who is mortally wounded says they were 1000 prisoners. I have the honor to report the capture of 140 prisoners, including five commissioned officers, and some wounded, also five barges, 114 stand of small arms, with accoutrements. Enemy's loss in killed and wounded cannot be estimated, as most of the wounded were taken off. We will be able to tell better at low tide. Our loss very small. The enemy's expedition was composed of men of the army. They advanced in two columns of barges, about seventy-eight in number—one column around Gregg and one down Schooner Creek. As far as ascertained they numbered one (1000) thousand strong. The expedition was formed at South end Morris' Island. The prisoners have left for Charleston. The enemy brought implements for intrenching and also rations.

(Signed) J. R. PRINGLE,
Lieut. and Assistant Inspector General
Official: CHAS. STRONGELLOW, A. A. G

The prisoners arrived in the city at 11 o'clock Sunday morning, and were lodged in jail. They all, with the exception of Col. HOGE, the commander of the expedition and one private, belong to the Fifty-second Pennsylvania. Among them were the following officers:

Col. Henry M. Hoyt, Capt. T. B. Camp, 1st Lt. T. E Evans, 1st Lt. James G. Stevens, 1st Lt. John B. Cunningham, wounded in face; 1st Lt. S. A. Bunyons, Acting Adjutant, mortally wounded; Serg't Geo. Scott, mortally wounded.

The following were also received at the Yankee hospital:

Privates T. Lits, wounded in thigh; H. Needley, hand and breast; T. J. Jenkins, mortally; John F. Miller, back; S. Reid, knee; H. C Petit, ankle and leg

Our own loss was one killed and five wounded, two supposed mortally. The following is the official list of casualties:

FORT JOHNSON, July 3, 1864.

List of killed and wounded in the attack on Fort Johnson Sunday morning:

Field and Staff—Lieutenant-Colonel Jos. A. Yates, slight in hand. Surgeon Jos. McCauley, hurt in the ankle by a fall from his horse in the marsh near Battery Simkins.

Private Woodward, 1st S. C. Artillery, Company E, killed; Sergeant B. Stubblefield, Company E, 1st S. C Artillery, wounded in the abdomen, dangerously; Private Brown, wounded in the abdomen, mortally; Private A. L. Kensaw, wounded in the thigh, bone shattered, dangerously

J. GLOVER,
Acting Assistant Surgeon Post.

Some twenty dead bodies of the enemy are reported to have been found in the marsh near Fort Johnson.

About nine o'clock Sunday morning a body of the enemy landed at White Point, John's Island, and made a feeble demonstration on General ROBERTSON's lines. They were easily driven off.

During Sunday the enemy's gunboats and two Monitors in Stono, kept up a heavy fire on Battery Pringle and Secessionville. We have not learned the result.

A vigorous fire has also been kept up on the city. Sixty-three shots were fired from Friday evening up to six o'clock Sunday afternoon. One Monitor left the fleet inside the bar and steamed round to Stono.

It was reported Sunday evening that the enemy had retreated from LEGARE's farm, and that our former picket line had been re-established. No such information had been received at Headquarters up to a late hour last night.

Passengers by the Savannah train yesterday report a demonstration made on the rail road near Pocotaligo. No official information was received, and the report is believed to be without foundation.

Heavy firing was still going on in the direction

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Acknowledgments.

T. D. WAGNER, 2 bottles choice brandy; Mrs. WITTMAN, squashes and tomatoes; Mrs. S. MOWRY, 4 pair socks.

E. T. WINKLER,
Chaplain of Hospitals,
In Charleston and Vicinity.

Editors Courier—I gratefully acknowledge, for the use of the Hospitals, the following sums of money and articles:

From Mrs. Panzerbeiter, of St. Stephen's Depot, $103—proceeds of her own worsted work; from two refugees from Florence, $25, for the Free Market; from Mrs. Cash, Cheraw, 16 dozen eggs; from a lady in Sumter, through J. R. P., $100, for sick and wounded soldiers in Virginia; from Mrs. Mary S. C. Witherpoon, Society Hill, $50, (old issue,) for the South Carolina soldiers in Virginia Hospitals, 12 skeins of silk; from a lady of Eutawville, for soldiers, $40, (old issue); for the Wayside Home, from a refugee of Stephen's Depot, $50; sent to the Surgeons of several commands—to the Colonels—and the South Carolina Hospitals at Petersburg and Atlanta—to Virginia and the West since the last campaign opened, 16 boxes and barrels of hospital stores—such as brandy, wine, tea, coffee, sugar and delicacies, and also bandages, rags, lint and from 700 to 800 shirts and drawers; from a friend of the soldiers, through Mrs. S., $100; from five members of the Relief Committee of St. Paul's Parish, through Mrs. Sass, $125.

The pair of ducks acknowledged in last report, "donor unknown," were from Mr. W. C. S. ELLERBE; also 1 ham, meat, hominy, eggs and butter.

JOHN BACHMAN.

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RECAPTURED.—Five Yankee prisoners (who with several others had escaped from the train a few days ago, while being conveyed to Andersonville, Ga.,) were arrested yesterday, near Graham's Station, on the South Carolina Rail Road. It appears that they rushed past the guard, and twelve of them succeeded in getting away. After wandering about the country three or four days, five of them were overhauled; the others are still at large. A gentleman from Atlanta who was on board the train recognized one of them as a printer, named J. W. Johnston, who had formerly worked in several Southern cities. Johnston represented himself as the correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, and that he is attached to Gen. Crook's corps. He claims to be a good Southern man and a native of Kentucky. He worked in Montgomery when President Davis was inaugurated, and subsequently in Savannah, Ga., and crossed the lines at Harper's Ferry in the latter part of 1861. The prisoners were brought to Columbia and turned over to the proper authorities.—*South Carolinian.*

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NOTICE.—SUPPOSED TO BE STOLEN FROM Charleston, and brought to Fort Johnson, the following-named articles, which the owner can have by proving property: KNIVES AND FORKS, a lot of Crockery, one set of China Fruit Dishes, one set Amputating Instruments, one lot China Scent Bottles, &c. Apply to POST ADJUTANT, Fort Johnson. 3 July 4

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SIEGE MATTERS—THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY FIRST DAY—THE ENEMY UPON JAMES ISLAND—A BARGE ATTACK UPON FORT JOHNSON—ITS SUCCESSFUL REPULSE, ETC.

Since our last report events of considerable interest have taken place within the circle of hostilities of which Charleston is the centre.

During Friday night the enemy crossed over from the upper end of Dixon's Island to Legare's Point, and at daylight on Saturday morning advanced on Rivers' causeway. Here they were met in gallant style by Lieutenant DuPass, in charge of a section of BLAKE'S Light Battery, 1st S C (Regular) Artillery, then on picket duty. With his two guns he promptly opened a brisk fire, delivering fifty two rounds with good effect, driving back a portion of the enemy's force in some confusion. The enemy soon rallied, however, and again advanced. Our artillerists stood to their position nobly, and, as it proved, longer than it was prudent, for, being entirely without adequate infantry supports at hand, they were compelled to retire, and through the desertion of one of their drivers (originally a deserter from the Yankees,) they found it impossible to remove their pieces in time, their assailants being but forty yards distant, and both guns fell into the hands of the enemy. The caissons, however, were both saved.

The musketry fire lasted three-quarters of an hour. Our batteries opened heavily on the enemy's forces and checked them at the causeway. It was reported Saturday evening that a gunboat and barges were in the Stono, but no further development took place before nightfall.

The enemy's force in this affair is estimated to have numbered 1500 under command of Colonel HARTSUFF, of the 103d New York Regiment. From deserters afterwards taken, we learn that the Yankee loss in the advance was 96 killed and wounded. During the remainder of Saturday no more fighting took place. On Saturday night the enemy's lines seemed quiet stretching from Grimball's along the causeway. Their force at that time was believed to be about 3000. General TALIAFERRO commands our forces on James Island.

Simultaneously with this movement a column of the enemy was reported advancing up the Stono on John's Island, in the district commanded by our General ROBERTSON.

All this, however, seems to have been mainly designed to divert our attention from the real point of attack.

THE ASSAULT ON FORT JOHNSON.

Early yesterday morning despatches were received by General JONES, announcing that the enemy had made a determined assault upon Fort Johnson, in forty-eight barges, but were handsomely repulsed by the garrison of that post, under Lieutenant-Colonel JOSEPH A YATES, 1st S C Artillery. We captured in the affair 140 prisoners, 115 stand of small arms and 5 barges. Only 11 out of the 48 barges which made the attack were seen to return to Battery Gregg. The following official despatch gives some additional particulars of the assault:

ROYAL'S HOUSE, July 3, 9 30 a. m.

Captain Fielden, A. A. G.:

In the absence of Colonel BLACK, I have the honor to forward the following report of Lieut. Col. YATES.

* * * * *

The commander of the expedition, Col. HOYE, 53d Pennsylvania Regiment, says the expedition was about five or six hundred strong, but the Adjutant, who is mortally wounded, says they were one thousand strong. His statement is credited by most of the prisoners. I have the honor to report the capture of one hundred and forty prisoners, including five commissioned officers and some wounded, also five barges, one hundred and fourteen stand of small arms, with accoutrements.

The enemy's loss in killed and wounded cannot be estimated, as most of the wounded were taken off. We will be able to tell better at low tide. Our loss was very small. The expedition was composed of men of the army, who advanced in two columns of barges, about 28 in number, one column around Gregg and one down Schooner Creek. As far as ascertained they numbered 1000 strong. The expedition was formed at the south end of Morris Island. The prisoners have left for Charleston. The enemy brought implements for entrenching, also rations.

(Signed) J. R. PRINGLE,
Lieut. and A. I. General.

[OFFICIAL:]
CHAS S STRINGFELLOW, A. A. G.

We are gratified to be able to state on official authority that the enemy on James Island fell back hastily before our troops sent forward on Sunday to feel them, and that our picket line is now re-established where it was before the move began.

General ROBERTSON reports that the enemy landed at White Point, and advanced to King's Creek, where they were met, and after a sharp skirmish fell back. Our loss very slight.

The bombardment of the city goes on. Thirty shots were fired on Saturday and thirty three on Sunday, up to six p m. There has been considerable firing on the Stono and Edisto, and a brisk shelling of Battery Pringle has been kept up. Two monitors were in Stono yesterday. Heavy firing was going on up to the hour at which we went to press last night, but we could not ascertain the cause.

FORT JOHNSON, July 3. List of wounded in the attack on Fort Johnson:

Field and Staff. Lieut. Colonel Yates, slight in hand; Surgeon McCauley, hurt in ankle by fall of his horse in marsh near Battery Simkins.

Sergeant Wm. Stubblefield, Company G, 1st S. C. Artillery, wounded in abdomen; Private Woodward, killed.

Company E, 2d S C Artillery—Private Brown, wounded in abdomen; Private Atkinson, wounded in thigh, bone fractured.

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Siege of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SECOND DAY.

The enemy were still in position on Legare's Farm at our last accounts from James' Island Tuesday evening. They were reported to have thrown up additional earthworks, and mounted guns bearing on Battery Pringle. The Monitors and gunboats in Stono had also kept up an occasional shelling of our lines. Our batteries have returned the fire, checking the enemy, and, it is believed, doing considerable execution in their ranks.

A number of dead bodies, mostly negroes, were reported in front of Gen. TALLIAFERRO's lines.

On Monday evening the enemy drew up in two lines of battle. Some considerable skirmishing took place, the enemy making three separate advances, which were immediately checked by the shelling from our batteries. There was also a sharp musketry fight, lasting about half an hour, which, with the cannonading, led to the impression that a general engagement was in progress. Some few of our men, belonging to the 32d Georgia regiment, Col HARRISON, and the 1st S. C. Artillery, Col. A. RUSH, were slightly wounded. No names were given.

Tuesday morning the enemy were again drawn up in two lines of battle, and continued so during the day, occasionally throwing out skirmishers to feel our position and ascertain our force. The enemy, it is believed, has a force on the Island of between four and five thousand. It is not necessary for us to state the number of our troops, but will leave that for the Yankees to find out. We feel sure, however, that the enemy, should he attempt any further advance, will pay as well for his foolhardiness as in the affair of Fort Johnson.

Their principal demonstration Tuesday was directed against Battery Pringle. It is believed that their present object is to obtain a foothold on James' Island, and to attempt the capture of some of our outer line of batteries. We have no doubt that the programme of General FOSTER has been carefully planned, and includes the capture of the city, but as surely believe he is destined to the same disappointments as his predecessors.

The whole Yankee force in the department is reported from good sources to be not over seven thousand. They rely on their fleet to make up the deficiency in the number of troops. It has not heretofore been the case, and is not likely to be so now.

The enemy continue to shell the city. Twenty-six shots have been fired since our last report. Only six were thrown on the fourth instant. The Yankees omitted the national salute from their vessels and batteries Monday.

Another body of Yankees landed on John's Island Tuesday, but is believed to be only a small force for the purpose of covering some movements elsewhere.

No change of importance in the fleet has been noticed.

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Northern Accounts.

Through the courtesy of Gen. SAMUEL JONES, Commanding this Department, the *Courier* has been permitted to examine the New York *Times*, of the 29th June, later by ten days than any Yankee accounts that had reached us directly.

The special war dispatch gives a "highly encouraging" account of operations near Petersburg and of the Yankee operations against rail road communications. For the week ending the 27th, very little is reported in fighting, but much progress is claimed in position and in movements, and glowing stories are given of the spirit and determination of the Yankee army.

A correspondent claims a clear gain of half a mile for the Yankee lines near Petersburg, and admits a serious disaster to a part of HANCOCK's corps on the 22d June.

A special correspondent of the *Times*, writing from BUTLER's command on the 25th ult., mentions the capture of prisoners from the 11th and 27th S. C., among whom were five officers: Captains HENRY BUIST, J. M. MULVANEY and T. E. KAYSON; Lieutenants J. E. CLEMENTS and A. B. WHITE. They were taken to Bermuda Hundred on the way to Point Lookout. The reporter writes: "They halted for a time at Gen. BUTLER's Headquarters, and many of them were questioned separately, as to the strength and organization of their regiments. I was particularly struck with the very large proportion of mere boys among the prisoners, several of whom, apparently not more than eighteen years of age, had been in the war three years. Most of them desired exchange, not because they wanted to fight, for they all said they were tired of the war, but they wished to go home."

One bronzed fellow said: "I was very keen to get into the war, but am very tired of it now."

MILLER, a boy of 15 years, who said he had carried a musket three years, said the service was "all fight and no fun," but was very anxious to be exchanged. Another lad of 16 said he would fight as long as the crowd did. One or two foreigners did not want to be released but to go to Europe if allowed.

"A great many of the prisoners spoke very bitterly of the way in which they were captured. Animadverting upon Gen. HAGOOD, one said: "It was a great shame for HAGOOD to send us up to charge your works. HAGOOD is a young Brigadier and wants to be made a Major-General.'"

Three deserters, including a Captain from the 3d Virginia, were also brought in.

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We do not consider ourselves charged with the ownership or correction or direction of the treatment of Yankee prisoners, but as our remarks thereon have called forth comments, we take occasion briefly to reply, and, as we hope, to prevent misapprehension. We oppose indiscriminate resort to extremes on either side. We do not admit, as some have supposed, that we must either treat all according to the courtesies of war, or subject all prisoners—who would not be numerous after such announcement—to the code of the black flag. We have desired and urged discrimination with liberal deference to the discretion of Generals and officers commanding the captors. If any of these officers lose a few prisoners, or fail to return as many as the "reliable man" charged them with, we would not hold them to a very strict account.

We desired nothing specially favorable to and for Gen. SEYMOUR, as such, but used his case as a contrast to others, and to one with him who, if reports are true, acted very differently towards Confederate prisoners. Gen. SEYMOUR, however he has disappointed many who knew and esteemed him, has been kind and considerate and courteous, even beyond rules, to our friends who have passed under his hands. The recipients of his courtesies, our brave officers, have testified promptly and cordially and voluntarily to his conduct, and any consideration that can be paid him above and beyond what should be given to others of like rank, but of different characters and conduct, will be as much in deference to our friends and ourselves, and the cardinal principles of civilized humanity, as to him. We only desire some discrimination to show our sense of right and self-respect—if we must treat all prisoners well, let us treat a little better the few who show exceptional claims—they will not tax us heavily—if we must treat all with rigor let there be a little less rigor against these exceptional cases.

We repeat again, that there is nothing in the rules or practice of war that compelled or required us—except for our own convenience—to remove prisoners from Charleston, or not to keep in Charleston constantly prisoners first reported in Charleston, or sent to Charleston from any point. Our gratuitous removal of prisoners—caused in part by the convenience of exchange, when exchange was in practice, and an equally gratuitous notice, we generously tendered, concerning the restoration of prisoners, or the assignment of prisoners to Charleston, would not perhaps have called forth much comment or any protests, but for an additional gratuitous element in the supposition that we, in design and in fact placed them in danger and under exposure. If this is so, or so designed, we have no word of approval or allowance or tolerance—but we beg exchangers and friends to catch and weigh and test their fact before building inferences or conclusions on it. What would the prisoners say if allowed to speak? Would they prefer going to Petersburg or Richmond?

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SIEGE MATTERS—THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THIRD DAY.

The news from James Island during the past two days has presented no feature of especial interest. The enemy seems to retain his foothold upon the Island, and his forces were drawn up in line of battle all day Tuesday, confronted by our own troops. Some skirmishing took place during the day, and it is stated that we had a few of our men, belonging to the 1st South Carolina Artillery and 33d Georgia, wounded. We could learn no names. Two monitors, in conjunction with the wooden gunboats in the Stono, were shelling our lines at various times yesterday.

The enemy are reported again moving on John's Island, but we have no particulars. The bombardment of the City progresses slowly, as usual.

We have some additional particulars of the assault of Sunday morning on Fort Johnson, which will prove interesting to our readers: On Saturday the Yankees had attacked our west lines on James Island, and, having, as they supposed, diverted the watchfulness and attention of the commander of the east lines, about day on Sunday morning their barges were seen approaching Fort Johnson. They soon effected a landing of one column below Battery Simkins. This was bravely and successfully repulsed by the picket, who also had charge of the guns, under command of Lieut. LOWNDES, of Company K, of 1st Regiment S. C. Artillery, and Lieut. COWPER, of Company E, 1st S. C. Artillery.

The second column, under the immediate command of Colonel HOYT, of the 52d Pennsylvania Regiment, who also had command of the expedition, attacked the Brooke Gun, and landing in overwhelming numbers, Lieut. ROWOTH, of the 21 S. C. Artillery, was compelled to fall back, after himself and men fighting bravely.—The enemy, cheered by this success—with their commander at their head—waving his sword, advanced in heavy force upon Fort Johnson, but there they were received with a terrific fire by the light and heavy batteries on the line.

The enemy, finding the fire too hot for them, began waving white handkerchiefs, and seventy-five surrendered, the balance falling back. Many took shelter in the Brook Gun Battery; but, the larger number, taking to their barges, made good their escape, and, being subjected to a heavy fire from our batteries, are supposed to have received a heavy loss, as they were seen to pick up their dead and wounded.

Lieutenant Colonel YATES immediately ordered a charge to be made upon the Brooke Gun Battery. Company G came up in fine style, commanded by First Lieutenant T. DAVIS WATIES, and supported by Lieutenant J. C. REYNOLDS, the Adjutant of the post, who had collected a squad of some twenty detailed men; and this daring dash was a complete success. We recovered the battery and took about sixty five men.

Lieutenant HALSEY, commanding the light howitzers, and Lieutenant KEITH, in charge of the infantry supporting the Parrott guns, Capt. GAILLARD, in command of the infantry on the Rise, with Lieutenant DANGAN in command of a portion of the lines, poured a heavy fire upon the advancing columns, tending much to demoralize the assailants.

In their hasty retreat, Battery Chevos, commanded by Capt. HUNTER of 2nd Regiment, S. C. A., opened fire upon the retreating barges and sunk several.

Lieut. Col. YATES displayed great coolness and gallantry, and was everywhere urging and cheering his men to action.

The section of Artillery, belonging to BLAKE's Light Battery, which was fought with so obstinate a gallantry on Saturday last, was commanded by Lieut. DELORME. The name was incorrectly printed in our last issue.

Lieut. Col. YATES desires us to state that the report that he was wounded in the action on Sunday is without foundation. We have received the following casualties, and would take occasion to say that we should be glad if Adjutants of commands on the Island will promptly furnish us, whenever an action occurs, with similar lists for publication:

Casualties in 21 Regiment S. C. Artillery, Captain T. K. LEGARE commanding, July 3d, on James Island:

Company F, 21 S. C. Artillery, Lieutenant B M. Snuler commanding.—Killed: None.

Wounded: Private S. F. Griffiths, in thigh, severely; D. W. Gaffney, in foot, slight.

The New York papers furnish the following recent correspondence between Generals FOSTER and JONES:

LETTER FROM GEN. JONES TO GEN. FOSTER.

HEAD QRS DEP'T SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND FLORIDA, Charleston, June 13, 1864.—General: Five general and forty five field officers of the United States army—all of them prisoners of war—have been sent to this city for safe keeping. They have been turned over to Brig. Gen. Ripley Commanding the first military district of this department, who will see that they are provided with commodious quarters in a part of the city occupied by non combatants, the majority of whom are women and children. It is proper, however, that I should inform you that it is a part of the city which has for many months been exposed, day and night, to the fire of your guns.

Very respectly, your obedient servant,
SAM JONES,
Major Gen. Commanding.

Major Gen. J. G. Foster, commanding United States forces on the coast of South. Carolina, Confederate States.

GENERAL FOSTER'S REPLY.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
HILTON HEAD, S. C., June 16, 1864.

Major General Sam. Jones, Commanding Confederate Forces, Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida:

GENERAL: I have to acknowledge the receipt this day of your communication of the 13th inst., informing me that five Generals and forty-five field officers of the United States army, prisoners of war, have been turned over by you to Brig. General Ripley, with instructions to see that they are provided with quarters in a part of the city occupied by non-combatants—the majority of which latter, you state, are women and children. You add that you deem it proper to inform me that it is a part of the city which has been for many months exposed to the fire of our guns. Many months since Major General Gillmore, United States army, notified General Beauregard, then commanding in Charleston, that the city would be bombarded. This notice was given that non-combatants might be removed, and thus women and children spared from harm. General Beauregard, in communication to Gen. Gillmore, dated August 22, 1863, informed him that the non-combatant population of Charleston would be removed with all possible celerity. That women and children have been since retained by you in a part of the city which has been for many months exposed to fire is a matter decided by your own sense of humanity.

I must, however, protest against your action in thus placing defenceless prisoners of war in a position to constant bombardment. It is an indefensible act of cruelty, and can be designed only to prevent a continuance of our fire upon Charleston. That city is a depot for military supplies. It contains not merely arsenals, but also foundries and factories for the manufacture of munitions of war. In its shipyards several armed iron-clads have already been completed, while others are still upon the stocks in course of construction. Its wharves and the banks of the river on both sides of the city are lined with batteries. To destroy those means of continuing the war is, therefore, our object and duty.—You seek to defeat this effort and by means not known to honorable warfare, but by placing unarmed and helpless prisoners under their fire.—I have forwarded your communication to the President, with a request that he place in my custody an equal number of prisoners of like grade to be kept by me in positions exposed to the fire of your guns, so long as you continue the course stated in your communication.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. FOSTER,
Major General Commanding.

D. C. Wager, A. A. G.

The Charleston Mercury.
6 July 1864, 2

THE SOLDIER'S TOBACCO.

GRAHAMVILLE, S C., June 30.

To the Editor of the Mercury: Can you inform us why the troops on the coast do not receive the scanty wages that are due them? and, also, why the tobacco rations have not been given? which, if we mistake not, ought to have been issued from June 1st. Now, one of two things the Government should do: either pay off the troops regularly or furnish them with tobacco. We know of scores of soldiers in this District who have been deprived of the use of the weed for weeks past, because they possess not the means by which to obtain it, having not received pay from the Government since the 1st of January last. THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT.

A GALLANT ACT.—Last Saturday (June 25th) Captain Wm. T. Amos, commanding company I, 15th Confederate Cavalry, Colonel H. Maury, boarded and captured with fifteen men a small schooner belonging to the enemy, at the mouth of Yellow Water river, Santa Rosa county, Florida. Soon afterwards he saw another schooner approaching, which he also boarded and captured. Learning that there was still another with an armed crew anchored out in East Pensacola Bay, he sent his prisoners to camp, and with the remainder of his squad proceeded in one of the prizes in search of her. Soon after dark he succeeded in running alongside, and jumped on board, demanding a surrender, upon which the Yankee crew rushed to their arms, but Captain Amos' men fired and killed three, and the remainder immediately surrendered. Captain Amos returned to his camp on Sunday the 26th, with his three prizes and prisoners, without the loss of a man. There is something amphibious in this cavalry. Among the prisoners taken on the occasion there is one we learn, named Leonard, formerly a spy in the Confederate service.

The Charleston Courier.
7 July 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THIRD DAY.

No material change in the position of affairs on James' Island took place Wednesday. Slight skirmishing was kept up on both sides. Very little heavy firing occurred.

Wednesday morning the enemy were discovered in some force on John's Island, between Legareville and Dr. Townsend's plantation. They threw out their skirmishers about ten o'clock, and were met by the Marion Artillery and a detachment of the 3d Georgia, Colonel Harrison's Regiment. A considerable fight ensued, the enemy taking refuge in Dr. Curtis' residence. The Marion Artillery opened upon them with shot and shell, and drove them from that point towards Legareville. The enemy left two negroes killed and three wounded after them. We did not learn the casualties on our part, but suppose they must have been slight, as the enemy run as soon as our battery got in position and opened upon them.

It was reported last evening that they had left the Island, but nothing definite was known.

No unusual movement was observed in the enemy's fleet; the number of vessels inside the bar including four Monitors, and the number in the Stono with two Monitors, being about the same as previously reported.

Forty five shells have been thrown at the city since last report.

Exposing Prisoners.—The correspondence between Major General Jones and the Yankee General Foster, regarding the exposure of prisoners to the fire of either party, will be found on this page. It will be seen that Foster justifies the firing upon the city on the ground that it is a depot for military supplies, containing arsenals and foundries and factories for the manufacture of munitions of war, and shipyards for the construction of iron clads. In view of the facts he is determined to retaliate by exposing on the Yankee works on Morris' Island a like number of Confederate prisoners.

There is one remedy for this, and we hope Gen. Jones will adopt it forthwith: et him, in addition to the prisoners in Charleston, line the parapets of Forts Sumter and Johnston, and other works with the same class of individuals, and then let them fire away. We hope he will not imitate the inhuman example of Foster by firing at any point where our own men are exposed.

[Savannah Republican.

We hope none of our Generals will adopt a course only dictated by petty spleen or an eager desire to spite the Yankees.

If we proceed to retaliate—and at all hazards we should protect our friends and respect ourselves as belligerents—let us not merely do what the Yankees do, or heedlessly and cruelly punish the innocent for the guilty.

The few exchanges that have given to the Yankees a cue they will readily follow by hinting at "retaliation," exposing prisoners on decks of war steamers, etc., will oblige very many inquirers by giving authority from recognized standards as to the rules of war concerning prisoners and cities. It is desired specially to ascertain the authority for representing and treating as a garrison or fortress a city of several miles in extent—a city not surrounded or invested by the foe—a city whose land approaches and communications, including three rail roads have never been commanded by the enemy—a city with a large proportion of women, children and patients—why such a city should be deemed a fit pretext for placing prisoners in a war steamer or on the ramparts of a fortress, for retaliation, is the question on which information is desired?

Reports of the flag of truce correspondence concerning prisoners in this city had been rife and variant for some days before we were permitted to read the text of that correspondence as given by the Yankees. We are thus often left to depend on Yankee enterprise or invention, or discretion, for our earliest reports of events occurring at our own doors. We cordially approve all needed reticence and reserve, and regret that in the keen competition of newsmongers and "special correspondents," so much has been done by certain papers to bring journalism into bad repute with good Generals. No Yankee raider organizing or planning a dash into our territory could desire better information concerning military stores, shops, provisions, number of residents, and other particulars than are frequently given by some papers published West of the Savannah river—not that we claim infallibility for all East of that river.

The launching of gunboats, or barges, the location and strength of camps of enrollment or conscription, the sites of depots of provisions and arms and military stores, and of important arsenals and workshops, are all favorite themes for certain reporters, who deem it desirable and proper, after every fight or skirmish, to tell exactly how many men we had to give our brave men credit for fighting and facing terrible odds. It is, we know, not an easy matter to define the limits, and to allow full gratification for the proper curiosity of citizens at home, without trenching on the domain which should be devoted to policy and reticence.

We may respectfully suggest, however, as a remedy in part for the evils and complaints reported, a constant and judiciously liberal exhibition of courtesies and attentions on the part of commanding officers, signal officers, and others receiving information.

We do not, of course, expect such to blab out all they receive or know—but when they open their mouths about it sufficiently to whet curiosity and set afloat rumors innumerable, they could as well furnish the full version to the press of the vicinage. It would prevent many disturbing rumors and much needless trouble and annoyance, if it was understood that all news officially received, proper for publication, would be furnished promptly for the public benefit, and not for a mere personal favor or notice, and that officers having information not for publication, would hold their mouths entirely.

It should be known also to all officially interested in official secrecy, that it is no very difficult matter to read the telegraph by sound, and that many offices and stations in this department are so arranged that any visitor or customer, having access to or near the instrument, could read a dispatch going on the lines, without any fault on the part of operators or messengers.

Departure of Prisoners.—About three hundred Yankee prisoners left here Wednesday evening by special on the South Carolina Rail Road, for the prisoner's depot at Andersonville, Ga. They were accompanied by a detachment of the State Cadets, who acted as guard. Another lot of prisoners were expected to meet them at Branchville, en route for the same destination.

The Charleston Courier.
7 July 1864, 2

Correspondence between General Saml' Jones and General Foster.

The New York papers furnish the following recent correspondence between Generals FOSTER and JONES:

LETTER FROM GEN. JONES TO GEN. FOSTER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND FLORIDA, Charleston, June 13, 1864.—*General:* Five general and forty-five field officers of the United States army—all of them prisoners of war—have been sent to this city for safe keeping. They have been turned over to Brig. Gen. Ripley, commanding the First Military District of this Department, who will see that they are provided with commodious quarters in a part of the city occupied by non-combatants, the majority of whom are women and children. It is proper, however, that I should inform you that it is a part of the city which has for many months been exposed, day and night, to the fire of your guns.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM'L JONES,
Major General Commanding.

Major General J. G. FOSTER, commanding United States forces on the coast of South Carolina, Confederate States.

GENERAL FOSTER'S REPLY.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
HILTON HEAD, S. C., June 16, 1864.

Major General SAM'L. JONES, Commanding Confederate Forces, Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida:

General: I have to acknowledge the receipt this day of your communication of the 13th inst., informing me that five generals and forty-five field officers of the United States army, prisoners of war, have been turned over by you to Brig. Gen. Ripley, with instructions to see that they are provided with quarters in a part of the city occupied by non-combatants—the majority of which latter, you state, are women and children. You add that you deem it proper to inform me that it is a part of the city which has been for many months exposed to the fire of our guns. Many months since, Major General Gillmore, United States army, notified General Beauregard, then commanding in Charleston, that the city would be bombarded. This notice was given that non-combatants might be removed, and thus women and children spared from harm. General Beauregard, in communication to General Gillmore, dated August 22, 1863, informed him that the non-combatant population of Charleston would be removed with all possible celerity. That women and children have been since retained by you in a part of the city which has been for many months exposed to fire is a matter decided by your own sense of humanity.

I must, however, protest against your action in thus placing defenceless prisoners of war in a position exposed to constant bombardment. It is an indefensible act of cruelty, and can be designed only to prevent a continuance of our fire upon Charleston. That city is a depot for military supplies. It contains not merely arsenals, but also foundries and factories for the manufacture of munitions of war. In its shipyards several armed ironclads have already been completed, while others are still upon the stocks in course of construction. Its wharves and the banks of the river on both sides of the city are lined with batteries. To destroy those means of continuing the war is, therefore, our object and duty. You seek to defeat this effort and by means not known to honorable warfare, but by placing unarmed and helpless prisoners under their fire. I have forwarded your communication to the President, with a request that he place in my custody an equal number of prisoners of like grade, to be kept by me in positions exposed to the fire of your guns, so long as you continue the course stated in your communication.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. FOSTER,
Major General Commanding.

D. C. WAGER, A. A. G.

The Charleston Mercury.
7 July 1864, 2

SIRGE MATTERS—THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY THIRD DAY.

As far as we could learn last night, everything remained unchanged on James Island.

The fire upon the city was kept up yesterday, but the number of shots fired was much below the average.

There is no change noticeable in the fleet.

MAJOR JOHN V. GLOVER, 25TH REG. S. C. V.—It is with pain that we are called upon to announce the death of this officer, who was wounded in the trenches around Richmond, June 4th. As soon as South Carolina passed the ordinance of secession, Major GLOVER assisted in organizing a volunteer company, the Edisto Rifles, in the village of Orangeburg, and was elected First Lieutenant. He was soon afterwards promoted to a Captaincy, and from the 11th of April, 1861, to the day of his death, he was in the military service of his country. Upon the organization of the 25th S. C. V., Colonel C. H. SIMONTON, he was commissioned Major of said regiment. He was stationed for many months on James Island, and was present at the memorable battle of Secessionville. He was with his regiment at the evacuation of Battery Wagner, and all who saw him during those terrible scenes of excitement and danger, bear testimony to his coolness and courage. On the 29th of April his regiment was ordered to Virginia. On the 16th of May, near Drewry's Bluff, in command of a regiment, he drove the enemy from his breastworks, captured a large number of prisoners and a field battery of five guns, and escaped unharmed through this severe engagement.

Major GLOVER had long possessed the affections of his men, but after witnessing his noble conduct and great coolness under fire while in Virginia, he became still more endeared to them, and they will long remember his constant solicitude for their comfort and attention to their wants. He was held in the highest esteem by his superior officers, and was often chosen for those positions which called into exercise the highest qualities of a soldier.

Thus has he passed away; mourned by his relatives, loved by his friends, and respected by all who knew him.

The Charleston Courier.
8 July 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FOURTH DAY.

Since our last report both sides have kept up a continuous shelling of each others lines on James' Island. The fire of the enemy up to Thursday evening was still principally directed at Battery Pringle.

About seven o'clock Thursday morning, Batteries Gregg and Wagner opened a furious fire upon Fort Sumter, and continued it all day up to the hour of closing our report. The bombardment was kept up alternately by Gregg and Wagner, each battery firing for the space of one hour.—One hundred and twelve shots had been thrown at the fort up to six o'clock Thursday evening.—The enemy's fire was briskly answered by Batteries Simkins, Haskell and Ryan, on James' Island, and by our batteries on Sullivan's Island.—We have not learned whether there were any casualties.

Wednesday night it was believed that the enemy were about to make another attempt on Fort Johnson. Just before sunset, a number of the enemy's barges were observed moving about Schooner Creek, nearly opposite the "Swamp Angel" battery, between Black and Morris' Islands. Preparations were accordingly made to receive them, but they failed to come up.

About nine o'clock Thursday morning heavy, and at times rapid, firing was heard in the direction of Stono. The Yankee gunboats and mortar boats at long range opened about ten o'clock on Battery Pringle and Battery No. One. No casualties are reported on our side. Skirmishing was kept up between the pickets, more or less, all day.

The enemy's force on James' Island occupy the peninsula to the rear of GRIMBALL'S and RIVERS' causeways. The largest portion are to the South of GRIMBALL'S causeway.

We learn that the loss of the enemy in the fight at RIVER'S causeway on Saturday morning, was very heavy, in view of the numbers engaged. Lieutenant DELORME handled his guns splendidly and continued to fire them until but three cartridges were left. The Yankee ambulances were seen moving until dark upon that portion of the field. A number of their dead, loosely estimated at thirty, are still lying unburied where they fell. Thus it will be seen that the foe paid dearly for the two guns they captured from our pickets.

The Yankees on John's Island occupy a position covered by their gunboats. It is believed most of the enemy's troops in front of Major JENKINS' on John's Island, are negroes. Considerable skirmishing was going on Thursday, the particulars of which we have not learned.

A river steamer with troops on board left Folly Island Thursday evening and went round to Stono, for the purpose, it is supposed, of landing her troops on James' Island.

Everything, we are assured from a high source, is working well, and stirring news of the most gratifying character may soon be expected.

The bombardment of Sumter and heavy firing in Stono continued at one o'clock Friday morning, the hour of closing this report.

Since writing the above we learn that the enemy on John's Island, about three o'clock yesterday afternoon, made three separate advances on our lines and were repulsed each time with heavy loss. Our own casualties were, estimated at one hundred killed and wounded. The fighting is said to have been quite severe for a time.

The firing on the city continues about as usual. Twenty-five shots have been fired since our last report.

List of casualties on James' Island, from Saturday, 2d July, to 7th July:

July 2—Private E. Horne, Company B, Bonaud's Battalion, Georgia Volunteers, finger, amputated.

July 2—Private J. F. Roberts, Company B, South Carolina Siege Train; Private J. Wiggins, Company B, South Carolina Siege Train.

July 2—Private S. F. Griffith, Company F, 2d South Carolina Artillery.

July 2—Private J. J. Palmer, Company A, 1st South Carolina Cavalry.

July 3—Private W. F. Nelson, Company G, 32d Georgia Volunteers.

July 4—Private E. B. Buchanan, Company A, Lucas' Battalion, arm, fractured; Private John Shirers, Company A, Lucas' Battalion, killed by premature explosion of gun; Private E. B. Cushman, Company A, Lucas' Battalion, wounded in shoulder.

Private Henry Parnell, Company D, 1st South Carolina Infantry, shoulder, slight.

Private John Evans, Company D, 1st South Carolina Infantry, foot.

Private J. M. Ferguson, Company I, 32d Georgia Volunteers, head, slightly.

Private J. G. Slaughter, Company I, 32d Georgia Volunteers, arm, slightly.

Private J. Barron, Company I, 32d Georgia Volunteers, mouth, severely.

Corporal J. E. Franklin, Company I, 32d Georgia Volunteers, mouth, severely.

Private D. J. Walker, Company B, 1st South Carolina Artillery, fractured collarbone.

Private A. S. Wooley, Company C, 1st South Carolina Infantry, amputation portion of foot.

BLAKE'S BATTERY.

July 1—Corporal James Slattery, Company B, 1st South Carolina Artillery, wounded in knee.

July 2—Private Glenn, Company B, 1st South Carolina Artillery, slight contusion, side.

R. [illegible], Jr.
Senior Surgeon 7th District

The Charleston Courier.
8 JULY 1864, 1

Correspondence Between General Ramil Jones and General Foster.

LETTER FROM GEN. JOHN G. FOSTER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND FLORIDA, Charleston, June 13, 1864.—General: Five general and forty-five field officers of the United States army—all of them prisoners of war—have been sent to this city for safe keeping. They have been turned over to Brig. Gen. Ripley, commanding the First Military District of this Department, who will see that they are provided with commodious quarters in a part of the city occupied by non-combatants, the majority of whom are women and children. It is proper, however, that I should inform you that it is a part of the city which has for many months been exposed, day and night, to the fire of your guns.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM'L JONES,
Major General Commanding.

Major General J. G. Foster, commanding United States forces on the coast of South Carolina, Confederate States.

GENERAL FOSTER'S REPLY.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HILTON HEAD, S. C., June 16, 1864.

Major General S. Jones, Commanding Confederate Forces, Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida:

GENERAL: I have to acknowledge the receipt this day of your communication of the 13th inst., informing me that five generals and forty-five field officers of the United States army, prisoners of war, have been turned over by you to Brig. Gen. Ripley, with instructions to see that they are provided with quarters in a part of the city occupied by non-combatants—the majority, of which latter, you state, are women and children. You add that you deem it proper to inform me that it is a part of the city which has been for many months exposed to the fire of our guns. Many months since, Major General Gillmore, United States army, notified General Beauregard, then commanding in Charleston, that the city would be bombarded. This notice was given that non-combatants might be removed, and that women and children spared from harm. General Beauregard, in communication to General Gillmore, dated August 22, 1863, informed him that the non-combatant population of Charleston would be removed with all possible celerity. That women and children have been since retained by you in a part of the city which has been for many months exposed to fire is a matter decided by your own sense of humanity.

I might, however, protest against your action in thus placing defenceless prisoners of war in a position exposed to constant bombardment. It is an inadmissible act of cruelty, and can be designed only to prevent a continuance of our fire upon Charleston. That city is a depot for military supplies. It contains not merely arsenals, but also foundries and factories for the manufacture of munitions of war. In its shipyards several armed ironclads have already been completed, while others are still upon the stocks in course of construction. Its wharves, and the banks of the rivers on both sides of the city, are lined with batteries. To destroy these means of continuing the war, is, therefore, our object and duty. You seek to defeat this effort and by means not known to honorable warfare, but by placing unarmed and helpless prisoners under their fire. I have forwarded your communication to the President, with a request that he place in my custody an equal number of prisoners of like grade, to be kept by me in positions exposed to the fire of your guns, so long as you continue the course stated in your communication.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. FOSTER,
Major General Commanding.

D. C. WAGER, A. A. G.

COPY MADE BY JOS. A. HUGHES AND GEN. RIPLEY'S CLERK.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF S. C., GA. AND FLA., Charleston, S. C., June 23, 1864.

GENERAL:—Your letter of the 16th, in reply to mine of the 13th inst., has been received.

As we have both been recently assigned to our respective commands, it may be well that we should understand correctly the circumstances under which the fire on this city was commenced and has been continued. You, I think, seem to be under some misapprehension in regard to the matter.

First, you inaccurately assume that before opening fire on the city, Major General Gillmore, in accordance with the usages of civilized warfare, notified General Beauregard of his intention, in order that non-combatants might be removed and the women and children be spared from harm.

Secondly, you evidently mistake the object of bombardment.

On the 21st of August last, a letter without signature was sent from Major General Gillmore's Headquarters to General Beauregard, informing him that unless certain extraordinary conditions were complied with, or if no reply thereto was received within *four hours* after the delivery of the letter at Battery Wagner for transmission to Charleston, fire would be opened on the city from batteries already established. General Beauregard received that letter after eleven o'clock at night, and two hours later, when the city was in profound repose, Major General Gillmore opened fire on it, and threw a number of the most destructive projectiles ever before used against the sleeping and unarmed population. If Major General Gillmore only desired to go through the barren form of giving notice of his intention without allowing the non-combatants time to withdraw, he would have accomplished that useless end, if in the haste and eagerness to begin his wicked work he had not *forgotten to sign* so important a letter.

The time allowed was four hours from the delivery of the letter at Battery Wagner, for transmission to General Beauregard's Headquarters—five miles distant. Major General Gillmore knew very well that in the ordinary course of transmission, all the time allowed would elapse before he could receive a reply to his demand, and he knew quite as well, that it was impossible, in the brief space of time allowed, to remove the non-combatants of a large and populous city. It is clear therefore, that due time was not allowed, and that the object of the notification was not "that non-combatants might be removed."

If you say, "Many months since, Major General Gillmore, U. S. A., notified General Beauregard, then commanding at Charleston, that the city would be bombarded. This notice was given that non-combatants might be removed and thus women and children be spared from harm."

"This city is a depot for military supplies. It contains not merely arsenals, but also foundries and factories for the manufacture of munitions of war. In its shipyards several armed iron-clads have been already completed, while others are still upon the stocks in course of construction. Its wharves, and the banks of the rivers on both sides of the city, are lined with batteries. To destroy these means of continuing the war, is, therefore, our object and duty."

Major General Gillmore says in his letter of the 21st August last to General Beauregard, "I have the honor to demand of you the immediate evacuation of Morris Island and Fort Sumter by the Confederate forces, and the present condition of Fort Wagner, and the rapid progressive destruction which it is undergoing from the batteries, seem to render the complete demolition within a few hours a matter of certainty. All my heaviest guns and mortars are now playing upon it."

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

He proposed to fire on the city of Charleston to enforce the surrender of Morris Island and Fort Sumter. His language admits of no dispute. The time of refusal to comply with his demands was the threatened destruction of the city of Charleston, for he points to no such practice as that he would destroy batteries, shipping, iron clads, arsenals, foundries and depots of supplies. He says, "I shall open fire on the city of Charleston from batteries already established within easy and effective (range) of the heart of the city," where lay the sleeping women and children, the intended victims of his wicked purpose.

The object of the fire, according to Major General Gillmore, was to enforce the surrender of an important post which he could not reduce, for after establishing his batteries, you, the chief commander of the department, have said and your batteries ever since directed on the fort, the Confederate flag still floats on Fort Sumter. Failing in what he says was to be the object of the city of Charleston, to make it untenable by non-combatants, [illegible] by non-combatants, independently of the declaration of Major General Gillmore that his purpose was to reach "the heart of the city," the manner in which the fire has been directed, from the commencement, shows several facts, that the object was the destruction of the city and not [illegible] in the next place, you assume, to destroy "certain military and naval works in and immediately around the city," the shells from your batteries have both the marks; that they are been so singularly wild and inaccurate that [illegible] have been [illegible] would suppose [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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The Prisoners in Charleston.

Through the kindness of General JONES, the *Courier* is permitted to publish in full the correspondence of which a part only was given for a Yankee journal. The replication of General JONES now given for the first time in print, will be found full, and, we think, conclusive, in reply to the petty special pleading and pretext under which the successor and emulous rival of GILLMORE attempts to justify his favorite sport of throwing shells into a city, occasionally breaking glasses, damaging private property and doing other injuries in no wise weakening the military resources or efficiency, or value of the city, or impairing the determination to defend it. In fact the most conspicuously observed effect of the Yankee bombardment, has been in its revelation of Yankee character, hate and purposes to many who were reluctant in believing all that was said against them.

Whatever differences of opinion formerly existed as to the general policy of defending cities to the uttermost, the Yankees have convinced all Charlestonians that Charleston must and shall be defended, and that even in the lowest view of the question of property, its destruction and its conversion to a site of memory and desolation, would be preferable to any surrender as a city. What do the prisoners say about this matter? We ask, not that we admit or suppose they have any privilege of decision, but as matter of curiosity and inquiry, and because their testimony—or the testimony of such as were, apart from the war, competent witnesses—would be pertinent in discussing the question of humanity and treatment. It is reported also that they have asked permission to communicate with General FORTER on this subject. If LINCOLN and his Generals do not like our treatment of prisoners as to place or diet, let them propose an exchange, and, if desired, an exchange at some point in this department.

BLOCKADE GOODS.—The recent sales of Messrs EDGERTON & RICHARDS, and STREET, WEST & Co., of several cargoes of blockade goods, has attracted quite a large number of strangers and business men from our own and the neighboring States to this city. King street and other thoroughfares during the past week have exhibited quite an unusually active appearance. While at the stores in Bull street Wednesday and Thursday, we witnessed with no little interest the dense crowds examining the stock of handsome prints, cloths, fancy dry goods, &c., and the rapidity with which sales were made, notwithstanding the stringency of money matters at present. This pressure here, however, may be attributed to the comparatively moderate prices at which the goods are sold at the stores in Bull-street, to the cost in other cities, and outside of the above establishment.

We were particularly pleased with the order, dispatch and uniform patience and courtesy observed in attending to the wants of purchasers, both in the dry goods and grocery departments.—During a visit of nearly two hours, we heard but one complaint, and that of the warm weather.—Messrs. EDGERTON & RICHARDS, as also Messrs STREET, WEST & CO., are old established firms, composed of well known public spirited, as well as enterprising citizens, whose utmost efforts since the opening of the Bee Store have been to accommodate the public, and make the enterprise of blockade running mutually beneficial to the community and the Company they represent.

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PRISONERS AT ANDERSONVILLE, GA.—The Macon *Journal and Messenger* says:

The number is now over twenty-seven thousand, and has been almost daily increasing. An addition of five acres has recently been made to the enclosure, but even with this, it is already too much crowded and the Commandant is endeavoring to receive no more. The mortality is considerable, being generally from fifty to sixty a day. A strange state of affairs seems to prevail among them, wholly of a domestic character of their own. There has been thieving, fighting and murders, and to secure some of them from damage from the others, about ninety have to be kept outside the walls under guard. It is said that several will be hung by their comrades for the murders committed.

There is room for more in Charleston, and if our Generals and counselors do not wish to admit and confess the charge of the Yankees and of a few captious critics among us, that it is not legitimate to keep prisoners in Charleston, more prisoners should be sent here.

Humanity will certainly be violated if the number is increased at the Georgia Camp Prison, and we cannot be expected to build a stump in every State for prisoners, or to remove them from every place threatened by shells.

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MR YULEE'S HOUSE BURNT.—The Yankees and deserters went up to Mr YULEE'S place at Homosassa, Fla., with two steamers, carried away what they wanted, and consigned to the flames his fine dwelling. His place is entirely abandoned.

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Letter from James' Island.

The Savannah *News* is permitted to make the following extracts from a private letter, dated

JAMES' ISLAND, July 3d, 1864.

Dear Father:—The Yanks have been raising the mischief here during the last two days. On yesterday morning, just before daylight, they attacked our picket (consisting of thirty infantry and two pieces of artillery) with a force estimated at from 3000 to 5000 men. After a short but desperate fight, they succeeded in capturing the two guns and about twenty of the infantry. The two guns belonged to Captain Blake's Light Company, A, 1st S. C. A. His men fought gallantly, and but for the defection of one of his men, a driver, who left at a critical period, when the Yanks were within twenty-five or thirty yards, and they were endeavoring to get the guns limbered, his guns would have been saved. It was no fault of the men (with that exception); they fought gallantly almost without support. The Yanks lost severely in the assault. The canister from Blake's guns, fired within fifty yards into their ranks, cut huge gaps in them. Their loss is estimated at not less than one hundred, perhaps more. Captain Blake had one man wounded. Had the Yanks immediately charged our line of works, I doubt not that they would have been lost, but they failed to do so, and contented themselves with occupying our position, and enlarging and strengthening a small breastwork thrown up for the protection of our picket. There they remained all that day—our battery and the remaining sections of Captain Blake's shelling during the day, and our works keeping the fire up during the night.

The Yanks are at their old tricks with the spade and shovel. General Taliaferro, who is in command of the Island, has not been idle. Taking advantage of the delay of the Yanks, he devoted yesterday, last night, and a part of to-day in the reception and disposition of his troops, which at first, were totally inadequate to the defence of the line, there not being five hundred infantry on the Island, and he has now quite a respectable number of troops, and already have our forces advanced for the purpose of driving the enemy from the Island. I expect soon—every moment—to hear the ball opened. The 32d Georgia and the right section of our battery lead the attack. The left section has been placed in position on the lines, and I do not expect will participate, unless our men are very hard pressed, or the Yanks assault the lines. The force of the Yanks is estimated at from six to eight thousand men—our forces ——; and if our men fight even moderately well, I have no fears of the result. None of our battery have been hurt yet. The Walkers, Harmons and Robt. Charlton are well.

By far the most daring act of the Yanks during the attack was an assault made on Fort Johnson last night, in barges. Fort Johnson is one of the strongest fortified positions in the South, but I suppose that the Yanks knew our forces on the Island to be small, and thought that all our men had been carried down to the lines. But there was no need of any force, for no sooner had the barges made their appearance than so heavy a fire was opened from all the batteries, together with the gunboats in the harbor, that what of them were not killed, wounded or drowned, came ashore and unconditionally surrendered. We captured, I understand, one hundred and thirty-five prisoners. And now, let me, tell you about myself. I was on guard at Dill's bridge, one and a half miles from camp, when the attack was made, and I have been on ever since, altogether three days, and consequently am missing all the sport. Perhaps I ought to be thankful for it, but when all a man's friends are in danger, and the company to which he is attached is engaged, it is but natural that he should desire to share the danger of the one and help to sustain the reputation of the other. The weather has been intensely warm, so hot indeed that several men have fainted from no other cause than heat. At present I coop

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THE PRISONERS IN CHARLESTON.

REPLY OF MAJOR GENERAL SAM. JONES TO MAJOR GENERAL FOSTER.

HEADQUARTERS,
DEPARTMENT S. C., GA. AND FLA.,
CHARLESTON, June 22, 1864.

GENERAL: Your letter of the 16th, in reply to mine of the 15th instant, has been received:

As we have both been recently assigned to our respective commands, it may be well that we should understand correctly, the circumstances under which the fire on this city was commenced and has been continued. You, I think, seem to be under some misapprehension in regard to the matter.

First, you inaccurately assume that before opening fire on this city Major General Gillmore, in accordance with the usages of civilized warfare, notified General Beauregard of his intention, in order "that non-combatants might be removed, and thus women and children be spared from harm."

Secondly, you evidently misstate the object of the bombardment.

I. On the 21st of August last a letter, without signature, was sent from Major General Gillmore's headquarters to General Beauregard, informing him that unless certain extraordinary conditions were complied with, or if no reply thereto was received within "*four* (4) *hours*" after the delivery of the letter at Battery Wagner, for transmission to Charleston, fire would be opened on the city from batteries already established. Gen. Beauregard received that letter after eleven (11) o'clock at night, and two (2) hours later, when the City was in profound repose, Maj. Gen. Gillmore opened fire on it, and threw a number of the most destructive projectiles ever before used, amidst the sleeping and unarmed population. If Maj. Gen. Gillmore only desired to go through the barren form of giving notice of his intention, without allowing the non-combatants time to withdraw, he would have accomplished that useless end, if in his haste and eagerness to begin his wicked work, he had not forgotten to sign so important a letter.

The time allowed was four (4) hours from the delivery of the letter at Battery Wagner, for transmission to Gen. Beauregard's Headquarters, five miles distant. Maj. Gen. Gillmore knew very well that, in the ordinary course of transmission, all the time allowed would elapse before he could receive a reply to his demand, and he knew quite as well that it was impossible in the brief space of time allowed, to remove the non combatants of a large and populous city.—It is clear, therefore, that due time was not allowed and that the object of the notification was not "*that non combatants might be removed.*"

II. You say: "Many months since Major Gen. Gillmore, U. S. A., notified General Beauregard (then commanding at Charleston) that the city would be bombarded. *This notice was given that non combatants might be removed*, and thus women and children be spared from harm."

* * * * * * *

"That city is a depot for military supplies. It contains not merely arsenals, but also foundries and factories for the manufacture of munitions of war. In its shipyards several armed ironclads have been already completed, while others are still upon the stocks in course of construction. Its wharves and the banks of the rivers on both sides of the city are lined with batteries. To destroy these means of continuing the war is, therefore, our object and duty."

Major General Gillmore says, in his letter of the 21st of August last to General Beauregard: "I have the honor to demand of you the immediate evacuation of Morris Island and Fort Sumter by the Confederate forces. The present condition of Fort Sumter, and the rapid and progressive destruction which it is undergoing from my batteries, seem to render its complete demolition within a few hours a matter of certainty. All my heaviest guns have not yet opened.

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

He proposed to fire on the city of Charleston to enforce the surrender of Morris Island and Fort Sumter. His language admits of no doubt. The price of refusal to comply with his demands was the threatened destruction of the City of Charleston; for he resorts to no such pretext as that he would destroy batteries, shipyards, iron-clads, arsenals, foundries and depots of supplies. He says: "I shall open fire on the *City of Charleston* from batteries already established within easy and effective (range) of *the heart of the city*," where lay the sleeping women and children, the anticipated victims of his wicked purpose.

The object of the fire, according to Maj Gen. Gillmore, was to enforce the surrender of an important fort, which he could not reduce, for after withstanding for nearly a year the most formidable bombardment from land and naval batteries ever before directed on one fort, the Confederate flag still flies over Fort Sumter. Failing in that, his next object was to destroy the city to its very *heart*, or to make it uninhabitable by non-combatants.

Independently of the declaration of Major General Gillmore that his purpose was to reach "*the heart of the city*," the manner in which the fire has been directed from the commencement shows beyond doubt that its object was the destruction of the city itself and every part of it, and not as you assume, to destroy certain military and naval works in, and immediately around it. For if the works you mention have been the marks the fire has been so singularly wild and inaccurate, that no one who has ever witnessed it would suspect its object.

The shells have been thrown at random, at any and all hours, day and night, falling promiscuously in the heart of the city at points remote from each other, and from the works you mention. Many, I believe the greater number of them, have been thrown in the night, when it was impossible to see the object fired at. They have not fallen in or been concentrated for any time upon any particular locality, as would have been the case, if directed on a particular fixed object for night firing, but they have searched the city in every direction, indicating no purpose or expectation, on the part of those directing the fire of accomplishing any military result, but rather the design of destroying private property, and killing some persons, no matter whom, most probably women and children quietly sleeping in their accustomed beds. A few weeks since, between 1 and 2 o'clock at night, one of your shells passed within a foot of the bed occupied by a man and his wife. They were of the class whom your people denominate "*American citizens of African descent*," and were more than half a mile from the nearest naval or military work. Again, your fire has been so slow that almost any damage, save the chance explosion of a magazine, that you could reasonably expect one shot to effect, could ordinarily be repaired before the next shot could be fired. The object of your fire may legitimately be judged of by its effect. It has never suspended for an instant, the labor on or in any military or naval work, factory, foundry, arsenal, or depot of supplies. It has never killed or wounded, so far as I can learn, a soldier or laborer engaged thereon. But it has damaged a number of private houses in the heart of the city, and killed and wounded some non-combatants. Indeed, it seems that, with the exception of an old man, an octogenarian, killed while quietly sitting by his fire at night, the only persons killed have been women and children. You know perfectly well that a fire, such as I have described, could not have had for its object the destruction of certain specific, fixed military and naval works. But there are other peculiarities about the firing that preclude the supposition that its object was what you allege.

Having failed to frighten the Confederate Commander into compliance with his unreasonable demands, Major General Gillmore threw a few more shells (27 in all) into the city for no conceivable object than to frighten away and kill a few non combatants, to show how far he could throw his projectiles, and gratify a spirit of malice, and then ceased. From the 24th of August to the 27th of October, not a shot or shell was thrown into the city. He, doubtless, supposed that by that time the non combatants whom he imagined had been frightened away, had returned to the city. For he knew very well that the mass of the non-combatant popu-

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lation of a large city situated as Charleston, would not, and could not abandon their homes permanently and become homeless wanderers. He know that the climate of the country immediately around Charleston was considered deadly, at that season of the year, to white persons, and that if any poor people, unable to procure residences in the sparsely-settled interior, had fled on the beginning of the fire to the immediately surrounding country to escape his shells, they would naturally, after so long an intermission of fire, return to the city to escape the malaria more deadly than his projectiles.

On the 27th of October, after an interval of more than two months, without a word of warning, he again opened fire, and threw a few shells into the city—just enough to frighten, irritate and kill a few non-combatants, but not enough to produce any military result—and then ceased firing for three weeks.

On the 17th of November he again opened, and continued a very slow fire. It was apparent that the fire was especially directed at churches during the hours for public worship. Christmas Day, 1863—the anniversary of the advent of the Prince of Peace, when the angels proclaimed peace on earth and good-will to men, a day of general thanksgiving and rejoicing—was ushered in by Major General Gillmore with a fire more than ten-fold heavier and more continuous than usual.

These facts, aside from the express declaration of Major General Gillmore, show conclusively that the object of the fire was not, and has not been what you allege, and they show besides that it has been conducted in a spirit of mere malice and cruelty.

If, therefore, your object in ordering or permitting the fire is the destruction of the works you mention, it is very manifest that your subordinates who immediately direct it, are actuated by no such purpose.

By your long residence in and near this city, you especially have accurate knowledge of the localities of the works in question, and if, after you receive this letter, your fire is directed as it has been heretofore, I shall be confirmed in the belief that your object is not what you assert it to be, but simply the destruction of private property and the lives of non-combatants.

This city is not and never has been during this war *besieged* in any correct acceptation of that term. It is partially blockaded on the water front. In all other respects it is as open as it ever was. Persons pass in and out of it at pleasure, and the inhabitants, a large majority of whom have never left the city, pursue their accustomed avocations. And here I may notice your extraordinary statement that I have retained women and children in positions exposed to your fire, only to say that no control whatever has been exercised over them, and I cannot suppose that you really believed the mass of the non combatant population of Charleston had abandoned the city. Your only land batteries are under the guns of your war vessels. The nearest one is about five miles distant, and fires over our intermediate batteries into the city, from which your fire has never been returned. Those batteries, you know, must be taken, silenced or turned, before you can hope to occupy and possess the site of this city and its harbor. The fire has been such as, you very well know, could not lessen by one hour the duration of this war, or produce any material military result.

Under the foregoing statement of facts, I cannot but regard the deultory firing on this city, which you dignify by the name of *bombardment*, from its commencement to this hour, as unchristian, inhuman and utterly indefensible by any law, human or divine.

To this city, thus circumstanced, the prisoners of war referred to in my letter of the 13th, have been sent for safe keeping. You assert this to be an act of indefensible cruelty, unknown to honorable warfare. If it were so it would ill become any officer of your Government to raise the question. For it would fall so immeasurably short of the innumerable crimes perpetrated by your armies, with the approval and sanction of your Government, that in comparison with them it would seem like the tenderest care that a mother could bestow upon a child. Your Government has retained at the head of one of its armies a General whose conduct in this war has acquired for him such notorious infamy that his name is a by-word and a reproach in every land where the events of the war are known: and at the head of another of its armies a General who publishes to the world and instructs his officers that for the loyal people of the Southern Confederacy "death is mercy, the quicker he or she is disposed of the better," that "Satan and the rebellious saints of heaven were allowed a continuance of existence in hell merely to swell their just punishment," and that "to such as would rebel against a Government so mild and just as ours was in peace, a punishment equal would not be unjust." The officers of such a Government are precluded from raising any question as to the observance or non-observance of the rules of honorable warfare.

But it is not true that the prisoners of war now in this city are treated with any cruelty. They are in a large city, not besieged, but partially blockaded by land and naval batteries from five to ten miles distant. They are provided with commodious and comfortable quarters, remote from all military and naval works, or any other object on which you may legitimately fire, and they are treated with all the consideration due to prisoners of war. They are surrounded by citizens of all classes and conditions, and it cannot be regarded as an act of cruelty to place them in the immediate vicinity of the houses occupied by our wives and children. I desire, and am so directed, that they be treated with all the consideration and kindness due their rank and condition, and I will greatly deplore any necessity you may force on me, to direct any change in that course of treatment.

You regard that treatment as justifying you in asking your Government to place in your custody an equal number of prisoners of like grades to be kept by you in positions exposed to the fire of my guns. We direct our fire only on your batteries, shipping and troops. If you will direct your guns only on the works that you distinctly specify as the objects of your fire, or on any object on which an honorable foe may legitimately fire, the prisoners of war, and their neighbors the non-combatants, women and children, among whom they live, will be in no danger whatever from the effects of your shot.

If the U. S. officers, prisoners of war, shall be placed by you as you indicate, I have to ask that you will, as promptly and minutely as I have done, inform me when an where they are placed and how treated.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
SAM JONES,
Major General Commanding.

To Major General J. G. Foster, Commanding Department of the South, Hilton Head.

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SIEGE MATTERS—THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FOURTH DAY.

There is but little news of interest from James Island. The enemy still holds his position. Some picket firing has been going on between the hostile lines. The enemy's batteries and monitors kept up a constant and heavy fire yesterday against our works.

Twenty-seven shots were fired at the city up to dark yesterday.

List of casualties on James Island, from Saturday, 2d July, to 7th July:

July 2—Private E Horne, Company B, Bonaud's Battalion, Georgia Volunteers, finger, amputated.

July 2—Private J F Roberts, Company B, South Carolina Siege Train; Private J Wiggins, Company B, South Carolina Siege Train.

July 2—Private S F Griffith, Company F, 3d South Carolina Artillery.

July 2—Private J J Palmer, Company A, 1st South Carolina Cavalry.

July 2—Private W H Nelson, Company G, 32d Georgia Volunteers.

July 4—Private E B Buchanan, Company A, Lucas' Battalion, arm, fractured; Private John Shirers, Company A, Lucas' Battalion, killed by premature explosion of gun; Private E B Cushman, Company A, Lucas' Battalion, wounded in shoulder.

Private Henry Parnell, Company D, 1st South Carolina Infantry, shoulder, slight.

Private John Evans, Company D, 1st South Carolina Infantry, foot.

Private D J Walker, Company B, 1st South Carolina Artillery, fractured colavieil.

Private A S Wooley, Company C, 1st South Carolina Infantry, amputation portion of foot.

Private J M Ferguson, Company I, 32d Georgia Volunteers, head, slightly.

Private J G Slaughter, Company I, 32d Georgia Volunteers, arm, slightly.

Private J Barron, Company I, 32d Georgia Volunteers, mouth, severely.

Corporal J R Franklin, Company I, 32d Georgia Volunteers, mouth, severely.

Private D W Lewis, 32d Georgia, in foot slight.

Private S H Brooks, 32d Georgia, head slight.

Private J Gibson, 32d Georgia, shoulder slight.

Private L H Burnet, 32d Georgia, finger slight.

Private G L Tillman, 32d Georgia, shoulder slight.

BLAKE'S BATTERY.

July 1—Corporal James Slattery, Company B, 1st South Carolina Artillery, wounded in knee.

July 2—Private Glenn, Company B, 1st South Carolina Artillery, slight contusion, side.

We are requested to state that the offices of the Provost Marshal and Transportation Agent have been discontinued at the Wayside Home until they may have again become necessary by reason of changes in the Railroad schedules.

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Major General Jones' Letter to Major General Foster.

We lay before our readers to-day, the admirable letter of Major General SAM JONES, commanding this department, in answer to the letter of Major General FOSTER, commanding U. S. forces on Morris Island, which was published in our issue of the 6th inst.

The bombardment, or more properly the firing upon the City of Charleston, commenced in August last, by Gen. GILLMORE, and since continued by his successor in command, will present an event in history, which must ever fasten an indelible stain on the people who are now waging this war against us—and consequently everything that elucidates the facts of this black and shameful narrative must necessarily be invested with a lively and painful interest.

The paper which Major General JONES has thus sent to our adversary presents the matter in its real light. The scheme of the argument is to expose the real and original intent of GILLMORE—to show the false and mendacious attempt of FOSTER to interpolate in the letter of GILLMORE to General BEAUREGARD, the fresh pretext and flimsy pretense which he would now set up to cover and conceal the malignant design, to reach the vitals of the city, and to destroy its men, women and children, or as GILLMORE expresses it to reach the "heart of the city." It then proceeds to strip the pretext of its seeming plausibility, by unmasking the deception. This is done in the most conclusive and convincing manner, and exhibits, by the character of the firing, that the objects aimed at in the practice, were anything else than those mentioned in the pretext. And further developes the barbarous and murderous design to allow the refugees to return to their homes, during an interval of perfect cessation from fire, and then, when they had returned, suddenly and without notice to revive its wicked fury.

General JONES shows conclusively that, if the fire were confined to the objects against which FOSTER pretends he directs it, the prisoners would be in perfect security; and that they are at this moment in as safe a situation as the families of our citizens who dwell all around them.

As to so much of General FOSTER'S paper as ventures to refer to the modes of *honorable* warfare, the scathing rebuke of General JONES is masterly and perfect. Of all the representatives of their base and bloody code of warfare, he selects two, of whom he sets before him such a living photograph, although he does not condescend to name them, that no person can fail to recognize the Beast and the Demon.

The narrative is calm, and dignified, whilst it is simple as the truth. The argument is clear, logical and conclusive, and is alike honorable to the heart and head of the author.

It is gratifying to compare the dignity and truthfulness of the Virginia gentleman with the chicane and evasion of the Northern mercenary, which this grave correspondence has developed.

We cannot leave the subject, without remarking upon a fact, which will further strengthen and corroborate the argument of General JONES—as to the real nature of the design. No sooner had the fire of night before last presented its blaze as a target for the enemy, than they immediately commenced a rapid fire, directing their missiles to the scene where the unhoused inhabitants were driven from their homes, and the unarmed firemen and citizens had congregated for their assistance.

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Siege of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIFTH DAY.

The enemy, since our last report, has kept up a heavy fire from the monitors and mortar boats in Stono, upon Battery Pringle. The latter replied, doing, it is reported, considerable execution. The effects of our fire from the Brooke gun was plainly visible on the monitors, the latter being compelled to retire behind a point of woods. Skirmishing on both James' and John's Islands has also been continuous. The report of casualties in the fight of Thursday afternoon, given in our last, received late at night, was, we are glad to state, greatly exaggerated. Our entire loss was not over twenty or thirty killed and wounded, and were principally from Col. Lipscomb's regiment of dismounted cavalry. Some twelve wounded were brought to the city Friday morning.

The following are the names of the killed and wounded, as far as we have been able to obtain them. The wounded were taken to the First Louisiana Hospital, King-street, opposite Cannon, and under the charge of Chief Surgeon R. Lebby:

KILLED.

Private Wm. Porcher, Beaufort District Troop, 2d S. C. Cavalry.

Private J. B. Sanders, 1st Georgia Rangers, Company B.

Privates Ames and Clayton, 2d S C. Cavalry.

WOUNDED.

Second S. C. Cavalry—Privates F. Lamar Stark, Company I; R. M. Smith, Company F, arm amputated; W. H. Speaks, Company B; S. Parkman, Company I; J. C. Taylor, Company I, in the right lung, mortally; J. Green and J. F. Goode, Company I.

Private John Graham, Inglis' Light Artillery.

No serious casualties occurred in the Marion Artillery. Private Vidal was slightly wounded in the wrist.

A Yankee Second Lieutenant, named J. E. Spay, of the 11th Pennsylvania Regiment, was brought up badly wounded. He states that he was on duty with the 26th New York Regiment, and admitted that he had been fighting with mixed troops of black and white soldiers

Capt. Dean's and Capt. Clark's two companies of the 2d S. C. Cavalry, are said to have acted with great spirit and distinguished gallantry during the action.

The enemy advanced about four miles this side of Haulover. On their way they burnt Mr. Fripp's house. On coming up with our forces they immediately threw out two lines of skirmishers and advanced three times on our lines, but were as often repulsed. The force of the enemy on John's Island is estimated at between three and four thousand. His line of operations appears to be between Legareville and Haulover. The position they occupy has always been considered as neutral ground.

The bombardment of Fort Sumter continues without intermission. During Friday, from eight in the morning to six in the evening, two hundred and thirty shells were fired at the fort.

Twenty eight shells were fired at the city.—Heavy firing was still going on in Stono at the

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Brigadier General W. S. WALKER is doing well and is treated with kindness by the enemy.

Our exchanges of several cities have called attention to the culpable and cowardly practice pursued by too many persons, of putting negroes and servants forward as salesmen to do the work and bear the brunt of extortion. This practice should be discouraged, denounced and severely punished. All honest, conscientious, patriotic masters of servants consider themselves guardians and protectors and patrons, as well as masters of their dependents, and no man with a drop of Southern blood will expose his servant to do what is unlawful, or what he would be afraid or ashamed to do. Our laws make ample provision for the protection of servants and colored persons, and for the protection of the community against the evils that must follow the undue or irregular exercise in practice of privileges and claims not allowed in theory except to citizens.

The laws forbidding the self-hiring of servants, and requiring guardians for free negroes, mulattoes, or mestizoes or "free persons of color," as has become the cant phrase—are suggested by a wise and circumspect regard for the best interests of the community and of both classes, citizens and subjects. The laws regulating the dress and deportment of servants and subjects are also founded in wisdom and should be enforced.

If citizens do their duty these laws can and will be enforced. If citizens decide and prefer that they shall not be enforced, they should be repealed. After the lessons of the past and this war we should never forget that it is grossly depraving and demoralizing to have on the statute books laws to be laughed at, or winked at, or evaded by greed or licentiousness.

The Charleston Mercury.

9 July 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIFTH DAY.

Another day of incessant cannonading. Throughout Friday the enemy continued to bend all his efforts to the reduction of Battery Pringle, and the thunder of the heavy guns of the monitors and wooden gunboats bombarding that work resounded through the city from dawn till long after dark.

The enemy's force upon James Island, as far as we could learn, was quiet. There was some further picket firing and skirmishing on John's Island. We received yesterday the following despatch by signals:

JOHN'S ISLAND, July 7.

To the Editor of the Mercury:

In the fight this afternoon there were no serious casualties in the artillery. Private VIDAL was slightly wounded in the wrist.

(Signed) Capt. PARKER.

The bombardment of the city continues.—Thirty-seven shots were fired yesterday. There appears to be no change in the enemy's fleet.

The Charleston Courier.
11 July 1864, 1

Seige of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SEVENTH DAY.

At an early hour Saturday morning heavy and rapid discharges of musketry and light artillery in the direction of John's Island were heard in the city. News was soon after received of a severe fight on John's Island, and the cheering announcement made that the enemy, after a hard and stubborn resistance, had been driven from all his positions. About nine o'clock the following dispatch was received at Headquarters from John's Island:

"Gen. R. Gupon Yow—I attacked the enemy, who was expecting me, at daylight this morning, and am driving him at all points. We have passed the line of works he occupied yesterday. Our casualties heavy."

(Signed) B. H. ROBERTSON,
Brigadier General."

From an officer who participated, we learn the following facts:

The enemy, after the previous day's skirmishing, had taken up a position about a mile and a half in front of Burden's Causeway. They had thrown up a very heavy line of intrenchments, a mile long, which was strongly fortified with their artillery.

The force of the enemy behind the intrenchments was estimated at about three thousand men. A deserter who came in said that it consisted of nine regiments, and were commanded by Gens. Saxton, Brown and Hatch. General Hatch was wounded in the hand. The negro troops were placed in the enemy's front, white troops bringing up the rear. Our own line was not more than three hundred yards from that of the enemy's.

About daylight our forces, under the command of General B. H. Robertson, moved forward to the attack. The infantry were commanded by Col. Geo. Harrison, of the 32d Georgia, and the artillery by Lieut. Col. DeL Kearse. Our advance troops consisted of the 32d Georgia, 1st Georgia Regulars, 47th Georgia, Bonneau's Georgia Battalion and part of the 4th Georgia cavalry, together with the Marion and Washington Artillery.

Our men steadily and valiantly pushed forward to the morning of the enemy's position under a terrific fire of musketry and artillery. In leaping over their works many of the brave Georgians were wounded in the head, breast and stomach, receiving the latter. A desperate hand to hand encounter also took place behind the fortifications. The fight lasted about an hour, when the enemy gave way along the whole line, and were gradually driven back to their second line of intrenchments, behind Burden's Causeway.

During the fight the enemy were reinforced by two regiments of infantry. We took but few prisoners. The fighting was a most obstinate one on both sides. The musketry firing ceased about nine o'clock. The artillery firing was kept up till towards evening. Our loss was estimated at about seventeen killed, and ninety-three wounded.

The following dispatch was received at Headquarters about half past twelve o'clock, Saturday night:

"Headquarters Pemberton, July 9, 12 M.

"Lee's battery, firing with occasional volleys of musketry, is still heard on John's Island, steadily retiring southwards in the direction of Legareville, where the Yankee gunboats are stationed."

A later dispatch from Gen. Robertson was received about six o'clock, which stated "that the enemy was supposed to be abandoning John's Island. A large number of transports could be seen at the wharf at Legareville and men observed passing to and from the boats, whether leaving with their wounded or landing more troops, was not definitely ascertained. Our casualties were estimated at about one hundred killed and wounded, the latter being principally in the stomach."

The enemy abandoned his position on John's Island during Saturday night, burning the bridge after them. At 10.15 A. M. Sunday morning, the following dispatch was received:

Headquarters Sixty-Second Regiment,
Charleston, July 10th, 1864.
Maj. Siegas, from John's Island.

To General James—The enemy retreated last night. Following is [illegible]

(Signed) [illegible] General ROBERTSON.

Several steamers loaded with troops from John's Island left the Stono Sunday afternoon, and [illegible] Island as [illegible]

A large number of troops came in from the south, Sunday, and anchored behind Morris' Island.

Unusual activity was observed among the troops on Morris Island Sunday, and it was believed that another attack was contemplated on our James Island [illegible]

Wounded Arrived in the city about six o'clock Sunday morning, and were received at and distributed around from the Louisiana Hospital to the various hospitals of the city.

List of wounded received at First Louisiana Hospital as Distributing Hospital, Charleston, S. C., from the late engagement on John's Island, July 9th:

Private W. H. Lynch, Washington Artillery.
Private John C. Shoolbred, Marion Artillery.
Private John Ball, Marion Artillery.
Private A. J. Vidal, Marion Artillery.
Lieut. W. L. Jenkins, Company E, 32d Georgia.
Lieut. W. H. Renton, Company E, 32d Georgia.
Sergeant J. B. Carrillia, Company E, 32d Georgia.
Private J. S. Bell, Company E, 32d Georgia.
Private W. Hancock, Company H, 32d Georgia.
Private W. D. Baxley, Company H, 32d Georgia.
Private G. W. Scott, Company H, 32d Georgia.
Private J. A. Mobley, Company H, 32d Georgia.
Private E. L. Daniel, Company A, 32d Georgia.
Private James Tyson, Company A, 32d Georgia.
Private N. O'Neal, Company C, 32d Georgia.
Private R. A. Coker, Company A, 32d Georgia.
Private J. F. Davis, Company F, 32d Georgia.
Corporal C. W. Lewis, Company F, 32d Georgia.
Private W. J. Parr, Company H, 32d Georgia.
Private J. H. Sapp, Company H, 32d Georgia.
Private J. C. Ford, Company H, 32d Georgia.
Private J. Summerall, Company H, 47th Georgia.
Private C. J. Sellon, Company H, 32d Georgia.
Private Jno. Rozier, Company E, 47th Georgia.
Private Jno. Cox Lilly, Company K, 47th Georgia.
Private Jno. Williams, Company F, 47th Georgia.
Private L. C. Mock, Company D, 47th Georgia.
Private J. C. Cox, Company C, 47th Georgia.
Private Jas. J. Wiley, Company F, 47th Georgia.
Private J. A. Hall, Company F, 47th Georgia.
Private F. Whetstone, Company C, Bonneau's Battalion.
Private Isaac Mead, Company F, Bonneau's Battalion.
Lieut. W. A. Wannamaker, Company I, Bonneau's Battalion.
Private Eli Pearce, Company C, Bonneau's Battalion.
Private G. H. Edwards, Company B, Bonneau's Battalion.
Private C. Woodward, Company C, Bonneau's Battalion.
First Lieut. T. Oliver, Company D, Bonneau's Battalion.
Private W. H. Weeks, Company F, Bonneau's Battalion.
Private W. Kirk, Rhett's Battalion.
Private [illegible], Company C, Bonneau's Battalion.
Private S. C. [illegible], Company D, Bonneau's Battalion.
Private J. Temple, Company C, Bonneau's Battalion.
Private [illegible], Company I, Bonneau's Battalion.
Private [illegible], Company D, Bonneau's Battalion.
Private [illegible], Company D, Bonneau's Battalion.
Private [illegible], Company D, Bonneau's Battalion.
Private [illegible], Company C, Bonneau's Battalion.
Private [illegible], Company C, Bonneau's Battalion.
Private [illegible], Company C

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11 July 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY SEVENTH DAY—THE NEWS FROM THE ISLANDS—REPULSE OF THE ENEMY AT BATTERY SIMKINS, ETC.

All day Saturday the city was alive with rumors of the operations progressing on John's and James' Islands; and during the afternoon the prevailing anxiety to hear particulars from the scene of hostilities was heightened by the rapidity and violence of the cannonading heard in various directions. The Morris Island batteries kept up a steady bombardment of Fort Sumter, also throwing, at short intervals, their shells into the city, while, from the region of the Stono, the roar of artillery from the enemy's gunboats, shelling Battery Pringle was incessant.

On James Island the enemy's land forces have made no special demonstration since our last report. We learn that the total number of casualties on James Island since the enemy's recent landing has been twenty-two. About nine o'clock on Saturday night the enemy sent three fire rafts up the Stono for the purpose, probably of destroying the bridge connecting John and James Islands. The rafts, however, were secured before any damage had been effected.

Major BLANDING, 1st S. C. Artillery, commanding Battery Pringle, reports on Saturday that three shots fired in succession from the Brooke gun struck one of the monitors. After the first shot two or more bodies were carried inside, and after the second a thick volume of smoke rose from the smoke stack.

It seems that the first engagement on John's Island opened about three o'clock on Thursday afternoon when the enemy were discovered advancing up the Island in three lines of battle; they were promptly met by a force of infantry, artillery and cavalry, and after making three desperate assaults upon our lines, each of which were handsomely repulsedby our forces, they retired.

The Marion and Washington Artillery, of this city, and Co. I, of the 2nd South Carolina Cavalry, fought with especial gallantry. The latter company lost five men killed, out of twenty carried into action. The most severe loss on our side was sustained on the right and left extremities. Captain L H. KENAN, of the First Georgia Regulars, from Milledgeville, was painfully wounded in the leg, and Captain FRANK HILL slightly in the hip.

The enemy, thus discomfited and beaten back made no further demonstration Thursday night; and Friday passed without any more serious fighting than incidental picket firing and skirmishing.

The enemy, after Thursday's skirmishing, had taken up a position about a mile and a half in front of Burden's Causeway. They had thrown up a very heavy line of entrenchments, which was strongly fortified with their artillery. Our own line was not more than three hundred yards from that of the enemy's.

About daylight our forces, under the command of General B. H. ROBINSON, moved forward to the attack.

Our men steadily and gallantly pushed forward to the storming of the enemy's position under a terrific fire of musketry and artillery. In leaping over their works many of the brave Georgians were wounded in the head, breast and stomach, principally the latter. A desperate hand-to-hand encounter also took place behind the fortifications. The fight lasted about an hour, when the enemy gave way along the whole line, and were gradually driven back to their second line of entrenchments, behind Burden's Causeway.

During the fight the enemy were reinforced by two regiments of infantry. We took but few prisoners, the fight being a most obstinate one on both sides. The musketry firing ceased about nine o'clock. The artillery firing was kept up till towards evening. Our loss was estimated at about fifteen killed, and from sixty to seventy wounded.

Our casualties in the action were about eighty-five. Most of our wounded were shot in the bowels while taking the enemy's lines. The enemy's force on John's Island consists of three brigades, commanded respectively by Generals SAXTON, BROWN and HATCH.—General HATCH was wounded in the fight. The negro troops were placed in the enemy's front; white troops bringing up the rear.

There was no fighting, we believe, on John's Island on Saturday evening. On Sunday morning the cannonade was hushed, or at least infrequent, and about 10 15 a. m., the following gratifying despatch was received:

SIGNAL STATION,
CHARLESTON, July 10, 1864.

(By Signals from John's Island.)

To General Jones: The enemy retreated last night. I am following.

(Signed) Gen. ROBINSON.

Later accounts represent that the enemy had entirely evacuated John's Island. During the remainder of Sunday the transports were noticed quite busy in changing troops from various points, chiefly to Morris Island, preliminary, probably, to the

ATTACK ON BATTERY SIMKINS.

At about half-past eight o'clock on Sunday night a very rapid and heavy bombardment was heard from the direction of Morris Island. Battery Wagner and Gregg had opened upon Battery Simkins, and this was soon succeeded by rapid volleys of musketry from the latter post.

The following despatch, received by General JONES from General TALIAFERRO, about 9 p. m., explained the mystery:

The enemy made a demonstration upon this post again to-night. They were immediately repulsed by Lieutenant Colonel YATES and the garrison. Only three boats effected a landing. The others went back before reaching the shore.

Thus has the enemy been completely thwarted in his efforts to signalize the anniversary of his capture of the south end of Morris Island.

The bombardment of Fort Sumter and the city has been kept up as usual since our last report.

LIST OF WOUNDED.

We give below a list of the wounded who reached the city Sunday morning. Of those, thirty-eight, whose wounds were of a slight character, have been sent to Summerville:

Adjutant R Knox, Bonnaud's Battalion.
Private A Pearvey, Company C, Bonaud's Battalion.
Private Wm Byrd, Company L, 4th Georgia Cavalry.
Private B M Holm, Company M, 1st Georgia.
Private S A Mosely, Company D, Bonnaud's Battalion.
Private J Temple, Company C, Bonnaud's Battalion.
Private F J Lozer, Company I, Bonnaud's Battalion.
Private Wm Miller, Company D, Bonnaud's Battalion.
Private John Kennedy, Company D, Bonnaud's Battalion.
Private Wm Kimble, Company D, Bonnaud's Battalion.
Private W J Farr, Company I, 32d Georgia.
Private D E Stringer, Company C, Bonnaud's Battalion.
Private J J Wiley, Company F, 47th Georgia.
Private John Thombley, Company C, Bonnaud's Battalion.
Private J H McFall, Company H, 32d Georgia.
Private J A Blunt, Company F, 17th Georgia.
Private F A Cheves, Company C, Bonnaud's Battalion.
Lieut J Ransom, Company B, Bonnaud's Battalion.
Private R Dickinson, Company C, Bonnaud's Battalion.
Private L P Haines, Company C, Bonnaud's Battalion.
Private B Manning, Company C, Bonnaud's Battalion.
Private J H McCord, Company H, 32d Georgia.
Private J W Baldwin, Company C, Bonnaud's Battalion.
Lieut W L Jenkins, Company E, 32d Georgia.
Lieut W H Renfroe, Company E, 32d Georgia.
Sergeant J B Griffith, Company E, 32d Georgia.
Private J G Bell, Company E, 32d Georgia.
Private W H Speer, Company H, 32d Georgia.
Private W D Barley, Company H, 32d Georgia.
Private G W Speer, Company H, 32d Georgia.
Private J A McCon, Company H, 32d Georgia.
Private E L Daniel, Company A, 32d Georgia.
Private J Winchester, Company I, Bonnaud's Battalion.
Private Isaac Reid, Company I, Bonnaud's Battalion.
Private Isaac Pippin, Company I, 32d Georgia.
Lieutenant W A Ragsdale, Company I, Bonnaud's Battalion.
Private N C Fish, Company A, 32d Georgia.
Private L M Rossier, Company B, 47th Georgia.
Private J C Lilly, Company B, 47th Georgia.
Private James Williams, Company F, 47th Georgia.
Private L G Mock, Company D, 47th Georgia.
Private Eli Pearcy, Company C, Bonnaud's Battalion.
Sergeant J W Harris, Company F, 1st Georgia.
Private R A Minter, Company A 32d Georgia.
Private Cranford Grier, Company A, 32d Georgia.
Private W H Lynch, Washington Artillery.
Private B F Davis, Company F, 32d Georgia.
Private G B Edwards, Company B, Bonnaud's Battalion.
Private J W Ward, Company C, Bonnaud's Battalion.
Lieutenant T Oliver, Company D, Bonnaud's Battalion.
Corporal S McClendon, Company F, 32d Georgia.
Private J G Craig, Company E 1st Georgia.
Private J Cook, Company F, 47th Georgia.
Private W H Wake, Company F, Bonnaud's Battalion.
Private John Petty, Company I, 4th Georgia Cavalry.
Lieut. W J Debeon, Company F, 4th Georgia Cavalry.
Private J Summerell, Company H, 47th Georgia.
Private A J Sutton, Company H, 32d Georgia.
Private Thomas Howland, Company B, 1st S. C. Artillery, Battery Pringle.
Private N D Howell, 61st Guard, Fort Sumter.
Private John G Shoolbred, Marion Artillery.
Private John Hall, Marion Artillery.
Private A J Vidall, Marion Artillery.

The following is a list of killed and wounded in two companies of dismounted cavalry in the fight of Thursday evening:

SECOND S. C CAVALRY.

Company I—Killed: James Taylor, Thomas Crafton, John Mays, Mose Bruse, W L Bolton, Andrew Bates.
Wounded: James Green, Lamar Stark, John Goode, S Parkman.
Company B—Killed: William Porcher, —— Ficklin.
Wounded: —— Sanders.

The Charleston Mercury.
11 July 1864, 2

WE WOULD direct the special attention of our opulent and patriotic readers, not only in this city and State, but in the adjoining States, to the report of the Treasurer of the Soldiers' Wayside Home, published in this morning's paper. It will be seen that the total cash contributions for the past three weeks amount to $701, of which one contribution was $500, leaving $201 as the aggregate contributions from all other sources during the time mentioned.

The Soldiers' Wayside Home of Charleston, has fed and lodged nearly 30,000 of the brave defenders of our rights since its inauguration, about ten months ago; and though soldiers from every State in the Confederacy have frequently dined together on the same day, yet, with one solitary exception, the Home has been entirely supported by contributions from this city and State. Had it not been for the very judicious financial management of the worthy Treasurer, the Home would long since have ceased to be, and he now feels, with the great good which the institution is known to have done, that he can call on all good citizens for its further support.

The farmers and others in our immediate vicinity have done, and are doing, a great deal, but the support of an establishment of such magnitude should not be dependent on a few, and we therefore again desire the attention of our readers to the Treasurer's report as published elsewhere.

EIGHTY FIVE Yankee prisoners were received in this city Sunday morning from Petersburg, by the Northeastern train.

The Charleston Courier.

12 July 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHTH DAY.

Nothing of special importance occurred Monday. The bombardment of Fort Sumter continues without intermission day and night from Gregg and Wagner. From eight A. M. to six P. M. Monday, one hundred and twenty-five shots were fired at the fort. Twenty-seven shots have been fired at the city since last report.

The enemy, we learn, have abandoned both John's and Battery Islands, and gone to Horse Island, burning their stores before leaving. The last position on John's Island given up by the enemy was exceedingly strong.

From deserters and prisoners taken, we learn that the enemy had five days rations with them with a view of a forward movement, which was checked by our attack Saturday morning.

A letter picked up on the field says: "This move was made with the view of drawing troops from other points." The general impression is that it was an attempt to erect batteries to enfilade and shell our works on James' Island.

The Monitors in Stono have been towed round inside the bar; one certainly in a disabled condition. Six Monitors were reported inside the bar Monday evening.

The number of shells thrown into the city from the commencement of the bombardment up to Saturday, the three hundred and sixty fifth day, (one year,) is seven thousand and ninety-one.

GARDEN ROBBERIES.—Citizens having premises not always watched or guarded, should as often as possible have them looked after for the prevention or detection of robberies, which have been lately comparatively frequent. A little attention by each owner interested will go far towards aiding and strengthening the police. A good dog or an alarm gun or other form of signal and admonition, could also be used advantageously. Where fruit trees and gardens are in bearing, these alone would pay, and justify some watchful care, to say nothing of buildings.

Two men and a lad were arrested and examined before the Mayor yesterday on charges of depredations against vacant premises. They were fined severally $25, and ordered to give bonds for good behavior in $300.

WEST LINES, JAMES' ISLAND, S. C.,
July 11, 1863.

Messrs. Editors—I respectfully ask to correct an error contained in your issue of the 11th inst., viz: "Col. ALFRED RHETT, with the First S. C Artillery, has been assigned to the command of our outer line of batteries on James' Island."

The 2d S. C. Artillery, Col. A. D. FREDERICK, has been in command of the front line of batteries ever since erected, and is still manning the entire front line, extending from Secessionville to Stono river, except our battery, (Battery Pringle,) which is manned by First S. C. Artillery.

Col. RHETT is Senior in commission to Col. FREDERICK, consequently commands this sub District.

M. RICKENBAKER,
Captain Company C, 2d S. C. Artillery.

The saddest sight of all prisoners are the "intelligent contrabands" whom we recaptured, and have delivered from a worse than hellish bondage. A correspondent of the *Dispatch*, referring to MAGONE's operations near Petersburg, says: They number five hundred, and are of all ages, of both sexes, and of every grade of intelligence, from the stupid Ethiopian to the intelligent American citizen of African descent, with here and there interspersed among them some respectable mulattoes. They say they have had nothing to eat for three days, and that they have been forced away from home, and are glad to have escaped the Yankee freedom.

A GALLANT ACT IN FLORIDA.—On Saturday (June 25th), Capt. WM. T. AMOS, commanding Company I, 15th Confederate Cavalry, Colonel H. MAURY, boarded and captured with fifteen men a small schooner belonging to the enemy, at the mouth of the Yellow Water river, Santa Rosa County, Fla. Soon afterwards he saw another schooner approaching, which he also boarded and captured. Learning that there was still another, with an armed crew, anchored out in East Pensacola Bay, he sent his prisoners to camp, and with the remainder of his squad proceeded in one of the prizes in search of her. Soon after dark he succeeded in running alongside, and jumped on board, demanded a surrender, upon which the Yankee crew rushed to their arms, but Capt. AMOS' men fired and killed three, and the remainder immediately surrendered.

Captain AMOS returned to his camp on Sunday, the 26th, with his three prizes and prisoners, without the loss of a man. There is something amphibious in this cavalry. Among the prisoners taken on the occasion there is one named LEONARD, formerly a spy in the Confederate service.

The Charleston Courier.
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The remarkable career of the *Alabama* has been closed, and has furnished materials for a manifest romance which Yankee publishers and Yankee writers will embrace and work up with keen appreciation. We await the particulars of this catastrophe which, however, may be thankfully accepted as perhaps the best possible termination of the cruise. That Captain RAPHAEL SEMMES, with a vessel originally recommended by no quality but speed, has done so well and so safely for three years against the eager efforts and searches of the boasted navy which the Yankees say keep England quiet—this of itself is sufficient record for a hero of the sea—denied all privileges of port for prizes and only coldly admitted to limited privileges of so-called neutrality, in ports swarming with Yankee spies, agents and emissaries, Captain SEMMES we suppose was convinced that in the course of time and the accidents of the sea the *Alabama's* course must, sooner or later, end. He had richly earned a transfer to a better craft and to the best that could be commanded, and we hoped for some time that this relief would be extended to him.

The *Kearsage*, a steamer far superior in construction and adaptation for war purposes, has been for months confined to the business of watching and dogging the *Alabama* in or near British or French ports. The Captain of this steamer has exhibited truly Yankee characteristics in his perseverance in all small mean acts of bribery and sneaking detection. While we regret that opportunity was not allowed for the gallant crew under SEMMES to board and seize and occupy the insolent challenger, we shall be content if the result as reported is not marred by serious loss. We feel an assured conviction that no reports of cowardice or defection will come to mar it, or the record of the *Alabama*.

An act of ordinary humanity on the part of the *Kearsage* might possibly have secured the crew as prisoners of war, if Capt. WINSLOW was authorized or instructed so to treat and receive them. For the sake of humanity and the early and better days of the navy, we hope a sufficient explanation of Capt. WINSLOW's conduct will be given. We rejoice, nevertheless, that SEMMES and his gallant associates and assistants are free, and we know that whatever policy may dictate as to stinted aid to armed ships, Capt. SEMMES and his ship-mates cast ashore by disaster and by a defeat from a foe of heavier force, will not suffer in any port or part of France.

After a challenge, persistently extended from one of the best seagoing vessels of the United States Navy and its acceptance with such a result, we should hear no more about "pirates" in reference to SEMMES and MAFFITT and MORRIS and others bearing the authority and credentials of the Confederate States of America, as fully as any officers afloat or ashore. If the gallant and courteous SEMMES, whose attentions to the crews of captured vessels in view of his difficulties for want of port privieges, seriously increased his hazards—if SEMMES is a "pirate," what terms can be found for representative men of the Yankee Army and Navy, as they are now handled in this

To the Hon. Wm. Porcher Miles.

I take the liberty of suggesting to you as Chairman of the Military Committee of Congress, and at the same time to the Secretary of War, the propriety, justice and necessity of establishing by army regulation a list of causes and diseases, whereby a citizen is PERMANENTLY PHYSICALLY INCAPACITATED FOR MILITARY SERVICE. I think I am not mistaken in asserting that in the army regulations of every civilized people such a list exists, and that the name of every citizen, pronounced by the proper authority, as permanently physically incapacitated for military service is so recorded, and the individual is never again called on for military duty. Although we are now in the fourth year of the war, and there is no longer any excuse of inexperience in military matters for our Government, yet on this and many other points, where it was only necessary for them to inform themselves of the practice of older Governments, our rulers have done nothing, and can hardly be aware of—for I cannot think for a moment they would be indifferent to—the amount of injustice inflicted on the unfortunate citizen, and the amount of unnecessary expense and labor caused to the Government by this deficiency in our army regulations. As things now stand many a citizen, who, at the commencement of the war, knowing and lamenting his physical inability to bear the sword in defence of his invaded country and our holy cause, determined, with as true patriotism as the soldier, though not with an equal prospect of glory and woman-worship, to devote his all, at the expense of a suffering body, in his private capacity, to that bleeding country and holy cause. The cruelty with which many such have, through unwise and inefficient laws and ignorant authority-inflated officers, been forced from the sick bed and compelled, for repeated enrollment and endless re-examination, to leave their homes where alone under the care of a wife, or child, or faithful servant, they could be sustained during the ravages of disease and suffering, appears incredible in this land of liberty and professed Christianity. This is not fiction, but fact; and the writer of this communication has himself encountered and is now threatened with a repetition of such tyranical oppression. It was but yesterday that he saw arrested in the public street as a deserter, and imprisoned in the town jail, an honorable youth, who in spite of a disease of the heart, and contrary to the opinion of his family physician, and the wish of his parent, inspired by real patriotism, volunteered amongst the first, and served his country until typhoid fever, combined with his organic disease, so disabled him as to make it out of the question for him to remain longer in the service. He received an honorable dismission, signed by Gen. Lee, and in consequence of some slight delay in reporting for re examination (a thing wholly useless) was subjected to treatment so insulting to him, and so utterly unworthy of an honorable and gentlemanly superior officer, and a paternal and just Government.

I have the honor, sir, to be
ONE OF YOUR CONSTITUENTS.

The Charleston Courier.

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A Manchester "Southerner" at Fort Sumter.

One of the members of the Executive Committee of the Southern Independence Association, who was on a visit to the Confederate States, has addressed to his colleagues and fellow-workers in Manchester a long and interesting account of what he had recently seen and done. The following are a few extracts from his letter:

Charleston will henceforth rank in history as one of the finest military cities in the world, and will furnish a lesson of defence hitherto unknown. On the morning of my arrival I went promenading at leisure over that portion of the town which was the scene of the late fire, but the bursting of a 100 pound shell in the market soon served to hasten my pace. The boys are always on the lookout for these unceremonious visitors, which they sell for old iron. When Sir Christopher Wren designed St. Michael's Church, he little thought it would play so conspicuous a part in the war. The steeple is 176½ feet high, and from its height can be seen the country far and wide, including all the Yankee operations on Morris' Island, even to the reading of the buttons on the officers' uniforms. I waited upon Gen. Beauregard the other day, and was received with the greatest courtesy, and procured his order to pass anywhere within the fortifications. Being anxious to see the great monument of sieges, Fort Sumter, I made preparations for a night visit. We went in boats, the night being too bright for steamers, and carried 1000 bags of sand with us, each weighing some fifty pounds. When within 1200 yards of Sumter, the Yankees opened fire at the fort, and, sure enough, I thought we were discovered, and expected every moment our boat would be the mark for the next shot — Everything was still as death between the intervals of firing. Every man of us seemed to hold his breath, and all eyes were bent upon the Yankee batteries, which could just be seen above the surface of the water. Our oarsmen were, of course, rowing with all possible speed. I felt as I never felt before, if not in the jaws of death, at least face to face with that enemy. I placed my hand to my neck and buttoned my coat close to the collar, determining, if our boat sank and my head kept its place, I would swim to the fort. However, quick as lightning, the officer in command cried "Fort! Land!" and in a few minutes we were within the fort; and once there, you are safe!

I was introduced to Capt Mitchell, commanding in the absence of Major Elliott, and found him a fine young gentlemanly fellow; and for zeal, bravery, sound judgment, and artillery practice, he is considered not to be surpassed. The Captain, accompanied by the Chief Engineer, took me through the fort. I admired the various chambers and rabbit runs, and was particularly struck with the order and regularity of the place. The soldiers' berths were neat and clean, the walls whitewashed, and the whole well ventilated; and the arrangements are so complete that all the men can be concentrated on any given point in a moment. The fort is well supplied with provisions, piles upon piles of them in case of accident; obstructions on every hand, and instruments that will distribute any amount of grape and canister when required. The Captain informed me he was quite ready for whatever might happen; the fort, he said, was garrisoned by men from South Carolina, and a braver set of fellows never stood to their guns. While we were walking on the [redacted]arts, I asked the not unreasonable question, "Are the Yankees good shots?" and was informed they unquestionably were, but nobody need get hit unless he liked. Some few days ago a young fellow, "larking" with the Yankees, exposed himself unnecessarily, when a ball came and took his head clean off. Another unlucky fellow—a negro—would sleep on the parade-ground, and, to make all secure, he got under cover of an iron cistern; but a shell came and killed him.

On bidding the Captain good-bye, I told him we English were very fond of relics, and if only a small portion of Sumter could be got to Europe, it would be treasured with much care. He then handed me the piece enclosed in memory of my visit.

The Yankee shipping has suffered greatly from torpedoes. So long as six months ago, the Ironsides was shaken to that degree that she still lies seemingly helpless near Battery Wagner. The torpedo boats are very destructive and quick in their operations, and you will hear a great deal more of their performances before long.

The Charleston Mercury.
12 July 1864

SIEGE MATTERS—THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY EIGHTH DAY.

A day of comparative quiet has succeeded the exciting events which varied the monotony of the siege during the past week. Seventeen shells were fired at the city yesterday, and but few last night.

About 8 a. m. yesterday Battery Gregg opened on Fort Sumter, firing 125 shots. A little before 11 a. m. Battery Gregg fired two shots at Castle Pinckney. In the afternoon Battery Haskell opened on Gregg, firing five shots. Considerable activity was observed amongst the enemy's shipping.

On James Island all is quiet. The enemy, we learn, have left the Island. On John's Island the Yankees are believed to have again landed yesterday afternoon, though not in any considerable force.

We learn that the smallness of the number of our casualties in the desperate fight on John's Island, Saturday morning, was owing to the fact that the air was very still at the time, and after the enemy's first volley the smoke hung heavily over the scene of action, completely obscuring the assailing lines; and before the air had cleared our men were within the entrenchments, and face to face with the foe.

WE GET most of our information of military matters from headquarters, through the regular military channels. When information is received from responsible parties, and is proper for publication, we are pleased to obtain and to publish it. When the military authorities do not send up information to headquarters, or it is not given out to us, and when parties themselves do not take the trouble to furnish such matter as might be published, of course we cannot give publication to information which we have never received.

ON DIT,—and we may add that the statement is no mere rumor,—that a military enterprise of great originality and boldness, and promising, in the event of success, the most important results, is now afoot, and will probably be heard from ere many days. A successful issue of this affair would send a thrill of joy throughout the land.

WE REGRET to learn the death of JOSEPH D. EDINGS, Esq., formerly an extensive planter on St. Helena Island, and one of its oldest and most respected citizens. Mr. EDINGS, in common with other planters of that section, was a victim of the terrible and ruthless war that has devastated our once prosperous fields and happy homes, having been one of the greatest losers of real and personal property on our coast.

Cheerfully and without a murmur, did he sacrifice his all for the principles he had asserted throughout a long and successful career, and has now, when over 60 years of age, died an exile with an unfaltering trust in the justice and success of our glorious cause. Such men are as truly martyrs as if they had laid down their lives upon the field of battle.

We sincerely sympathize with his friends and extended family connection in their bereavement.

The Charleston Mercury.
12 July 1864, 2

COLONEL CARLOS TRACY.—Many of our readers will be gratified to learn that, for daring and distinguished services rendered at Walthall's Station, May 7th, in rallying our troops, flag in hand, at the crisis of the battle, when they wavered under a withering fire while changing front, Captain CARLOS TRACY, of Colleton, has received, unsolicited, the commission of a Colonel of Cavalry. Colonel TRACY, although an exempt from illness contracted in the field, accompanied General HAGOOD as volunteer aid, and on this occasion won the respect of the whole army. On the score of his health and professional accomplishments, we are glad to learn that he is ordered on the Court of Gen. EWELL'S corps.

NEWBERRY TO THE RESCUE.—A fine company, some eighty strong, composed of youths of seventeen, arrived yesterday from staunch old Newberry. They are a part of Major WILLIAM'S Battalion of Reserves, and are commanded by Captain W. H. HOLMAR. They come to assist in driving the Yankees from this vicinity. We give them a hearty welcome, and know they will never falter nor fail in the work that shall be allotted to them.

THE WAYSIDE HOME MONEY.—We are requested by the Treasurer to state that the bills issued by the Soldiers' Wayside Home of Charleston, though bearing on their face "redeemable in new currency during the month of July" will be redeemed at any time during this month or afterwards at the Bank of Charleston. The bills were issued when our currency was pending the tax of 33⅓ per cent., and issued only for reason that purchasers with the old issue for the support of the establishment could not be made on any terms. The general eagerness to have something that would be equivalent to new currency during the present month, was the sole reason why "redeemable in July" was inserted on the face of the bills; but as there may be some of these notes in circulation in the country, we would advise the holders thereof, to view them as the best currency afloat. Who amongst us in this Confederacy would refuse a five dollar note—aye, or a note of this denomination a thousand fold—with the guarantee of three such signatures as appear on the face of these bills? We will be very glad to have them remitted to us in payment of all dues for THE MERCURY.

GARDEN DEPREDATIONS.—During the past week too numerous complaints have been made to the Mayor of the wanton destruction and depredation of the many fine gardens and fruit trees in the lower part of the city. The police were instructed to be on the alert for such offenders, and on Sunday night two white men and a boy were arrested in fruit gardens to which they had no claim. Such persons will receive no mercy at the Mayor's Court, as the three referred to were heavily fined, and placed in confinement until they can give good security for their better behavior. Those whose inclinations led them to look for stolen fruit, had better ponder on the condition of the three persons alluded to.

PERSONAL.—His Excellency Gov. BONHAM arrived in the city yesterday afternoon.

The Charleston Courier.

13 July 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-NINTH DAY.

With the exception of the continued bombardment of Fort Sumter all was quiet Tuesday. Two hundred shots have been fired at the fort since last report, up to six o'clock Tuesday evening. The enemy ceased firing at the city Monday evening, and had not resumed it at the hour of writing our report.

A Yankee named Monroe, who says he belongs to the 57th New York regiment, was picked up on John's Island, and brought to the city last evening. He was turned over to the Provost Marshal.

A suspicious character, arrested in Walterboro', and believed to be a Yankee spy, also arrived here Tuesday evening, and was lodged in jail for safe keeping. He states that he belongs to a Tennessee heavy artillery company.

The Charleston Mercury.
13 July 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY NINTH DAY.

All is reported quiet on the Islands. There are still six Yankee vessels in the Stono.

The enemy's Morris Island batteries, since our last report, have been devoting their attention almost exclusively to Fort Sumter. During Monday night Battery Gregg fired nine y-six shots at the fort, and up to six o'clock, last evening, one hundred and three more shots had been fired. There has been very little firing on the city.

WE ARE quite willing to comply with the request of "Stono," but would like to say a word before doing so, will he give us a call?

SALE OF BLOODED HORSES AT AUCTION.—Special attention is called to the sale of blooded animals, by I. S. K BENNETT, to take place tomorrow, at 11 o'clock, at the corner of Ann and King streets. It is very seldom such horses are offered to the public. They are excellent draft and saddle nags—b autiful in form and action.

The owner, anticipating a lengthened absence from the State, has ordered them sold.

FROM ATLANTA.—A gentleman just from Atlanta says that JOHNSTON burned the Chattahoochee Bridge on Saturday. Our baggage wagons, pontoon bridges, etc., have passed through Atlanta, and are now between that city and Decatur.

General STEWART, recently promoted to a Lieutenant Generalcy, assumed command of POLK'S old corps on the 7 h instant. General CLAYTON, of Alabama, has been promoted to Major General, and has assumed command of STEWART'S old division.

THE WIRE used by GRANT'S telegraphists is constructed on the principle of the Atlantic cable. No posts are necessary, it being perfectly insulated. It is unwound from a real and laid on the ground, and thus connects each corps of the army with headquarters, so that orders are instantly transmitted from one end of the lines to the other, without loss of time, and without a risk of having couriers killed by sharpshooters.

The Charleston Courier.

14 July 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND SEVENTIETH DAY.

The enemy has not resumed the bombardment of the city since its cessation Monday evening.

The bombardment of Fort Sumter continues steady, doing little or no damage. One man slightly wounded is the only casualty we have heard of for the past two days. During Tuesday night and Wednesday two hundred and sixty shots were fired at the fort.

The Yankees are still repairing damages to their batteries on Morris' Island. Our Sullivan's Island batteries opened upon the enemy at Gregg and Wagner for a short time. Several ambulances soon after came from the upper end of Morris' Island to Gregg, and in about half an hour returned. No change in the fleet is reported.

"A cold compliment," indeed, was that sent to the *Courier* on Wednesday by an old friend, THOMAS LINING, M. D., Medical Purveyor of this post. He coolly sent us a piece of ice—summer-made and machine-made ice—which, under all tests we could apply, seemed in all respects just as good as if it had grown so. This was a specimen of the ice which can soon be furnished in abundance by Captain CARWILLE GIRARDEY, of Augusta, with the new process and machinery lately reported. We rejoice to hear that he designs to establish machines after this plan—for which he controls the patent right for the Confederacy—in all principal cities.

Although one large machine could make ice enough more economically, perhaps the difficulties and loss in transportation recommend ice factories in all towns and cities where the demands of hospitals and of citizens will justify.

Capt. GIRARDEY's donation to Dr. LINING was promptly issued for the hospitals, except the small quantity sampled for trial. We hope the supply will soon meet all demands of our hospitals and all reasonable demands of citizens. We have regretted and condemned the want of ice for three summers, not so much as a sad privation to citizens generally, but as an inexcusable sign and token of our inveterate indolence and want of self-reliance, and as an evil to our sick soldiers and patients generally.

Experience has convinced many that when in health we can get along very well without ice, as without other luxuries, when we cannot get them, and there was generally danger of excess and injury from the use of ice when furnished cheaply and plentifully.

To the sick and the wounded, in summer, and for some cases in all seasons, ice is, however, not so much a luxury as a necessary remedy or palliative and adjuvant of any treatment.

For this consideration, we deemed it the duty of the Medical Bureau, or any proper department of the Government to improve the first winter of the war in putting up in all cities supplies of ice, or to adopt some chemical and mechanical process for supplying it.

Whether Capt. GIRARDEY has acted alone, or under official encouragement, we know not. He certainly deserves and we hope will receive from Government orders sufficient in quantity and rates to compensate him fully, and from citizens generally a liberal patronage for all that can be supplied beyond hospital uses.

We suppose the peculiarity or novelty of this process is a secret—but the ice is no less agreeable and acceptable because one knows not all about making it, and if any other citizens can show ice made differently we hold ourselves ready to give them due credit.

The Charleston Courier.

14 July 1864, 1

Official from Charleston.

CHARLESTON, July 4th, 1864.

To Gen. S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General:

On the morning of the 3d instant, the enemy landed several regiments on the South side of James' Island, supported by two Monitors, and several gunboats in the Stono, and, after a sharp skirmish, captured two pieces of artillery, and commenced intrenching.

At the same time, several gunboats and transports, with troops, came up the North Edisto. At early dawn yesterday, from seven hundred to a thousand men, on barges, attacked Fort Johnson, and were handsomely and thoroughly repulsed, with a loss to the enemy of one hundred and forty prisoners, with their arms and accoutrements, and five barges. Many were killed and wounded. Our loss very slight.

The enemy on the South end of James' Island fell back hastily yesterday, before our men, leaving their dead unburied.

Our picket line is re-established, but the Monitors and gunboats are still in the Stono, firing heavily on our lines, and another transport has just come in with troops.

The party from North Edito landed at White Point, and advanced, but were soon met and driven back.

So far, the enemy has been repulsed with the loss of about six hundred men.

SAMUEL JONES, Major General.

The Charleston Mercury.
14 July 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—THREE HUNDRED AND SEVENTIETH DAY.

Not a single shell has been fired at the city during the last twenty-four hours.

During Tuesday night Battery Gregg fired 81, and Battery Wagner 17 shots at Fort Sumter. From 8 a. m. up to 6 p. m., on Wednesday, Gregg fired 87, and Wagner 74 shots at the same post. The enemy, in their cannonade of the fort, are now using chiefly solid shot.

Yesterday the Sullivan's Island batteries opened on Battery Gregg for a short time, firing some 22 shots.

Everything continues quiet on the islands.

The Charleston Courier.
15 July 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIRST DAY.

No change in the condition of affairs has occurred since our last. The bombardment of Fort Sumter continues unabated in violence. From 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. Thursday, some two hundred and seventy-five shots had been fired at the fort. Battery Simkins replied, firing some eighty-six shots at Gregg.

A sling cart with a large gun, drawn by twenty horses, came from the lower end of Morris' Island to Battery Gregg Thursday afternoon.

Nothing else of interest

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15 July 1864, 2

BY AUTHORITY.

ACTS AND RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE FOURTH SESSION OF THE FIRST CONGRESS, 1864.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR RETIRING OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized upon the recommendation of any General commanding a department or an army, to discharge from service any officer of the Confederate States army, or of the provisional army of the Confederate States, who has no command and cannot be assigned to any appropriate duty, or who is incompetent or inefficient, or who may be absent from his command or duty without leave: *Provided*, That any officer who may be discharged for incompetency, inefficiency, or absence from his command or duty without leave, shall be entitled to a trial before an examining board under existing laws, if he demands it of the commanding General within thirty days: *Provided, further*, That it shall not extend to any officer who is absent on account of his captivity.

Approved February 17, 1864.

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO PROVIDE AND ORGANIZE ENGINEER TROOPS TO SERVE DURING THE WAR," APPROVED MARCH TWENTIETH, ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THREE.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That an Act "to provide and organize engineer troops to serve during the war," approved twentieth March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, be amended to read as follows: "That there shall be selected, in such manner as the Secretary of War may direct, from each division of infantry in service, or from every twelve regiments when not formed into divisions, one company of engineer troops, to consist of one hundred men, chosen with a view to their mechanical skill and physical fitness, and that the men assigned to such company shall be required to serve in the same only during the balance of their term of service respectively. These companies may be formed or recruited from conscripts and volunteers."

Sec. 2. That each company shall consist of eight sergeants, seven corporals, forty artificers and forty-five laborers, and that two musicians may be added.

Sec. 3. That the commissioned officers of each company shall consist of one captain, one first lieutenant and two second lieutenants; and that the original vacancies in these companies shall be filled by the transfer of officers of corresponding grade from the engineer corps, if practicable, and when not, then from the other corps or from the line or staff of the army, reference being always had to their qualifications as engineers, or by selection, but no one shall be selected who is not now serving in or with the army, unless he is a military or civil engineer.

Sec. 4. That the companies shall be organized into regiments of ten companies each, and that the field and staff officers shall consist of one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, one major, one adjutant with the rank of first lieutenant, one quartermaster-sergeant, and one sergeant-major; and that the original vacancies in the regiments shall be filled in the manner provided for filling the same in the companies by the third section of this Act.

Sec. 5. That in each regiment two of the companies shall be assigned to duty as pontoniers, and each be furnished with a bridge-train complete.

Sec. 6. That the officer in charge of the engineer bureau, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, shall prescribe the number, form and dimensions of the wagons, pontoons, trestles, tools, implements, arms and other necessaries, for all troops organized by this Act.

Sec. 7. That vacancies in the established regiments to and including the rank of captain, shall be filled by promotion regimentally, according to seniority, except in case of disability or other incompetency. The field officers shall be appointed by selections from the captains of the regiments or battalions, except in the case of original appointment or vacancy caused by promotion to original vacancy of higher rank.

Sec. 8. That the monthly pay of the engineer troops shall be as follows: Of a colonel, two hundred and ten dollars; of a lieutenant-colonel, one hundred and eighty-five dollars; of a major, one hundred and sixty-two dollars; of a captain, one hundred and forty dollars; of a first lieutenant, one hundred dollars; of a second lieutenant, ninety dollars; and the adjutant shall receive ten dollars per month in addition to his pay as lieutenant.

Sec. 9. That the pay of the enlisted men per month shall be as follows: The sergeant-major and quartermaster-sergeant, each thirty-four dollars; sergeants, thirty-four dollars; corporals, twenty dollars; artificers, seventeen dollars; laborers and musicians, thirteen dollars.

Sec. 10. The mounted engineer troops may be selected from the cavalry, and be organized according to the provisions of this Act, for engineer troops, as hereinbefore specified.

Sec. 11. Officers of the engineer corps and of the engineer troops of the provisional army of equal rank may, with mutual consent, be transferred: *Provided*, The relative rank of no officer of either corps be prejudiced thereby.

Approved February 17, 1864.

AN ACT CREATING THE OFFICE OF ENSIGN IN THE ARMY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That there shall be appointed by the President, to each regiment of infantry in the army of the Confederate States, an officer to be known as ensign, with the rank, pay and allowances of a first lieutenant, whose duty it shall be to bear the colors of the regiment, but without right to command in the field.

Approved February 17, 1864.

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO PUNISH DRUNKENNESS IN THE ARMY," APPROVED APRIL TWENTY-FIRST, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-TWO.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the jurisdiction conferred upon courts of enquiry in the Act above recited is hereby repealed, and the said jurisdiction is hereby conferred, for the punishment of the offence therein named, upon the military courts and general courts martial convened in the army of the Confederate States; and the proceedings thereof shall be subject to review as in other cases.

Sec. 2. That any citizen of the Confederate States is hereby authorized to make report of any violation of the provisions of the Act to which this is an amendment, in the same manner as officers of the army are now required to do.

Sec. 3. Upon any trial for drunkenness, it shall be lawful to prove, without special charge, that the accused is of intemperate habits; and if the court shall find that he is of such habits, he shall be cashiered or otherwise punished, at the discretion of the court.

Approved February 17, 1864.

AN ACT TO INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY OF THE ARMY BY THE EMPLOYMENT OF FREE NEGROES AND SLAVES IN CERTAIN CAPACITIES.

Whereas, The efficiency of the army is greatly diminished by the withdrawal from the ranks of able-bodied soldiers to act as teamsters, and in various other capacities in which free negroes and slaves might be advantageously employed: Therefore—

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That all male free negroes and other free persons of color, not including those who are free under the treaty of Paris of eighteen hundred and three, or under the treaty of Spain of eighteen hundred and nineteen, resident in the Confederate States, between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, shall be held liable to perform such duties with the army, or in connection with the military defences of the country, in the way of work upon fortifications or in Government works for the production or preparation of material of war, or in military hospitals, as the Secretary of War or the commanding General of the trans-Mississippi Department may, from time to time, prescribe; and while engaged in the performance of such duties shall receive rations and clothing and compensation at the rate of eleven dollars a month, under such rules and regulations as the said Secretary may establish: *Provided*, That the Secretary of War or the commanding General of the trans-Mississippi Department, with the approval of the President, may exempt from the operations of this Act such free negroes as the interests of the country may require should be exempted, or such as he may think proper to exempt, on grounds of justice, equity or necessity.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to employ for duties similar to those indicated in the preceding section of this Act, as many male negro slaves, not to exceed twenty thousand, as in his judgment the wants of the service may require, furnishing them, while so employed, with proper rations and clothing, under rules and regulations to be established by him, and paying to the owners of said slaves such wages as may be agreed upon with said owners for their use and service, and in the event of the loss of any slaves while so employed, by the act of the enemy, or by escape to the enemy, or by death inflicted by the enemy, or by disease contracted while in any service required of said slaves, then the owners of the same shall be entitled to receive the full value of such slaves, to be ascertained by agreement or by appraisement, under the law regulating impressments, to be paid under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of War may establish.

Sec. 3. That when the Secretary of War shall be unable to procure the service of slaves in any military department in sufficient numbers for the necessities of the department, upon the terms and conditions set forth in the preceding section, then he is hereby authorized to impress the services of as many male slaves, not to exceed twenty thousand, as may be required, from time to time, to discharge the duties indicated in the first section of this Act according to laws regulating impressment of slaves in other cases: *Provided*, That slaves so impressed shall, while employed, receive the same rations and clothing, in kind and quantity, as slaves regularly hired from their owners; and, in the event of their loss, shall be paid for in the same manner and under the same rules established by the said impressment laws: *Provided*, That if the owner have but one male slave within the age of eighteen and fifty, he shall not be impressed against the will of said owner: *Provided further*, That free negroes shall be first impressed, and if there should be a deficiency, it shall be supplied by the impressment of slaves according to the foregoing provisions: *Provided further*, That in making the impressment, not more than one of every five male slaves between the ages of eighteen and forty-five shall be taken from any owner, care being taken to allow in each case a credit for all slaves who may have been already impressed under this Act, and who are, still in service, or who have died or been lost while in service. And all impressments under this Act shall be taken in equal ratio from all owners in the same locality, city, county

The Charleston Mercury.
15 July 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—THREE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY FIRST DAY.

From 8 a. m., up to 6 p. m., on Thursday, Battery Gregg fired one hundred and twenty, and Battery Wagner one hundred and thirty-four shots at Fort Sumter. During the afternoon, Battery Gregg also fired some sixteen shots at our James Island batteries. These last were replied to with spirit by Batteries Simkins and Haskell, the former of which fired eighty-six and the latter twenty-five shots at the enemy's Morris Island batteries.

There has been no further firing on the city. The Yankees, on Thursday evening, hauled another heavy gun from the lower end of Morris Island to Battery Wagner. There is nothing new from John's or James Islands.

The Charleston Courier.

16 July 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SECOND DAY.

All was quiet Friday except the continued bombardment of Fort Sumter. One hundred and seventy shots were fired at the fort by Batteries Gregg and Wagner, from 8 A. M to 6 P. M. on Friday. The enemy were busy at work on Wagner Friday. There was considerable signalling among the fleet. There was no news of interest from the coast.

One hundred of the Yankee deserters held at the Castle in Richmond were lately transferred to the Libby, and their *status* changed from deserters to that of prisoners of war. It is at last the deliberate conviction of the Confederate Government that deserters can never become of any service to us, either in the army or the workshop, and that it is better to get man for man by an exchange of them under the cartel.

THE ALABAMA.—We give much of our space to the record of the *Alabama*, which is indeed the burden of English papers, as it appears from the selections in our Richmond exchanges. The utterances of British and French journalism are generally very strongly favorable to the gallant SEMMES and his crew, of whom sixty-eight persons, including several officers, are prisoners to Captain WINSLOW, of the *Kearsarge*. Even the journals most bitterly prejudiced against the Confederate cause are compelled to award cold praise to Captain SEMMES. We only regret that our space will not hold all of the remarks of European journals, from which we may select additional extracts for another issue. The *Sentinel* remarks:

From all accounts, the Alabama, after having illuminated all the seas with the conflagration of the enemy's ships, ended a singularly adventurous and successful career in the most gallant manner. Her adversary had little to boast of in its killed and wounded and its battered hull, and was indebted for victory to the chance shot that disabled the Alabama's boiler. Nor is the Federal commander allowed to boast of a capture, or to display trophies. The noble Alabama, after accomplishing her mission, sunk into the seas, and her Captain escaped to renew his adventures. It is impossible not to admire the heroism which sent Semmes into the fight; but, in view of the condition of his vessel, the fact that he was overmatched, and the further fact that his operations among the enemy's merchantmen were much more important that the sinking of a ship of war, even had he been successful, we can but regret that he did not avoid a collision.

The reader will be struck with the sympathy expressed for him and his crew in England and France.

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16 July 1864, 1

[From the New York Herald of the 7th instant.]

THE ALABAMA.

UNITED STATES STEAMER KEARSAGE,
June 19—P. M.

SIR—I have the honor to inform the department, that the day subsequent to the arrival of the Kearsage off this port on the 14th inst., I received a a note from Captain Semmes, begging that the Kearsage would not depart as he intended to fight her, and would not delay her but a day or two.

According to this notice the Alabama left the port of Cherbourg this morning at about half-past nine o'clock

At twenty minutes past ten A. M., we discovered her steering towards us. Fearing the question of jurisdiction might arise we steamed to sea, until a distance of six or seven miles was obtained from the Cherbourg breakwater, when we rounded to and commenced steering for the Alabama.

As we approached her within about twelve hundred yards she opened fire, we receiving two or three broadsides before a shot was returned

The action continued, the respective steamers making a circle round and round, at a distance of about nine hundred yards from each other.

At the expiration of an hour the Alabama struck, going down in about twenty minutes afterwards and carrying many persons with her.

It affords me great gratification to announce to the department that every officer and man did his duty, exhibiting a degree of coolness and fortitude which gave promise at the outset of certain victory I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. WINSLOW, Captain

Hon GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

ARMAMENT OF THE VESSELS—THE FIRING AND CASUALTIES ON BOARD THE KEARSAGE.

UNITED STATES STEAMER KEARSAGE,
Cherbourg, France, June 20, 1864.

SIR—I enclose herewith the Surgeon's report of the casualties on board this vessel in the late action with the Alabama.

Although we received some twenty-five or thirty shots, twelve or thirteen taking effect in the hull, by the mercy of God we have been spared the loss of any of our lives, whereas in the case of the Alabama the carnage, I learn, was dreadful.

The ships were about equal in match, the tonnage being the same, the Alabama carrying a one hundred pounder rifle, with one heavy sixty-eight pounder and six broadside thirty-two pounders, the Kearsage carrying four broadside thirty-two pounders, two eleven inch and one twenty-eight pounder rifle—one gun less than the Alabama.

The only shot which I fear will give us any trouble is a hundred pounder rifle shell which entered our stern post and remains at present unexploded.

It would seem almost invidious to particularize the conduct of any one man or officer, in which all had done their duty with a fortitude and coolness which cannot be too well praised, but I feel it due to my executive, officer Lieutenant Commander Thornton, who superintended the working of the battery, to particularly mention him for an example of coolness and encouragement to the men while fighting, which contributed much towards the success of the action. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. WINSLOW, Captain.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

REPORT OF THE SURGEON OF THE KEARSAGE.

Surgeon Brown reports:

John W. Dempsey, quarter gunner, has had an arm amputated, owing to a fracture

William Gwin and James Macbeth, ordinary seamen, severely wounded.

THE NEWS BY THE ASIA.

By the Asia, at Halifax, we received last night the following telegraphic newspaper reports concerning the results of the late action between the Alabama and Kearsage, the movements of Semmes, his hopes of a new vessel, the kindness of his English friends, &c. The accounts are dated in England to the 26th of June:

THE PRISONERS FROM THE ALABAMA PAROLED.

The officers and seamen of the Alabama captured by the Kearsage had been liberated on parole at Cherbourg.

SEMMES LIKELY TO SET OUT IN THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

A letter in the Paris *Patrie* states that Captain Semmes has announced that on the 10th of August he will again embark on a new Alabama, which will at that date be completed.

The seamen of the old Alabama will continue to receive pay and form part of the crew of the new rebel cruiser.

Rumor points to the steamer Rappahannock, the ex-British war vessel which stole away from Sheerness to Calais, as the likely vessel which Semmes will take possession of.

NEW SWORD FOR SEMMES—ADMIRAL ANSON, R. N., HEADS THE LONDON COMMITTEE.

A committee, headed by Admiral Anson, has been formed in London to raise, by guinea subscriptions, a fund for the purchase of a handsome sword to replace that which Capt. Semmes sunk with his ship.

It is reported that a considerable sum has also been raised in Liverpool for the same object.

THE YACHT DEERHOUND A TENDER TO THE ALABAMA

The London News publishes an account of the Kearsage and Alabama affair, correcting false statements in regard to the course pursued by the former. It charges that the Deerhound acted as a sort of tender to the Alabama; that Capt. Winslow would have secured the whole of the officers and crew of the Alabama had he not placed too much confidence in the honor of the owner of the yacht; that he considered Capt Semmes and others who escaped as bound in honor to give themselves up, and that he did not pursue and fire upon the Deerhound because, he did not believe that any one carrying the flag of the royal yacht squadron would act so dishonorably.

The News also publishes a letter from Mr. Stoddart, Master of the Kearsage, complaining that the Deerhound was the consort of the Alabama

UNION SENTIMENT IN PARIS.

The Paris Temps and Siecle denounce the exaggerated and pro Southern accounts given by the semi official papers of Paris of the destruction of the Alabama

SOME OF SEMMES' VICTIMS LIBERATED

Thirty-seven of the crews of the ships Rockingham and Tycoon, destroyed by the Alabama, have been landed at Havre by a French steamer.

THE FIGHT IN PARLIAMENT—JOHN BULL TAKING LESSONS FROM YANKEE SAILORS

In the House of Commons, on the 23d, Sir John Hay asked if the attention of the Government had been called to the action between the Kearsage and the Alabama. He also inquired whether, in view of the experience gained by that action, the Government would continue building ships which could neither fight nor swing?

Lord C Paget said the attention of the Admiralty had been drawn to the fight in question, but it had nothing to do with the question of the vessels to which the inquiry referred.

On the following evening Lord Paget in reply to an inquiry said that the Admiralty did not think it necessary to send an officer to Cherbourg to examine the mode adapted to strengthen the sides of the Kearsage in order to resist shell, that information having been obtained when the vessel was in dock in England.

A FRANCO-REBEL STEAMER AFLOAT

The new steamer Yeddo, believed to have been built for the rebels at Bordeaux, had left that port for Amsterdam.

Everything about the Yeddo was perfectly correct; but there was an unexplained mystery in the proceedings concerning her.

THE ESCAPE OF THE ALABAMA.

It will not, we are sure, be uninteresting at this time to give a few additional facts connected with the late fate Alabama and the victorious Kearsage. Owing to our crowded columns yesterday we were compelled to omit some facts, which we give below:—

The British pirate steamer Alabama, alias "290," alias "Edrisa," has at last been met in a fair sea fight by a Yankee gunboat; whipped, crippled and then sunk This pirate craft was built at Birkenhead, opposite Liverpool, England, by Messrs Laird, under a contract made by Captain Bullock, and said to be in behalf of the rebel Government. She cost, when complete for sea, $225,000. She was launched in April, 1862. She was fitted with shot racks, pivot gun sockets and breaching bolts, before she left Liverpool. She sailed from Liverpool on the 29th of July, 1862, having gone down the river ostensibly on a trial trip, but in ten days thereafter she arrived at the Azores.

Here she took on board her armament, which was furnished by the English house of Fawcett, Preston & Co., of Liverpool.

From the time of her departure from Liverpool she was under the command of Captain [illegible], formerly of the Confederate service. The [illegible] of this vessel were as follows: [illegible]

On the 9th of August (Sunday) Capt. Raphael Semmes took command of the vessel, and in a formal manner hoisted the rebel flag at the peak and the English flag at the fore, and fired a gun. She then started on a cruise, with a commander, twenty six officers and eighty-five men. For nearly two years she has been employed in sinking, burning and destroying American commerce and shipping; and on the 11th of January, 1863, she sunk the little gunboat Hatteras, and suffered herself considerably. Semmes has always tried to avoid meeting an armed vessel of his own weight of metal, fearing the result to be just such as has been proven in his late contest. As to his personal character, it was pretty clearly proved that he was a coward and afraid to meet the Kearsage. After he surrendered he threw away his sword—an unofficerlike act—and supplicantly begged to be taken into the Deerhound's boat and covered up to prevent falling into the hands of the captor of his pet corsair ship. He skulked away like an overgrown cur, which had been chastised, seeking protection under the flag which for so long had protected him. He fought only because he was obliged to do so to save his honor in the face of his crew. Had he met a Yankee single handed he would have run like a scared cat.

The following is a list of the vessels he has destroyed, and which in due time her Majesty's Government will be obliged to pay for:

NAME.	WERE FROM.
Ship Ochmulgee	Martha's Vineyard.
Schooner Starlight	Boston.
Bark Ocean Rover	New London.
Bark Alert	New Bedford.
Schooner Wather Gage	Provincetown.
Brigantine Altamaha	Sippican.
Ship Benjamin Tucker	New Bedford.
Schooner Courser	Provincetown.
Bark Virginia	New Bedford.
Bark Elisha Dunbar	New Bedford.
Ship Brilliant	New York.
Bark Wave Crest	New York.
Brigantine Dunkirk	New York.
Ship Tonawanda	Philadelphia.
Ship Manchester	New York.
Bark Lamplighter	Boston.
Ship Lafayette	New Haven.
Schooner Crenshaw	New York.
Bark Laurietta	Boston.
Bk. Antoine Baron de Castine	Castine—ransomed.
Ship Levi Starbuck	New Bedford.
Ship Thomas B. Wales	Boston.
Bark Parker Cook	Boston.
Schooner Union	Baltimore—ransomed.
Steamer Ariel	New York—ran armed
Steamer Hatteras	United States Gunboat
Bark Golden Rule	New York.
Brigantine Chastelain	Boston.
Schooner Palmetto	New York.
Bark Olive Jane	Boston.
Ship Golden Rule	New Bedford.
Ship Washington	New York—ransomed
Ship Berthuel Tower	Rockland—ransomed
Ship John A. Parks	Hallowell.
Ship Punjaub	Boston—ransomed.
Morning Star	Boston—ransomed.
Schooner Kingfisher	New Bedford.
Ship Nora	Boston.
Ship Charles Hill	Boston.
Ship Louisa Hatch	Rockland.
Brigantine Kate Cory	Westport.
Bark Lafayette	New Bedford.
Bark Nye	New Bedford.
Ship Dorcas Prince	New York.
Bark Union Jack	New York.
Ship Sea Lark	New York.
Ship Gildersleeve	New York.
Bark Justiana	Baltimore—ransomed.
Ship Jabez Snow	Rockport.
Bark Amazonian	Boston.
Ship Talisman	New York.
Bark Conrad	Philadelphia.
Ship Anne F. Schmidt	Boston.
Ship Express	Portsmouth.
Bark Sea Bride	Boston.

This record brings the Alabama's career up to her arrival at Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, in September, 1863 There is no complete record yet of her subsequent proceedings. She sailed for the East Indies, and in the Straits of Malacca, near Singapore, she burned two ships. Off the coast of Bohimese, India, she burned the bark Texan Star, from Moulmein for Singapore Sweeping around Cape Comorin, an. up the Eastern shore of the Bay of Bengal, she burned the ship Emma Jane, of New York, and landed her crew near Ojeova, in the Southern part of India Her next appearance was at Cape of Good Hope in March last, from whence she cruised about until she entered Cherbourg, early in the month of June, having just previously burned two more American ships—the Rockingham and Tycoon. These were her last depredations.

SKETCH OF THE KEARSAGE.

The Kearsage is a third rate screw steamer, of eight guns and 1031 tons measurement, and of the following dimensions: Length 250 feet, beam 34 feet, depth of hold 18 feet She was built at the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard in 1862 Her engine and boilers were built by Woodruff & Beach, at Hartford, Conn. She belongs to a class of vessels represented by the Ticonderoga, Lackawana, Tuscarora, Wachusett and others She has no remarkable rate of speed, and possibly can make ten knots under full steam, when in good order. She is bark rigged, and looks man-of-war like. She has been employed on special service in the Western Atlantic and on the coasts of England and France since she was put in commission, and has had no opportunity for repairs, not having been permitted to enter any foreign port to remain over twenty four hours

The English papers are making a fuss about her being iron-clad. The facts are simply these. In order to protect her boiler and machinery from shot and shell, her spare chain cables were tried up and secured on her sides abreast of that portion of the vessel which was exposed to vital damage, so that when a shot struck there it would have to pass through the chain armor and the coal in the bunkers before it could reach her vitals. This is not an uncommon occurrence in our vessels of war. How do we know but the Alabama was protected in the same way, and perhaps better, and that the American guns threw their shot through the British iron as easily as it did through the British oak At any rate Captain Winslow showed his good sense by placing that protection there, and if he had not, with all the experience before him, he would have been justly censured.

The engagement which has terminated so successfully to our flag and pennant is probably the most remarkable on record, the vessels being so well matched, and it proves the great superiority of American naval officers, seamen, ships and guns over those of England, who has so long boastingly asserted that she "ruled the waves." If Captain Semmes comes out in August with

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another British pirate ship he may rest assured he will find more than his equal in an honest Yankee man of war.

APPEARANCE OF THE CREW.

When the men came on board the *Deerhound* they had nothing on but their drawers and shirts, having been stripped to fight; and one of the men, with a sailor's devotedness, insisted on seeing his Captain, who was then lying in Mr. Lancaster's cabin in a very exhausted state, as he had been entrusted by Captain Semmes with the ship's papers, and to no one else would he give them up.—The men were all very anxious about their Captain, and were rejoiced to find that he had been saved. They appeared to be a set of first rate fellows, and to act well together in perfect union under the most trying circumstances.

CAPTAIN SEMMES' REPORT OF THE FIGHT.

Mr. Mason, the Commissioner of the Confederate Government, has sent a copy of this report to the London Times':

Captain Semmes says that in an hour and ten minutes the Alabama was found to be in a sinking state, the enemy's shells having exploded on her sides and between decks.

For a few minutes he had hopes of reaching the French coast; but the ship filled rapidly and the furnace fires were extinguished.

Captain Semmes says: I now hauled down colors to prevent the further destruction of life, and despatched a boat to inform the enemy of our condition. Although we were now but four hundred yards from each other, the enemy fired at me five times after colors had been struck. It is charitable to suppose that a ship-of-war of a Christian nation could not have done this intentionally.

Some twenty minutes after my furnace fires had been extinguished, and the ship being on the point of sinking, each man, in obedience to a previous order which had been given to the crew, jumped overboard and endeavored to save himself.

There was no appearance of any boats coming from the enemy after the ship went down. I was fortunate myself in escaping to the shelter of the neutral flag on board Mr Lancaster's yacht Deerhound, together with forty others.

THE FIGHT FROM AN EYE WITNESS.

The owner of the English yacht *Deerhound*, (the vessel which rescued the officers and crew of the *Alabama*), who went out to witness the fight, furnishes the London [illegible] following [illegible] respecting the [illegible]:

SUNDAY, June 19—9 A. M.—Got up steam and proceeded out of Cherbourg harbor. 10.20 observed the Alabama steaming out of the harbor towards the Federal steamer Kearsarge. 11. Noon. Alabama commenced firing. Distance between the batteries, the distance between the vessels being about one mile. The Kearsarge apparently supplied with [illegible] guns. Very sharp, spirited firing [illegible] the Alabama [illegible] the Kearsarge both vessels made several complete circles at a distance of from a quarter to a half a mile. At twelve a slight intermission was observed in the Alabama's firing. The Alabama making head sail, and shaping her course for the land, distant about nine miles. At half-past twelve observed the Alabama to be disabled and in a sinking state. We immediately made towards her, and on passing the Kearsarge were requested to assist in saving the Alabama's crew. At ten minutes to one, when within a distance of two hundred yards, the Alabama sank. We then lowered our two boats, and with the assistance of the Alabama's whale boat and dingy, succeeded in saving about forty men, including Captain Semmes and thirteen officers.—At one P. M., we steered for Southampton.

Throughout the action the *Deerhound* kept about a mile to windward of the combatants, and was enabled to witness the whole of it. The Kearsarge was burning Newcastle coals and the Alabama Welsh coals, the difference in the smoke (the North country coals yielding so much more) enabling the movements of each ship to be distinctly traced. Mr. Lancaster is clearly of opinion that it was the Kearsarge's eleven-inch shells which gave her the advantage, and that after what he has witnessed on this occasion wooden ships stand no chance whatever against shells. Both vessels fired well into each other's hull, and the yards and masts were not much damaged. The mainmast of the Alabama had been struck by shot, and on the vessel was slowly broke off and fell into the sea, throwing some men who were in the mainrigging into the water. Some tremendous gaps were visible in the bulwarks of the Kearsarge, and it was believed that some of her boats were disabled. She appeared to be temporarily plated with iron chains, &c. As far as could be seen, everything appeared to be well planned and ready on board the Kearsarge for action. Great pluck was shown on both sides during the action. On board the Alabama all the hammocks were let loose, and arrangements had been made for sinking her rather than that she should be captured.

I may state that, before leaving, the Kearsarge was apparently much disabled. The Alabama's loss, so far as at present ascertained, in killed and wounded, etc., was as follows, viz: One officer and one man drowned, six men killed, and one officer and sixteen men wounded. Captain Semmes received a slight wound in the right hand. The Kearsarge's boats were, after some delay, lowered, and, with the assistance of a French pilot boat, succeeded in picking up the remaining survivors.

JOHN LANCASTER,
Steam Yacht Deerhound, off Cowes, June 19, 1864.

GREAT BRITAIN'S RELATIONS WITH THE ALABAMA.

[*From the London Post (Government Organ) June 21.*]

* * * Now that the great Confederate cruiser is among the things of the past, we are aware that very different judgments will be pronounced upon the character of her career. By some she will be denounced as a lawless pirate, whose sole object was to destroy all property which she had the reason to think belonged to the citizens of the Northern Republic; by others she will be regarded as an effective craft, manned by a resolute crew, sailing under a recognized flag, and doing as much damage as possible to an opponent by whom she was vastly overmatched. Built in an English dock, and equipped in neutral, though not English waters, put in commission a while still on the high seas, and never moored in a Confederate port, there are those who will maintain that she never acquired that national character which qualified her to war in the name of the Southern Confederacy, on the Republic of the United States, and that she was in truth a privateer without a legitimate commission. These are questions which have already been warmly canvassed, and which will, now the Alabama's race is run, again be eagerly ventilated.

Either as regards the Alabama's origin or her subsequent career, there is, however, but one opinion which unbiased and impartial inquirers can ever entertain: That this country is not responsible for her departure from our ports is evidenced by the fact that in the similar case of the Alexandra, the Government failed to establish their right to detain the vessel, and therefore if the seizure of the Alabama, had it taken place, would have been an illegal act.

THE ALABAMA AND THE ENGLISH.

[*From the London Herald (Daily organ) June 22.*]

* * * The Kearsarge was terribly injured in the fight, many large gaps in her side attesting the accurate aim of the gunners, some of whom were instructed on board her Majesty's ship Excellent. Many of the crew of the Alabama must have been killed and drowned. It is much to be feared that the young English surgeon in charge of the crew was engaged in his humane duties in the cabin when the ship settled down. We cannot but feel grieved at the loss of the brave ship, which was almost as much English as Confederate, in whose defence we may recognize the bull-dog courage of our countrymen as well as the chivalrous impetuosity of her Southern commander. The news of this combat, will, we fear, carry mourning into more than one English home. But in the end of the gallant ship—which was English too—there is, after all, little to regret, much of which to be proud. She sank unconquered and defiant in the waters of the channel, refusing to the last to lower her flag, leaving no trophy in the hands of her enemy.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN LIVERPOOL.

[*From the London News, June 21.*]

From Liverpool we learn that the American shipping in that port was never so profusely decked out with bunting as it was yesterday. When the notorious Confederate cruiser made her appearance at Cherbourg there was a general opinion in Liverpool that the Kearsarge (one of the swiftest sloops of-war in the national service) would "fight" Semmes. The office of Fraser, Trenholm & Co., the Confederate agents in Liverpool, was invested yesterday by people eager to learn the fate of the crew of the Alabama, and it was rumored on 'Change that there was £180 000 in gold on board the ship when she went down.

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SIEGE MATTERS—THREE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY SECOND DAY.

Beyond the usual fire on Fort Sumter, there is very little activity on the part of the enemy in this vicinity. During yesterday Battery Gregg fired sixty, and Battery Wagner one hundred and nineteen shots at the fort. Our James Island batteries replied with a few shots at Battery Gregg.

There are twelve Yankee vessels in the Stono.

COLONEL D. B. HARRIS, the gallant and accomplished Chief Engineer on General BEAUREGARD'S Staff, has arrived in Charleston, and is now on a visit of inspection to the works around the city.

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LOST, OR TAKEN BY MISTAKE, from Battery No. 2, West Lines, James Island, on the 4th instant, a MARINE GLASS. If required a liberal reward will be paid for its recovery. Apply at Signal Station, Dill's Bluff, or at Telegraph Office, at Headquarters, James Island. *3 July 15

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Siege of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-THIRD DAY.

The enemy's operations for the past week have been solely directed to the bombardment of Fort Sumter, no shells having been fired at the city since Monday, the 10th inst. The firing upon the fort has been kept up steadily and alternately by Batteries Gregg and Wagner, and has also been unusually severe, being concentrated almost wholly upon the Southwest angle. The casualties, however, have been slight. On Friday, Private PUNIARD, of the 61st Guard, Lieut. BOAG commanding, was killed, and two others slightly wounded, by a Parrott shell. On Friday, Saturday and Sunday our batteries on James' and Sullivan's Islands kept up a vigorous reply, and on Saturday two of the enemy's guns at Battery Gregg were dismounted, besides a number of men believed to be killed and wounded. Several ambulances, on Saturday afternoon, came o Gregg from the lower part of Morris' Island, and the enemy were observed carrying bodies to them

During Friday night the enemy erected a small wooden house between Batteries Gregg and Wagner, directly in the rear of Vincent's Creek, for what purpose is as yet unknown. It is supposed by many to be intended as quarters for the prisoners sent to Morris' Island by the LINCOLN Government to be placed under our fire. Another house, of the same size, was erected and placed alongside of the first on Sunday forenoon.

The enemy's fleet displayed an extra blue flag at the bow all day Sunday.

The following is the report of firing since our last :

From 6 P. M. Friday to 8 A. M. Saturday, Battery Gregg fired at Fort Sumter one hundred and thirteen shots; Battery Wagner at Fort Sumter, forty-one shots; Battery Simkins at Gregg, thirty-six shots; Battery Gregg at Sullivan's Island, twenty three shots; Battery Cheves at Wagner, five shots; Sullivan's Island at Gregg, one hundred shots.

From 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. Saturday, Battery Gregg on Sumter, seventy-three; Battery Wagner on Sumter, seventy-eight shots; Battery Simkins on Batteries Gregg and Wagner, one hundred and thirty shots; Sullivan's Island on the same, one hundred and forty shots; Gregg on Sullivan's Island, thirty-one; on Johnson, thirty-six; Battery Haskell on Morris' Island, fifty-two; Cheves on the same, thirteen.

From 6 P. M. Saturday to 8 A. M. Sunday, Gregg at Sumter, eighty five shots; Wagner at Sumter, seven; Gregg at Sullivan's Island, fifteen; Sullivan's Island at Gregg, fifteen.

From 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. Sunday, Battery Gregg fired at Sumter eighty-six shots, and Battery Wagner at Sumter, sixty two; making a total of four hundred shots fired at the fort since last report.

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SIEGE MATTERS—THREE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FOURTH DAY.

On Saturday the bombardment of Fort Sumter was somewhat more severe than usual, Battery Gregg firing 131 and Battery Wagner 138 shots. Battery Gregg also fired some 20 shells at Fort Johnson. Our Fort Johnson batteries replied with much greater vigor than usual, throwing, during the day, 251 shells with well-directed aim at the Yankee positions on Morris Island.

On Sunday Gregg fired 91 and Wagner 69 shots at Fort Sumter.

The Yankees have built two frame houses upon Morris Island, between Gregg and Wagner.

THE TREASURER of the Charleston Savings Institution makes the gratifying announcement to depositors that on and after this day an extra dividend of twenty-five per cent. will be paid on all deposits of five years standing, and a dividend *pro rata* on all deposits of a shorter period. This, with the regular semi-annual dividend, makes the aggregate at the rate of fifty per cent. for the five years, which is the best eulogy that can be pronounced in favor of its management.

IMPORTED GOODS AT AUCTION.—The attention of all parties interested is directed to the extensive sale of imported goods at Wilmington on Wednesday next, the 20th instant, by Col. M. CRONLY, Auctioneer. Two entire cargoes, with sundry other consignments, are to be disposed of, consisting in part of dry goods in variety, shoes, leather, cotton cards, clothing, stationery, groceries, liquors, hardware, drugs, &c., &c.

NOTICE! NOTICE!—Persons in want of a fine article of Brandy suitable for sickness and summer diseases had better call at P. J. PORCHER & BAYA, No. 412 King street.

WE ACKNOWLEDGE, with pleasure, the receipt of some very fine luscious peaches, from the Sisters of Mercey, the product of their garden in Queen street, they are the finest we have seen this season.

THE SISTERS OF MERCY, in behalf of the sick and wounded soldiers in hospital, gratefully acknowledge the receipt, through the Mercury Office, of four dozen chickens from B. T. SELLERS, Esq., Clerk and Treasurer E. C. C., Pocotaligo, So. Ca.

THE FIGHTING ON JOHN'S ISLAND.—The demonstration against John's Island in the early part of last February, and which was then met as far down as Fripp's House, three miles from Haulover Cut, was, in the first ten days of this month, repeated in heavier force. The attempt too, on this occasion, was marked by a more successful advance and resulted more seriously to our men, who had to sustain the unequal conflict before they were enabled by sufficient reinforcements to check the enemy, when he had reached the neighborhood of WILLIAM WHALEY'S plantation, on the Stono River Road—a distance of nearly ten miles from the Cut, which he had crossed from Seabrook's Island.

On Saturday, the 21 instant, in connection with stirring reports from James Island, information reached the main that the enemy had landed on John's Island, early that morning, and that Major JENKINS, who had just assumed the command, had only with his pickets to oppose at least three full regiments. By Sunday he had abandoned his headquarters, as the burning of the house used for that purpose—the property of Mr. FRIPP—the light of which was visible many miles that night, showed that the enemy was in undisturbed possession of the lower part of the Island. He continued to press forward, striking off to the right near the Presbyterian Parsonage, and taking the Edendale Road. On Tuesday, besides the usual skirmishing, one of our guns opened on his rear at Hunscombe's Corner, where this road unites with that running parallel to the Stono, killing and scattering them in confusion, and rescuing the Sergeant Major of the 1st Georgia, who, having been wounded and captured but a few minutes before, would have been bayonetted by the negro troops had not a white officer interfered.

It was probably at Grimball's Landing that the enemy was reinforced, as this place afterwards became the base of his operations. It being doubtful whether the object was to gain the bridge at Church Flats or to erect batteries playing on James Island, our artillery were mostly disposed along the central road, below Cedar Spring, bearing upon fields to the left where the enemy might appear from the direction of the Stono. But the result showed that they had no intention of doing so; on they came, up the river road, driving our dismounted cavalry before them. On Wednesday they had reached Burden's place, and commenced a line of entrenchments adapted to the natural facilities of the country. There was a narrow swamp in front traversed by a causeway, which was swept by artillery on either side the works, extending perhaps two hundred yards. The arrangement showed labor under a broiling July's sun. It designed nothing less than to "hold, occupy and possess" the Island, as a *point d'appui* against Charleston. Reinforcements having arrived, the first regular engagement occurred on Thursday, 7th. Three distinct, but not very determined charges were made by the enemy on the afternoon of that day, which were each promptly repulsed—our loss about thirty killed and wounded. Our line, to the right of the road was, I believe, on WM. WHALEY'S place; to the left it was marked by the bank dividing the Waterloo and Exchange Plantations. Gen. ROBERTSON and staff rode down and inspected the position on the preceding day.

After a night of vigilance in the trenches, day dawned calm, close and misty. Suddenly the command "Double quick, march!" rang out, and soon a heavy volley to the right and left of the road disturbed the stillness of the tranquil air. Thenceforth it rolled on and on, alternately increasing and diminishing, roaring and crackling like fire on a prairie of the West, the screaming of the balls almost drowning the cheers of our men, while our light artillery, represented by the Washington, Marion and Inglis Batteries, bursting shell at the right time and in the right place, added their occasional deep-toned diapason to the loud orchestra of martial sounds. In about twenty minutes the breastwork was taken, and a good deal of booty with it. The first line commanded the second from its higher position. Our loss about eighty, making the total casualties of the two fights on the 7th and 9th, only about a hundred and ten. The enemy then shelled the road furiously for some time. The skirmishing of the enemy that day was very feeble, and our men improved the opportunity to adapt the captured line of defences to their own purposes.

That night the boats at Grimball's were frequently blowing off steam, which suggested to some reinforcements—to others evacuation. The latter conjecture proved correct, when on advancing in the morning, our skirmishers found only two negroes in the formidable works. One of them confessed himself a slave of Judge SPENCE, of Maryland. Letters, likenesses, passes for U. S. C. T. (colored troops) roll calls, guard lists, dead bodies, oil cloths and other trophies abounded. A diary was also produced, running from the 1st to the 7th, when the writer who records himself "a rampant roving blade of 21 summers," doubtless met his proper fate. He does not state the point of departure of the expedition, but that it consisted of the steamer *Cosmopolitan*. On the 21 he writes, "we are now on John's Island." In his progress he descants upon the appearance of the "Palmetto, Locust and Pine," but specially compliments the wide-spreading oaks all over hung with silken moss most beautiful for human eyes to witness." We have no means of judging of the enemy's loss—he was doubtless severely punished.

INGLIS LIGHT BATTERY.—In the late fight on John's Island different organizations have been mentioned and justly eulogized for their heroic conduct. To the left section of the Inglis Light Battery, under Lieut. LUCAS, all praise has been accorded by their General and other commanding officers who were on the field. It was they that accompanied the line of skirmishers, and who mowed down and drove the enemy reeling back more than once, and, to use the language of their chief (Lieut. Col. DEL KEMPER), "they occupied the most advanced and trying position."

This company has done good service along the coast from the Edisto to the Waccamaw Rivers, and have done honor to themselves and our cause, and have received the acknowledgments of three other Generals besides their present commander.

The Inglis Light Battery is made up of young men principally from Darlington and Williamsburg, and who represent the best blood of these Districts—being men of wealth, refinement and cultivation.

BATTERY PRINGLE.—The gunboats in the Stono opened fire upon Battery Pringle on Saturday, 21 inst., soon after the land attack upon BLAKE'S battery Lieut. W. D. MARTIN, Co., A, LUCAS' Battalion Artillery, being in command. One gunboat advanced to within three thousand yards of the battery and opened fire, which was returned with spirit and caused the gunboats to retire to a more respectful distance. Our line of pickets in front of our works was also subjected to an enfilade fire of grape, canister and shrapnel from the enemy's fleet, lying in the river almost abreast of the ditch. Maj J. JONATHAN LUCAS, who commands the fortifications on the Stono, immediately repaired to Battery Pringle and established his headquarters at that post.

Major LUCAS was on duty day and night, superintending the dismounting and mounting of guns, firing, &c. On Sunday morning Captain T. B. JAYNE, Company C, LUCAS' Battalion Artillery, reported for duty, and was assigned to the command of the battery, under Major LUCAS, and continued to serve in that capacity until the evening of the 8th instant. A slow and irregular bombardment was kept up by the fleet throughout Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday at long range. Shelling was kept up during the night by the mortar boats.

Monitors and mortar boats were repeatedly struck by shots from the eight and ten inch Columbiads. The effect of the shots could not be ascertained, though every one that struck the monitors brought a party on deck to ascertain the damages.

Major LUCAS renewed his application for heavy guns soon after the bombardment commenced. A Brooke gun was sent on the 6th, and was to

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have been placed in position on the night of the 7th instant, but an accident to the gun prevented.

On Thursday and Friday the battery was bombarded with great fury by two monitors, the *Passaic* and the fleet of wooden gunboats, which anchored and got the range of the battery at some 3000 yards. The object was to disable Battery Pringle and run by up the Stono, so as to enfilade our line of works. The armament of Battery Pringle was light, and was much crippled by the fire of Thursday.

Another heavy gun was received on Friday, which was mounted on Saturday night, the 9th, and added to the strength of the battery. It has now a very strong armament. On the 8th Colonel ALFRED RHETT was placed temporarily in command of the "west lines." On the afternoon of Friday, the 8th instant, the following order was received from Headquarters, west lines.

"By direction of the Brigadier General commanding, in view of the continued and severe bombardment undergone by the command at Battery Pringle, the garrison will be relieved from duty at Battery Pringle and report to Capt. Smith, commanding infantry support at ——, with 40 rounds of ammunition. Major Blanding, with Companies B and D, 1st S. C. Artillery, will temporarily relieve Major Lucas' command from duty at Battery Pringle."

Major LUCAS retained his command of the Stono batteries, including Battery Pringle.

On Saturday the shelling was rapid, but not equal to the two preceding days, for the Brooke gun being mounted and opening with effect, drove the *Passaic* and gunboats from their position and destroyed their range. On Sunday the enemy retired from the river, with the exception of the *Passaic* and one or two small steamers, which had dropped down behind a wood and left early Monday morning.

INCIDENTS OF LIEUT. DELORME'S FIGHT.—The fight of a section of BLAKE'S Light Battery, at Rivers' Causeway, was one of the most gallant performances of the war. Two 12-, ounder Napoleon guns, manned by a detachment of only twelve men—Company A, 1st S. C. Artillery—under Lieut. DELORME, of Sumter District, were out on picket considerably in advance of our lines without support. Several of the men were recruits, and the guns were directed, one solely by Lieut. DELORME, and the other by Sergeant [illegible]. The enemy, about two thousand strong, landed to the east on the creek, marched west until they reached the head of the causeway, which runs north and south through a hard marsh. Here they formed in column at day dawn, and attempted to take the guns. But they were received by a fire so steady and deadly that they recoiled, leaving the ground covered with blue Yankees. They were then deployed into lines stretching out for some distance on either side of the causeway, and advanced over the marsh so as to envelop the guns. Had time been allowed for the arrival of one hundred staunch infantry supports, the enemy might have been defeated. But without support the advance of the foe upon the guns could not be prevented, and the period arrived for saving the command. The enemy were forty yards off, and the order was given to limber up, when the driver of the wheel horses of one gun became demoralized and instead of backing his team to his piece, dodged in a ditch. This was fatal to the effort, and nothing could be done but to move off with the caissons and men. These were brought off successfully, along a narrow road running six hundred yards, with no opportunity of getting out of it on either side. The whole performance, under trying circumstances, was brilliant and very creditable to the command.

The capture of Sergeant HINES by the Yankees, some time after the fight, by a mistake which he made, is much regretted. He was the Sergeant who, under Lieutenant WATIES, with a detachment of fifteen men of the same company, manned two light pieces on the east of Battery Wagner during the bloody assault of July 18, 1863. One hundred and twenty eight dead Yankees the next morning occupied the ditch which they swept, and eight out of the detachment of sixteen fell—four killed and four wounded.

LIEUTENANT A. A. ALLEMONG—PRIVATE C. PINCKNEY BROWN, 27TH REG. S. C. V.—Again, and again, and again, the through casualties of war call upon us to record the loss of our best and bravest; of those whom the Commonwealth enrolled among her worthiest citizens, and whose memory she will long cherish with a fond regret.

Two such have recently fallen in the defence of Richmond; have fallen in the discharge of the highest earthly duty, martyrs of a lofty faith, the self-devoted sacrifices of Freedom. They courted no popular applause in life, and would shrink, even in death, from the flattery of friendship or the windy adulations of the crowd. Conscious of the claims of country and manhood, they fulfilled to the utmost the great obligations which both impose, and asked no praise for duty. Mindful of the instincts of their own generous natures, we seek only to place on record their names and services.

Lieutenant A. A. ALLEMONG was a native of Charleston, where he received his primary education. He graduated with distinction at that excellent school of classical learning, Georgetown College, D. C., in 1819, and having been admitted to the bar in this State, devoted his life to the study and practice of law. At the opening of the war he was a member of the Irish Volunteers, Captain MAGRATH, and, having served with them on Morris Island during the campaign which closed with the fall of Sumter, he entered Confederate service as a Lieutenant of the same company, when the Charleston Battalion was organized.

At Legaré's and at Secessionville he more than usually distinguished himself by his cool and serviceable courage, and bore an honorable part in the arduous and dangerous defence of Wagner, Gregg and Sumter.

In May last his regiment was ordered to Virginia. He had for many months been on detached service, as the Judge Advocate of various Military Courts, and, had he wished, might have easily retained a position which he filled with credit and usefulness. But he preferred to follow the fortunes of his command, and was present with it in the battles of Walthall Junction, Coal Harbor and Drewry's Bluff. Whilst resting in the trenches near Petersburg, on the evening of the 17th June, after a day of severe fighting and unusual fatigue, he received a gunshot wound in the neck, and died four days after in uncomplaining resignation.

Lieut. ALLEMONG was a partner in the well known law firm of NORTHROP & ALLEMONG. He seldom plead in the courts, although enjoying a very considerable practice; but he was highly esteemed by his brethren and his clientage a lawyer, of scrupulous integrity, of vigorous mind, of sound judgment, and accurate and extensive learning in his profession. He was fond of the law, and gave his best energies to it; looking to it not as a mere means of personal preferment, profit, or distinction, but regarding the pure and broad application of its principles and statutes as the great conservator of society, the most direct and surest guarantee of Justice, Liberty and order.

His character was above reproach. A member of the Catholic Church, he adorned his profession by a life of consistent and unobtrusive piety. Grave and earnest by nature, full of high thoughts and sentiments, his liberal heart and genial temper and unshaken fidelity, consolidated the esteem and affection which his pleasing manners and amiable character attracted. He was in every filial relation a pattern of all excellence. He was a zealous and useful citizen, an upright and cultivated jurist, a modest and earnest patriot, a warm, firm and generous friend, "God has the Soul of Him for his gentleness," for surely never has passed from earth a purer life, a simpler or more loving heart, a higher manhood.

PRIVATE C. PINCKNEY BROWN was an excellent representative of an old and highly respectable Carolina family. By birth, breeding and culture he was also no unworthy representative of a Carolina gentleman. He was for many years a member of our State Legislature, and was appointed by his constituents a delegate to the memorable Convention which passed the Ordinance of Secession.

Of a lofty spirit and a consummate courage, he was among the very first to take up arms in defence of the principles he advocated. Belonging to the extreme States Rights school of politics, he had always, and earnestly urged resort to even the last extremity to save the South from the encroachments of Yankee domination, and has at last sealed his faith with his blood.

During the spring of 1861, he served as a private in the Calhoun guards, on Morris Island, and, after the first battle of Manassas, went to Virginia as a volunteer, and attached himself to KERSHAW'S Regiment.

When the disaster of Hilton Head imperilled Charleston, he returned to the City, and re-joined his company, which had been ordered into service upon the coast.

Such was the confidence he obtained among the whole command, that upon its reorganization he was offered any position he might select, but with characteristic modesty he declined leaving the ranks, saying "that he knew that he possessed some of the qualities of a good private, but was doubtful whether he had any of those which make a good commander."

He enjoyed a very prominent part in the important battle of Secessionville, where he killed many of the enemy with his own hand and was himself severely wounded. He shared all the fatigues and perils of his company at Wagner and Gregg, and accompanied them to Virginia, as a member of the 27th S. C. V., in May last. During the desperate battle of Walthall Junction, whilst falling back, under orders, he was killed, with his face to the foe, in the act of firing.

Mr. BROWN was a man of extraordinary size and very remarkable strength; but to his great physical power and high courage, he added an almost feminine amiability of temper and gentleness of demeanor. He was an upright citizen and a devoted patriot. He neither sought office nor shrunk from responsibility, but performed all the duties of life with scrupulous fidelity and an earnest singleness of purpose, and has crowned a career of modest usefulness by a consistent and glorious death.

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BAGGED.—A man named Lovett, deserter from our Engineer Works, was captured yesterday by our pickets on Skidaway Island, together with Lieutenant Durand, the senior officer of the Yankee gunboat Paul Jones, and two seamen belonging to that vessel, besides a negro fellow whom the Yanks had recently taken, and the small boat in which they reached the island. Lieutenant Durand had in his possession maps and charts of the coast and inlets in this vicinity. He was making reconnoissances with the assistance of Lovett as a guide.

Savannah Republican.

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Consignees per South Carolina Railroad
July 16.

7 barrels Flour, 417 sacks Flour, 644 bushels Grain, 109 kegs Nails, Mdze, Cattle &c. To Maj Lee, Maj Guerin, Maj Chambliss, Major Willis, Capt Tunno, J F Ficken, T A Rodgers, T R S Elliott, Mrs W E Elliott, T D Wagner, W McComb, E Kline, J Caldwell, Bee & Co, Mrs R Rowan and order.

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Siege of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FOURTH DAY

The enemy Sunday night erected another small wooden house about fifty yards in front of Battery Gregg. The bombardment of Fort Sumter by Batteries Gregg and Wagner continues about the same. Since our last report up to six o'clock Monday evening, Battery Gregg had fired at Sumter one hundred and twenty one shots, and Battery Wagner seventy-six. One or two men were slightly injured. A force of two hundred men were observed at work upon Wagner Monday, repairing damages caused by recent high tides.

There has been no change in the fleet.

As showing the enemy's force in the late demonstration on John's Island and order of movements, we give below an interesting document issued by Gen. FOSTER, a copy of which has been kindly furnished us for publication. It will be seen that three brigades and their Commanders are mentioned:

[CONFIDENTIAL CIRCULAR.]

HEADQ'RS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
HILTON HEAD, S. C., June 29, 1864.

The following instructions will govern commanding officers in the conduct of their troops on board transports, and in disembarking the same:

I. The men composing each company will be kept together at all times. Upon approaching land, or going up a narrow river, the Company Commander will give the command "Attention," when the company will immediately form, facing outward, and stand under arms, the men being fully equipped, and ready to disembark without breaking ranks. Company Commanders must remain at all times with their companies, except when out of sight of land, when they may retire to the cabins.

II. Proper means of exit on each transport must be prepared, to facilitate the disembarkation; strong stairs must be ready to be placed at each gangway, forward and aft, at a moment's warning.

III. Two non-commissioned officers must be placed at each gangway, to assist in disembarking the troops, and to pass to them their muskets and knapsacks. Strong gang-planks must be prepared and placed near each gangway ready for immediate use.

IV. The signal for starting will be the American flag, under the Union Jack, at the fore, on the steam transport "Sylph," the flag-ship of Brig. Gen. John P. Hatch.

Each Brigade Headquarters will repeat the signal for sailing immediately after being hoisted on the flag-ship. The transports will sail in the following order:

Brig. Gen. John P. Hatch, on transport "Sylph," followed by transports containing the Hilton Head troops.

Brig. Gen W Birney, on transport "N. P. Banks," followed by transports containing the Florida troops, with the 34th U. S C. T.

Brig. Gen. R. Saxton, on transport "Flora," followed by transports containing the Beaufort troops.

The several brigades must keep together as much as possible, also the vessels comprising each brigade, in order that they may be distinguished.

The speed of the vessels to correspond with the slowest sailing transport of each brigade.

V. The thole-pins of the small boats must be secured by lanyards underneath; trail-lines must be fitted to secure the oars when dropped over—painters new and strong.

VI. The flag of the Major General Commanding will be blue, with white castle in the centre.

By command of Major General J. G. FOSTER
Official: W. L. M. BERGER.

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CONSIGNEES PER SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY,
JULY 18th, 1864.

Mr. Bulkley, P. Cannon, J. Chamblias, M. Duffy, C. T. Duncam, Miss J. Deas, J. Ferrebee, M. S. Grissett, E. E. Greig, J. J. Lucas, G. W. McGlanery, J. Nicholson, Wm. Porter, Mrs. C. Bingley, Major Straud, J. G. Simpson H. H. Towers, Mrs. S. Wigg, L. Weinkopp, E. T. Woodman.

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

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Exchange of Prisoners.

Barbarous people usually manifest their barbarity towards their foes. Towards *their own* people they are as careful and protective as more civilized nations. There is honor amongst robbers and thieves. There is a consideration for their soldiers who have been taken in battle; and they have as eager a desire to liberate them from captivity as more civilized nations entertain!

But our Yankee foes manifest their barbarity, not only towards us, but towards their own soldiery. There are thousands, and tens of thousands of veteran officers and soldiers who, for the last three years, have been fighting to uphold their illegitimate cause, and who have been taken prisoners in battle, and are now suffering—pining—dying in captivity. Why is this? Until the late campaign commenced, prisoners of the Confederate and of the United States were freely exchanged for each other. The right and the duty to do so was clearly acknowledged and acted on. Indeed, every soldier goes into the field with the distinct understanding, recognized in the warfare of all civilized nations, that if he should be so unfortunate, in the varying chances of battle, as to be taken a prisoner, his Government will not add to his calamity, by leaving him in captivity. Such a course would be as ungrateful as it would be barbarous. Practice and principle, both, during the war, have sanctioned the exchange of prisoners. Nor can it be said that the Yankees have no Confederate prisoners to exchange for their soldiers in our hands. They have had at Point Lookout alone in Virginia some seventeen thousand of our soldiers prisoners, whilst we have at Americus, in Georgia, some twenty-seven thousand of theirs. Why then are not prisoners mutually exchanged? Our enemies officially assign no reasons; but it is not difficult to ascertain them. They are two: 1st. They insist that we should exchange negroes for white men; and 2d, the term of enlistment of their soldiers in our hands have expired or are about to expire.

The first pretension is an offshoot of abolitionism. Our Yankee foes not only insist on using our negro-slaves against us but putting them equal with us. They knew, of course, that we would do no such thing; and they use the captivity of a few hundred negroes to keep in captivity the thousands of white men on both sides, who are now languishing in prisons. Their veteran soldiers in captivity will of course duly appreciate their prolonged imprisonment from such a cause. But we think that this is a pretext. The real reason for not exchanging prisoners, is in the second we have stated—the term of enlistment of the greater part of the prisoners in our hands have expired, or are about to expire. If exchanged, they will not reenlist in the Yankee army, and will, therefore, add nothing to its strength. But, on the contrary, all the Confederate soldiers exchanged, it is supposed, will immediately enter the Confederate army, and recruit its numbers. This is the real reason for not exchanging prisoners, and keeping their soldiers in captivity. It is in perfect keeping with the characteristics our enemies have displayed during this war—unscrupulous, heartless and cruel—their barbarism is as reckless on their own soldiery as on ours. After fighting for them three years, because their soldiers will not enlist to fight for them three years more, contrary to every principle of justice or humanity, they are left to suffer or die in captivity. What a people!

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SIEGE MATTERS—THREE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIFTH DAY.

Since our last report Battery Gregg has fired 121 and Battery Wagner 75 shots at Fort Sumter. The enemy also threw a few shells in the direction of Secessionville.

The enemy have built still another frame house between Gregg and Wagner. Some surmise that these buildings are intended as prison houses for our Generals now confined on Morris Island.

The recent high tides and rains seem to have done considerable damage to the Yankee works.

The following circular, issued by Gen. FOSTER a few weeks ago, refers to the John's Island expedition:

CONFIDENTIAL CIRCULAR.

HEADQUARTERS
DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
HILTON HEAD, S. C., June 29, 1864.

The following instructions will govern commanding officers in the conduct of their troops on board transports, and in disembarking the same:

I. The men composing each company will be kept together at all times. Upon approaching land, or going up a narrow river, the company commander will give the command "Attention!" when the company will immediately form, facing outward, and stand under arms, the men being fully equipped, and ready to disembark without breaking ranks. Company commanders must remain at all times with their companies, except when out of sight of land, when they may retire to the cabins.

II. Proper means of exit on each transport must be prepared, to facilitate the disembarkation; strong stairs must be ready to be placed at each gangway, forwad and aft, at a moment's warning.

III. Two non-commissioned officers must be placed at each gangway, to assist in disembarking the troops, and to pass to them their muskets and knapsacks. Strong gang-planks must be prepared, and placed near each gangway ready for immediate use.

IV. The signal for starting will be the American Flag, under the Union Jack, at the *Fore*, on the steam transport Sylph, the flagship of Brig. Gen. Jno. P. Hatch.

Each brigade headquarters will repeat the signal for sailing immediately after being hoisted on the flagship. The transports will sail in the following order:

Brig. Gen. John P. Hatch, on transport Sylph followed by transports containing the Hilton, Head troops.

Brig. Gen. W. Birney, on transport N. P. Banks, followed by transports containing the Florida troops, with the 34th U. S. C. T.

Brig. Gen. R. Saxton, on transport Flora, followed by transports containg the Beaufort troops.

The several brigades must keep together as much as possible, also the vessels comprising each brigade, in order that they may be distinguished.

The speed of the vessels to correspond with the slowest sailing transport of each brigade.

V. The thole-pins of the small boats must be secured by lanyards underneath; trail-lines must be fitted to secure the oars when dropped over—painters new and strong.

VI. The flag of the Major General Commanding will be blue, with white castle in the centre.

By command of Major Gen. J. G. FOSTER.

Official: W. L. M. BURGER,
Assistant Adjutant General.

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TO THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T S. C., GA. AND FLA.,
CHARLESTON, S. C., July 19, 1864.

TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED ABLE-BODIED NEGROES are immediately needed to work on the Fortifications around Charleston, and under the pressure of this necessity, impressments have been ordered. I feel confident, however, that the people of this State need only be informed of the wants of the military authorities to ensure a prompt response to this appeal, and I therefore call upon them to furnish without delay their respective quotas, established by the law of the State.

Full credit will be given upon the next call for labor for all such negroes as may be voluntarily sent forward, and the Government assumes all responsibilities that attach in the case of negroes impressed, and will take the same care of them.

If the Planters in different neighborhoods will have their negroes collected at particular Depots, and will notify Major W. H. ECHOLS, Chief Engineer, of the time and place selected, agents will be sent to receive them.

The same officer will, upon notification, have agents at the different Depots in this city to receive and provide subsistence, medical attention, &c., for all negroes sent to him.

SAM. JONES,
July 20 10 Major General Commanding.

Siege of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIFTH DAY.

The enemy renewed the bombardment of the city with time fuze shells Tuesday morning. During the day and up to six o'clock in the evening nineteen shells were thrown at the city. The firing on the city continued at the time of closing our report.

Another house was erected in the rear of Wagner Monday night.

The firing upon Fort Sumter continues unabated. During Monday night Battery Gregg fired at Fort Sumter one hundred and twelve shots; Battery Wagner thirty-two, and on Tuesday, up to six o'clock in the evening, Battery Gregg fired at Sumter two hundred and forty-two shots, and Battery Wagner one hundred and fourteen. Sullivan's Island Batteries through the day replied and fired one hundred and fifty-eight shots at the Morris' Island Batteries. Our casualties at the fort were slight. The firing of the enemy continues to be directed upon the Southwest angle.

There has been no material change in the fleet.

A great deal of signalling was kept up between the vessels through the day. The Yankees continue their large working parties busily engaged at Gregg and Wagner.

An examination of the position recently occupied by the enemy near Gervais', on John's island, reveals the fact that the enfilade shelling from Battery Tynes was very accurate. Our shells are seen along and inside of the Yankee lines. The firing from this battery was directed by Captain GUGNARD RICHARDSON, Company B, LUCAS' Battalion Artillery. It is one of the Stono batteries commanded by Major J. JONATHAN LUCAS.

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FLAG OF TRUCE LETTERS.

C. S. OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF EXCHANGE,
Richmond, Va., July 1, 1864.

I. ALL LETTERS TO GO NORTH BY FLAG OF TRUCE must be sent to this Office.

2. Each letter must be enclosed in a separate envelope, and addressed to me, Bureau of Exchange, Richmond, Va.

3. No letter must exceed in length one page of ordinary sized letter paper, and its contents be confined strictly to personal or family matters. No letter alluding to the movements or localities of troops will be permitted to pass.

4. Each letter must contain a United States postage stamp, or its equivalent in silver or United States currency.

These regulations will be rigidly enforced, and no letter transmitted in which they are not strictly observed.

ROBERTSON, Agent of Exchange.

Official—W. H. HATCH, Capt. and A. A. G.

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The Secretary of the Treasury.

The new Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. GEORGE A. TRENHOLM, is a citizen of Charleston, and for twenty years has been prominent in our midst as a merchant and banker, a citizen of enterprise, large views and public spirit. It is true that the mere business of a merchant, in the matter of buying and selling, cannot make an able manager of the finances of a great country under great and difficult emergencies. Nor does the superintendence, as a Director of a Bank, of some four millions of dollars, necessarily imply a competency to wield successfully hundreds of millions of debt and taxes. The matter of judicious taxation, is itself, beside all mercantile or banking operations; and is an affair of statesmanship. Yet the habits of order and strict accountability—the consideration and appreciation of investments of capital—the value of integrity as an element of credit—are matters which must be peculiarly familiar to the mind of a merchant and banker. The whole course of Mr. TRENHOLM'S life, has, therefore, been in some sort a training for the great office to which he is appointed. He has also mingled in public affairs, and has served ably and acceptably as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in the South Carolina Legislature. His position is filled with difficulties. It will task to the uttermost his energies and wisdom; and all his energy and ability may be inadequate to give system and confidence to our finances.—Yet, let him try; and let us endeavor to help him in trying. If supported by a successful resistance of our foes, we may yet prove that our integrity is equal to our valor. All his large experience, great mercantile ability, and unblemished integrity, Mr. TRENHOLM will devote to the interests of the Confederacy. He has been entirely and radically opposed to every policy in the least degree squinting towards repudiation in any shape or form. If he fails, it will be because in the condition he takes our finances, no one could succeed.

General Johnston Superseded by General Hood.

The intelligence which will affect our readers most anxiously, is the removal by the Government of General JOHNSTON from the Army of Upper Georgia, and the appointment of General HOOD in his stead. We know nothing officially of the reasons of the Government for this step; but the late conduct of this army, by General JOHNSTON, we suppose, is the cause of his removal. The Government thinks that General JOHNSTON has had sufficient troops to have attacked the enemy. General JOHNSTON thinks that he has not had them; and hence his continual policy of retreating before the enemy, doubtless asking for and expecting reinforcements to prevent flanking operations.

Now, on this point our knowledge is too imperfect to form any decided opinion. We do not know the strength of the army of Upper Georgia, nor do we know the strength of the army opposed to it, under General SHERMAN. We must therefore wait on time to disclose to us the true state of facts, before we can venture to approve or disapprove. We frankly confess that we have had great confidence in General JOHNSTON, and therefore fear that his strategic movements have been inevitable under the circumstances in which he has been placed. Past events also seem to justify this fear.

The President has been twice mistaken as to the sufficiency of troops to meet our foes. He thought, that contrary to the views of the Provisional Congress, the Confederate States had a plenty of troops to carry on the campaign of 1862. General SIDNEY JOHNSON importuned him for more troops, but did not get them. Gen. JOHNSON was compelled to retreat from Bowling Green and Nashville for want of troops, and Fort Donelson fell. The same thing, again took place last fall at Chattanooga. General BRAGG had his army damaged by the changes of commanding officers, and was left with too few troops to fight the enemy; whilst a portion of his command was sent to attack Knoxville. The same result took place. After the fight at Missionary Ridge General BRAGG was obliged to retreat. Now we fear that we are about to have the same error repeated for the third time. Gen. JOHNSTON, in the opinion of the President, has troops enough for aggressive war. He is mistaken; and, instead of reinforcing Gen. JOHNSTON with troops, he removes him from the command. If such apprehensions are well founded, some disaster may be looked for. But we earnestly trust, that we do not understand the true state of things.

And even if matters are as we suppose them to be, they are not irretrievable; for having wrought his will upon Gen. JOHNSTON, the President may now be disposed to co-operate heartily with the new appointee. This has happened before. When Gen. JOSEPH JOHNSTON was in command of the army near Richmond, he earnestly asked the President to allow General JACKSON to come to his aid. It was refused, and the battle (that of the Seven Pines) was opened without JACKSON. But as soon as General LEE was put in command of the army, in consequence of General JOHNSTON being disabled by wounds, he countermanded the orders for the progress of the fight, and his request for General JACKSON was complied with. And at Cold Harbor JACKSON saved the day. May we not hope that reinforcements refused to General JOHNSTON, may be granted to General HOOD; and that General HOOD, like General LEE, may be enabled to drive back our foes. S. D. LEE, FORREST and MORGAN may be pushed to the rear of SHERMAN. The raid in Maryland being at an end, why should not the troops that made it be sent to General HOOD? Why should not KIRBY SMITH'S forces be brought over the Mississippi also? General HOOD is untried in the independent command of a large army. That he is a brave, dashing officer, we all know; and that he may prove adequate to the great command entrusted to him, is the fervent aspiration of us all.

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SIEGE MATTERS—THREE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY SIXTH DAY.

The bombardment of the city was renewed Tuesday morning, and up to 6 p. m. twenty shells had been thrown. During the day Battery Gregg fired 242 and Battery Wagner 114 shots at Fort Sumter. The Sullivan's Island batteries opened upon Gregg, in reply, firing 158 shots.

The enemy have put up another wooden building in the rear of Battery Wagner.

The position of the fleet is unchanged.

We learn that an examination of the position recently occupied by the enemy near Gervais, on John's Island, reveals the fact that the enfilade shelling from Battery Tynes was very accurate. Our shells are seen along and inside of the Yankee lines. The firing from this battery was directed by Captain GUIONARD RICHARDSON, Company B, LUCAS' Battalion Artillery. It is one of the Stono batteries commanded by Major J. JONATHAN LUCAS.

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Siege of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SIXTH DAY.

The bombardment of Fort Sumter continues severe. The enemy's fire is still chiefly directed upon the Southwest angle of the fort, mostly with eight-inch Parrott's from Battery Gregg and mortar shells from the Middle Battery. About one o'clock Captain John C. Mitchell, commanding Fort Sumter, was mortally wounded by a large fragment of mortar shell striking him below the left hip, while taking observations, about one o'clock. He died a little before five o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

30th

In the dispatch announcing the sad occurrence, Captain Johnson, Engineer, says: "Alas, what a loss." The tribute to his memory will be found in another column. Since our last, up to six o'clock Wednesday evening, four hundred and forty-five shots were fired at Fort Sumter and forty two shells at the city. Private J. A. Todd, of the 61st Guard, and one or two others, were slightly wounded.

There has been no change in the fleet.

Some few shots were fired in the direction of Secessionville.

Captain John C. Mitchell.

It is a sad duty even in these days of frequent offerings to the War Moloch, to record the death of Captain John C. Mitchell, 1st Artillery, commanding in Fort Sumter. He died on Wednesday about 5 P. M., after lingering a few hours, from the wounds inflicted by a shell.

Captain Mitchell was young in years, but ripe in honors and service. Bright, clear, noble, generous and ingenuous as he was brave and ardent, he attracted and attached friends wherever he became known to any who appreciated and recognised such qualities and traits. He was devotedly unselfish and generous, and exhibited for his years and opportunities, most promisingly and conspicuously, the qualities which make not only a popular but a good and efficient commander.

He had a loving appreciation and sympathetic recognition of bravery, generosity and magnanimity, and an instinctive and irrepressible aversion to all meanness or selfishness, or any appearance of dishonor. His heart retained the dew of youth and the freshness of early feeling and of the training enjoyed, under the tuition and example and influence of a family that recognized and inculcated honor and duty as paramount considerations and motives.

The assignment of Captain John Mitchell to Fort Sumter, on the transfer and promotion of Colonel Stephen Elliott, and pending a siege and attack unparalelled in military annals, was no common act of routine or usage. It was believed that he was worthy of and equal to the post, under all its exigencies and the expectations of the witnessing world.

The results have fully justified the appointment, and have marked him as a worthy successor in the line and list of the defenders of Sumter. It is but a fortnight or little more since, on one of the few, short and hurried visits he could pay to the city, the writer of these lines met him. A friend referring in terms of admiring approval to his connection with Fort Sumter, Captain Mitchell, with ingenuous modesty, acknowleged and accepted the compliment only as due to his garrison, and indulged in a glowing strain of eulogy on the brave men he commanded, and on the Engineer. He stated that it was his special and earnest desire and intention, should he be spared through the war, to do justice to those who commonly do not receive full justice in current reports of military affairs.

He spoke with special enthusiasm concerning the fidelity, courage, devotion and energy of Captain Jno. Johnson, of the Engineers, as largely entitled to credit for the defence of Sumter so far, and also concerning the cool and deliberate determination of the garrison to defend and replace, when needed, the flag which had so often been cut down, but never lowered or kept down. We had known and watched him since the opening of the war, and specially since his gallant defence of his battery on Morris' Island, when unsupported and not protected by works, as should have been the case, he fought to the last, and only escaped capture by retiring after all his command had been driven off by the terrible onset.

We never saw or considered him in a nobler view than when we heard his manly, modest disclaimer of personal approval, and his generous award of praise and commendation to others associated with him.

We have lost and lamented many noble young martyrs—but none nobler or more worthy of record than the generous, gifted and enthusiastic young hero whose name is now added to the roll, and will be honored wherever the story of Sumter is told.

The Charleston Mercury.
21 July 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—THREE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY SEVENTH DAY.

The artillery firing in the harbor has been very active since our last report. During Tuesday night the Morris Island batteries fired 199 shots, and on Wednesday 425 shots at Fort Sumter. Nineteen shells were thrown at the city Tuesday night and seventeen on Wednesday. The enemy has, besides, kept up a desultory fire in the direction of Secessionville. Nor have our own guns been altogether silent. The Sullivan's Island batteries have thrown some 78 shells, and Battery Cheves about 16 shells, at the enemy's positions on Morris Island.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN MITCHEL, THE COMMANDER OF FORT SUMTER.

Our community was deeply pained and shocked last evening by the intelligence of the fall of the young and intrepid commander of Fort Sumter, Captain JOHN C. MITCHEL. It seems that about one o'clock yesterday after noon, Capt. MITCHEL was inspecting the southwest angle of the fort, with a view to decide upon the expediency of retaining a sentinel at that perilous point, when he was struck on the left hip by a fragment of a mortar shell, which shattered his thigh, inflicting a mortal wound. He lingered until a few minutes before five o'clock, when he died as he had lived, a true soldier, repressing every outward manifestation of his suffering, and seemingly only solicitous that he might teach his garrison by his example the spirit in which a patriot should meet death in his country's cause. Thus has passed from amongst us one of the very bravest and most accomplished officers, whose services it has been the good fortune of this Department to have secured.

The remains of Captain MITCHEL were brought to the city last evening, and taken charge of by a guard of honor detailed from the Battalion of Citadel Cadets. His funeral will take place from St. Paul's Church, at five o'clock this afternoon, when, in accordance with his last wishes, his body will be interred in Magnolia Cemetery.

TO THE LADIES.—When the Soldiers' Wayside Home was first inaugurated, the ladies of Charleston supplied the establishment with the necessary material for dressing the wounds of the soldiers who were refreshed there, but of late, we regret to say, these attentions on the part of the ladies have been neglected, and we are asked by Major WILEY, the courteous and kind-hearted Superintendent, to request the good ladies of this vicinity to again renew their attentions in this department. Many, many wounded soldiers on furlough from the recent battle fields in Virginia and elsewhere, pass through the Home, and the ladies we are sure will acknowledge that the dressing of their wounds should not be neglected. Last evening several brave fellows were attended under much difficulties for want of bandages, and we again request any persons having bandages, lint or simple ointments, to think of the Soldiers' Wayside Home and its wounded guests.

The Charleston Mercury.
21 July 1864, 2

ADAMS' RUN, S. C., July 16.

Editor Mercury: I beg leave gratefully to acknowledge the receipt of the following donations for the Post Hospital at Adams' Run:

Mrs A N Stuckey, 5½ dozen eggs, 2½ pounds butter; Mr Henry Loyd, $8.25; Mr J I Carter, 1 ham weighing 12 pounds, 6 pounds lard, 1 peck peas, 1 peck onions; Mrs R M Survents, 8½ dozen eggs, 8½ pounds butter; Mrs L Parrott, ½ bushel Irish potatoes; Mrs J T Parrott, 1 ham, 10 pounds; Mrs S Clements, 8 chickens; Mr J Clements, 2 chickens; Mr B Clements, 59½ pounds lard; Mrs O Parrott, 2 pounds butter; Mrs G McOown, 1 pound butter; Mrs J W Parrott, 5 turkeys: Mrs Rev Wm Bryant, 4 pounds butter, ½ bushel Irish potatoes; Mrs Wm Stuckey, 5 doz eggs.

J. W. PARROTT.

FOUND ON JAMES ISLAND, A GOLD WATCH. The owner can get it by proving property and paying expenses on application to Lieut. W. S BEE, Battery No 8, James Island.
July 21 *8

The Charleston Courier.
22 July 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SEVENTH DAY,

No shells have been thrown at the city since our last report. Battery Gregg and the Middle Battery have kept up the continuous bombardment of Fort Sumter. During Wednesday night and up to six o'clock Thursday evening four hundred and three shots were fired at the fort. The fort has sustained no material damage, and no casualties have been reported since Wednesday evening. Sullivan's Island returned the fire of the enemy slowly yesterday. Battery Wagner for the past two days has remained quiet, and it is believed our batteries have succeeded in disabling some of its guns.

No movements on the coast are reported. The fleet remains unchanged.

Captain John C. Mitchell.

All that was mortal of the young hero and soldier, Captain John C. Mitchell, was committed to the peaceful rest of our "City of the Silent," Magnolia, on Thursday evening. The funeral rites and services, preliminary to the interment, were performed in St. Paul's Church, by Rev. W. B W. Howe, before an unusually large and deeply affected assemblage. Seldom, indeed, at any time, have we seen a larger attendance of all ages and classes at the funeral of a young officer or citizen—and never since or before the war have we seen such an attendance in mournful respect to one who was a stranger in blood. Stranger, indeed!—as not one in that large and mourning throng could claim the privilege of kinship or affinity, but many were there who mourned as for a brother or a son. He was and is now of us and will be enrolled and recorded when South Carolina numbers her jewels, and the recorder of our war of regeneration describes the defence of Charleston and that large and brilliant episode, Sumter.

We were impressed with the large attendance of officers—of the Army and Navy—of rank superior to the deceased—a testimonial and tribute which no mere courtesy or regulation demanded, and which, under present circumstances, would not have been accorded to any officer of any rank without unquestionable claims.

Among the near attendants with the pall-bearers was Col. Alfred Rhett, commanding Capt. Mitchell's Regiment—the first commander of Sumter—and Brig. Gen. Ripley, commanding the Military District.

This array of itself, at this time, and this attendance of officers, who have not been lately seen often except in the way and place of other duties, confirmed impressively what our observations and acquaintance had taught us—that Capt. John C. Mitchell not only commanded confidence but affection. There was something approaching the tenderness and purity of the domestic and sacred relations in the feelings entertained for him by all who came to know him well without regard to age or rank. He was not only worthy of love intrinsically, but was lovable and richly endowed with the traits and qualities which retained and confirmed as well as they attracted confident affection.

We could add much and leave our subject inadequately treated, but we must forbear. The time will come—may God speed it in His mercy—when some pen more able and under better opportunities, will trace the records of the siege of Charleston and the defence of Sumter. Bright names of young heroes canonized by early death will sparkle through that record around the name of Sumter—and among them all will be none purer or brighter, or more enduring vitality of fame than the names of Frank Huger Harleston and John C. Mitchell.

The Charleston Mercury.
22 July 1864, 1

The Death of Captain John C. Mitchel.

JOHN C. MITCHEL, Jr., Captain 1st S. C. Artillery, and late commander of Fort Sumter, was the oldest son of JOHN C. MITCHEL, aged 27 years, an Irishman by birth, and of distinguished lineage. After a varied and eventful youth, he was educated at Columbia College, N. Y., and was at the time of the secession of South Carolina chief engineer on a railroad in Alabama.

He immediately threw up his position, and, with his accustomed ardor, came to Charleston and cast his destiny with us in the coming struggle for liberty.

As Second Lieutenant he fought guns of the Sumter Battery in Fort Moultrie during the first bombardment of Fort Sumter, April 12-13, 1861. He distinguished himself on that occasion, as he has done on every occasion since which has brought him in the face of the enemy; and upon the evacuation by Major ANDERSON went over as a part of the first Confederate garrison of that post, where he has now ended his eventful life.

At the capture of the gunboat *Isaac P. Smith* in the Stono river, he commanded a battalion of sharpshooters.

In the defeat of the iron-clad fleet, April 7, '63, Captain MITCHELL commanded a Larbotte battery at Fort Sumter.

On the 10th July he was in command of the artillery at the south end of Morris Island, and made a desperate resistance to the overwhelming force brought against him.

In Battery Wagner, on the next morning, he again distinguished himself in repelling the assault of the 11th.

Capt. MITCHEL was then transferred to the command of the Artillery and the new batteries being erected on James Island; and for weeks during the siege of Battery Wagner, maintained a fire day and night against the advancing works of the enemy.

After the promotion and assignment of Col. ELLIOTT to the field in Virginia, Capt. MITCHEL was selected to command Fort Sumter. His admirable administration of that command, has shown that no one could have been chosen more fitted for the post.

Capt. MITCHEL was a man of brilliant abilities and shining qualities—of a highly cultivated mind and strong character. With the chivalrous order of his race, he combined a firmness of purpose and constancy, that carried him over all obstacles to his end. He was prompt and decided in action, his mind in the most trying emergencies preserving its calmness and judgment. His daring courage amounted at times almost to a recklessness of life in his cool disregard of surrounding danger. His energy was untiring and sleepless, and the smallest details were not below his personal scrutiny and attention.

Captain MITCHEL was a man of mark in any community. He came amongst us a stranger, and has left many friends to mourn his loss. He had won the confidence and admiration of all who knew him.

In the profession of a soldier, his preparation had been earnest and complete. He had fitted himself to fill any position, however high, with usefulness to the country and honor to himself. We hazard little in saying that there is not a more thorough soldier in this department.

To his family, the loss of such a man is indeed irreparable. To the country of his adoption, even in his death, he has left a shining example to later days, that will not be fruitless. Though terribly torn and crushed by a fragment of shell, he was in his last hours inflexible and calm, and said: "I wish to show my garrison how it becomes a patriot and soldier to die for his country."

The time of our deliverance will come, and Sumter will rise from its ashes, a monument to the heroes who have fallen in its defence. And the name of JOHN C. MITCHEL will forever stand conspicuously bright on that honored roll.

The Charleston Mercury.
22 July 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—THREE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-EIGHTH DAY.

There was no firing at the city on Thursday. Battery Gregg fired during the day 328 shots at Fort Sumter, to which Sullivan's Island replied with about 12 shots. In the forenoon a monitor steamed in and fired a shot at Fort Sumter, which drew four shots from Sullivan's Island at the iron-clad, which speedily retired.

THE FUNERAL of the late Captain MITCHEL, on Thursday afternoon, was a sad but striking evidence of the high appreciation with which the people of Charleston, no less than his comrades of the army, had learned to regard his character and services. At five o'clock St. Paul's Church, where the remains, under guard of the Citadel Cadets, had lain in state since Wednesday night, was filled with a large concourse of our best citizens, mingled with the leading military and naval officers now here, all anxious to offer the last token of respect to the memory of the gallant dead. The body, encased in a handsome coffin and draped gracefully with the folds of the star crossed flag under which he fell, rested at the head of the aisle, surrounded by his brothers in arms.

After the recitation of the solemn service for the dead by the Rev. Mr. HOWE, the choir participating, the corpse was borne to the hearse, and in the presence of a vast and sorrowing multitude the line of march was taken up for Magnolia Cemetery, where the interment took place, with the usual military honors. The *cortège* was a very imposing one. The Battalion of State Cadets, with reversed arms, attended by the Band of the 1st S. C. Artillery formed the escort, and a very large number of officers, mounted and in full uniform, immediately preceded the hearse. Amongst these were the Major General commanding the Department and his entire staff, and the Brigadier General of this Military District and staff. The navy was also well represented on the occasion by a large attendance of its officers in uniform, including Com. TUCKER and Capt. HUNTER.

Truly, the solemn pageant was an honorable and fitting tribute to the worth of the youthful hero, who, in his death, has forever linked his name with the glorious record of Fort Sumter.

The Charleston Courier.
23 July 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-NINTH DAY

The enemy's operations since our last report have been confined to the bombardment of Fort Sumter. During Thursday night seventy shots were fired by GREGG at the fort and two hundred and fifty two during Friday up to six o'clock in the evening.

Captain THOMAS A. HUGUENIN, Senior Captain of the 1st S. C. Infantry, an able and gallant officer, who has been in the service from the commencement of hostilities, has been assigned to the command of Fort Sumter.

Captain HUGUENIN is eminently qualified for the arduous and responsible task before him, and we feel assured will maintain with undiminished brightness the halo of glory that encircles the proud old name of Fort Sumter.

BOMBARDING THE DEFENCELESS.—The Chicago *Times* says of the shelling of Petersburg by GRANT's batteries:

It strikes us that reflecting people will not see anything in this fact to be rejoiced at. Vicksburg was shelled for some weeks; Charleston was shelled for some months—and in both cases the only result was in killing of a number of women and children. The defences of Vicksburg did not exist in the warehouses, churches, halls and residences that makes that city; such is the case with Charleston; and such likewise is the case at Petersburg. In all these places the defences consisted, or now consist, of fortifications, with rebels behind them, and these were necessary to overcome before the towns themselves could be reached.

Therefore, as shelling a town under such circumstances does not touch the defences of the place, as it does not involve a surrender either of the city or its fortification, as its only effect is to destroy the lives of women and children, and to injure private property, and as it is a useless expense of ammunition, we see nothing commendable either in shelling Petersburg or any other city.

The Charleston Courier.

23 July 1864, 1

The following Report of the Captain of Police, for the months of May and June, was received as information:

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 months of May and June, 1864, and the cause of their arrest:

OFFENCES.	WHITES.		BLACKS.		Total number of Arrests.
	Males.....	Females.....	Males.....	Females.....	
Attempt at Burglary	2	...	...	...	2
Deserters	6	...	...	...	6
Disturbing the Peace	8	3	11	5	27
Gambling	1	...	1	...	2
Intoxication, lying down in street	20	...	...	...	20
Intoxication and Disturbing the Peace	7	2	1	2	12
Larceny	17	8	23	6	49
Applicants for Lodging	...	...	2	...	2
Receiving Stolen Goods	8	1	2	2	13
Runaways	...	...	30	4	34
Slaves without Pass	...	...	24	2	26
Swindling	1	...	...	...	1
Trespass upon Premises	4	...	2	...	6
Violation of City Ordinances	50	4	5	...	59
Committed for Safe Keeping	19	...	72	6	97
Drunk and Disorderly at Ways de Home	3	...	...	...	3
Soldiers absent from Camp without leave	2	...	...	...	2
Soldiers attempting to leave the City with Forged Furloughs	4	...	...	...	4
Total	152	18	178	27	365

Amount of Fines imposed at Mayor's Court.....$1577.00
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners.....1172.89
Amount paid to Policemen.....501.64
Balance paid to City Treasurer.....621.25
Amount of Fines deducted from Pay of Police...249.60

SENTENCES.	WHITES		BLACKS.		Total number of Arrests.
	Males.....	Females.....	Males.....	Females.....	
To give Bond for Good Behavior	5	...	...	...	5
Delivered to Owners	...	...	26	3	29
Referred to Magistrate	12	1	...	1	14
Sent to Engineer's Department	...	...	30	...	30
Committed to House of Correction	1	1	1	1	4
Committed to Work House	...	...	73	15	88
Discharged	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sent to Enrolling Officer	2	—	6	...	8
Paid Fines	26	5	14	2	56
Sent to Post	22	...	...	...	22
Sent to Provost Marshal	20	...	1	...	21
Total	152	18	178	27	365

Charleston, S. C., July 15th, 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 19th July, 1864, of Capt. Sigwald, Six Hundred and Twenty one Dollars and Twenty-five Cents ($621,25) for above report.

D. C. GIBSON, for City Treasurer.

The Charleston Mercury.
23 July 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—THREE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-NINTH DAY.

We have a meagre report to-day. Beyond the usual heavy fire kept up upon Fort Sumter, nothing of interest occurred yesterday in the harbor. The number of shots fired at Sumter by Battery Gregg from 8 a. m., to 6 p. m., was two hundred and fifty-two.

The Charleston Courier.
25 July 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND EIGHTIETH DAY.

Four hundred and fifty shots have been fired at Fort Sumter from Gregg, since our last report, up to six o'clock Sunday evening. The firing averages about one shot in every five minutes, and continues steady. No casualties are reported, and the damage done to the fort is generally repaired in a half or three quarters of an hour.

There was no other news from the coast or the islands.

The Charleston Courier.
25 July 1864, 2

HDQ'S DEP'T SO. CA, GEORGIA AND FLORIDA,
CHARLESTON, July 23, 1864.

[*GENERAL ORDERS No. 68.*]

OFFICERS OF THE PERSONAL AND GENERAL STAFF OF THE MAJOR GENERAL COMMANDING, including the Chief of Artillery, Chief Engineer, Chief Quartermaster, Chief Ordnance Officer, Medical Directors, and Inspector of the Field and General Hospitals of the Department, and the Chief Commissary and Chief Engineer of the State of South Carolina, will communicate with and receive instructions from these Headquarters direct. All other Officers of the various Staff Departments, as well as of the Line, will be under the control and supervision of the Commanders of the several Districts in which they are stationed, especially in all matters of military discipline and police.

This Order will not be so construed as to interfere with the General Orders from the War Department on similar subjects.

By command of Maj. Gen. JONES.

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
July 25 8 A. A. General.

HEADQ'RS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT,
[EXTRACT.] CHARLESTON, S. C., July 22, 1864.
[*SPECIAL ORDER*., No 82.]

* * * *

III. MEMBERS OF THE RESERVE TROOPS who have been furloughed or detailed from these Headquarters will consider themselves, during the existence of such furloughs or details, under the immediate command of Brig. Gen. CHESNUT, Commanding Reserves of the State of South Carolina.

* * *

By command of Brig. Gen. RIPLEY,
July 25 1mth WM. F. NANCE, A. A. Gen'l.

DEP'T S. CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND FLORIDA,
OFFICE CHIEF QR. MASTER 2D AND 6TH MIL. DISTRICTS,
ADAMS' RUN, July 22, 1864.

WANTED TO PURCHASE BY CONTRACT OR OTHERWISE, for the use of these Districts, FORTY THOUSAND (40,000) BUSHELS OF CORN, to be delivered at points convenient to these Districts, in such quantities, and at such times, as may be agreed upon. Cash payments will be made for every separate delivery of Corn, if so desired, and in addition to the regular schedule price to be paid for the Corn, the hire of Teamsters and Transportation to such points of delivery will be paid, according to the prescribed schedule, from the points where it is now held by owners, will be paid. Bags will be furnished by this Office and every assistance will be rendered to facilitate the prompt delivery. Address as above, by mail,

July 24 12 Major and Quartermaster.

The Charleston Mercury.
25 July 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—THREE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY FIRST DAY.

Since our last report the weather has been so rainy and hazy as to give very little opportunity for observation of the enemy's operations in our neighborhood.

The firing on Fort Sumter continues. The number of shots fired at that post by Battery Gregg was 155 on Saturday and 71 on Sunday.—Battery Wagner no longer participates in the bombardment.

There has been no further firing on the city.

DIED, on the 15 n instant, in the 24th year of his age, at sea, on board of "the *Coquette*," in the Confederate service, JOHN HORRY DENT, of Alabama, a son of JOHN HORRY DENT, formerly of this city. The deceased was on board of the *McRae* when she went down under the enemy's fire, in the naval battle which took place on the Mississippi River, below New Orleans, before that city fell. Being captured by the enemy, he was imprisoned first at Ship Island, and then at Fort Warren. As soon as he was exchanged as a prisoner, he again entered the Confederate service, and was one of the only two who were saved from the wreck of the Confederate steamer *Juno*, which foundered at sea.

The energy and courage which enabled the deceased twice to save himself from shipwreck, were striking traits of his character. He was a young man of great promise, amiability and virtue, and of stern devotion to the cause of the Confederacy. His remains, we understand, have been forwarded to his family in Alabama.

The Charleston Courier.
26 July 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIRST DAY.

Three hundred and fourteen shots have been fired at Fort Sumter since our last report. No casualties are reported.

No change in the fleet is reported.

ANOTHER DARING ROBBERY.—On Saturday night between ten and eleven o clock, the back store of Dr. C. F. PARKNIN, No. 19 Mary street, was entered and robbed of a large quantity of drugs, a case of syringes, a large number of trusses, about twenty gallons of brandy and other articles, altogether valued at about seven thousand dollars The house had been left in charge of Mr. WILLIAM MCKAY, Dr. PARKNIN and his brother being absent in the country. At the time of the robbery Mr. McKAY was out, having secured every place as usual. A negro named *Jim*, formerly employed by Dr. PARKNIN, took advantage of the absence of all the parties to perpetrate the robbery. The rascal came in the house, lighted a candle and then proceeded with his operations. The family in the upper part of the house saw him, but believing him to be still in the employ of DR. PARKNIN, did not molest him. After he had got through he coolly bid them good night, extinguished his candle and left.

On Monday morning Mr. McKAY secured the services of that well known detective Police Officer, HICKS, who went to work in his usual skillful and indefatigable manner, and soon succeeded in tracing the stolen property to the residence of *Jim*, in Coming-street. About four thousand dollars worth of the property was recovered. In addition to the above, officer Hicks found stowed away in different parts of *Jim's* room, a large quantity of other property, some hidden between mattresses and some under the bed, the sides of which were blocked up with wood. With the property taken are seven trunks of very fine clothing, a lot of China and crockeryware, bottles of champagne, Rhine wine and numerous other articles, showing that he had been keeping up the business for a long time. Several parties who, it is believed, have been accessory to these thefts, have also been arrested.

The Charleston Mercury.
26 July 1864, 1

CAMP KEITT, ASHEPOO, July 25.

Editor Mercury: Please permit me to acknowledge, through your paper, the following donations to the sick of my company:

Mrs Frederick A Ford, Aiken—2 baskets hospital stores; Mr Morris Seligman, Charleston—5 ounces quinine; Mr H P Walker, Charleston—quinine, tea, sugar, etc.; Mr Haskell Rhett, Ashepoo—milk and chickens; Mr Wm B Means, Ashepoo—milk and chickens.

BENJAMIN C. WEBB, Captain Com'ng
Palmetto Guard Artillery, S. C Vols.

The Charleston Mercury.
26 July 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—THREE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SECOND DAY.

Excepting the fire on Fort Sumter, still steadily maintained, nothing of interest has occurred in this neighborhood since our last report.—During Sunday night Battery Gregg fired sixty-eight shots at Fort Sumter. The number of shots fired on Monday up to six p. m. were two hundred and forty-six.

CITY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, July 19, 1864

Present—Hon. Charles Macbeth, Mayor, and Aldermen Ravenel, Williams, Salinas, Robinson, Hume, Rodgers, Riggs, Kirkwood, Gilliland and Edgerton—11 members.

The Minutes of the three last meetings were read and confirmed, and the following matters disposed of as follows:

Applications of Jos. Cornova, B. Feldman, and P. Blighe, each for No. 2 Liquor Licenses. Referred to the Committee on Licenses.

Application of James Canning to transfer his Tavern License to D. Semcke. Referred to the Committee on Licenses.

Petition of W. P. Knox & Co., praying to be released from the unexpired term of the lease of a water lot at the west end of Broad street. Referred to the Committee on City Lands.

Petition of the Hope Fire Engine Company for a loan of five hundred dollars. Granted.

Petition of H. P. Feugas, Esq., Teacher of French Language in the High School of Charleston, for additional compensation. Laid over until later in the evening

Petition of certain citizens and residents in the neighborhood of Oak and Huger streets, praying to be relieved of a nuisance occasioned by a Lamp Black Factory in that neighborhood. Referred to the Mayor, with instructions to abate the nuisance if necessary.

The following letter of Captain Geo. E. Browne, of the steamer Fox, was read, and laid over until later in the evening:

CHARLESTON, June 9th, 1864.

To the Hon. Charles Macbeth, Mayor:

SIR: Please accept from me, for the City of Charleston, a Shell Monument, made in Nassau, New Providence, to the memory of General Stonewall Jackson, and oblige

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE E. BROWNE.

The following Report of the Captain of Police, for the months of May and June, was received as information:

OFFICE OF THE CAPTAIN OF POLICE.

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 Months of May and June, 1864, and the cause of their arrest:

SENTENCES.	WHITES.		BLACKS.		Total number of Arrests.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Attempt at Burglary	2	..	..	..	2
Deserters	6	..	..	..	6
Disturbing the Peace	5	..	11	..	27
Gambling	1	..	1	..	2
Intoxication, lying down in street	20	..	..	..	20
Intoxication, and Disturbing the Peace	7	2	1	2	12
Larceny	17	8	23	6	49
Applicants for Lodging	..	..	2	..	2
Receiving Stolen Goods	8	1	2	..	13
Runaways	..	..	80	4	84
Slaves without Pass	..	..	24	2	26
Swindling	1	..	..	..	1
Trespass upon Premises	4	..	2	..	6
Violation of City Ordinances	50	4	5	..	59
Committed for Safe Keeping	19	..	72	6	97
Drunk and Disorderly at the Wayside Home	3	..	..	..	3
Soldiers absent from Camp without leave	2	..	..	..	2
Soldiers attempting to leave the City with Forged Furloughs	4	..	..	..	4
Total	152	13	173	27	365

Amount of Fines imposed at Mayor's Court.....$1577.00
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners.....1122.89
Amount paid to Policemen.....501.04
Balance paid to City Treasurer.....621.25
Amount of Fines deducted from pay of Police.....2480.60

SENTENCES.	WHITES.		BLACKS.		Total number of Arrests.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
To give bond for good behavior	5	..	..	..	5
Delivered to Owners	..	..	26	3	29
Referred to Magistrate	12	1	..	1	14
Sent to Engineer's Department	..	..	30	..	30
Committed to House of Correction	1	1	1	1	4
Committed to Workhouse	..	..	73	13	86
Discharged	54	6	24	7	91
Sent to Enrolling Officer	2	..	6	..	8
Paid Fine	36	5	12	2	55
Sent to Post	22	..	..	..	22
Sent to Provost Marshal	20	..	1	..	21
Total	152	13	173	27	365

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 18, 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, 19th July, 1864, of Captain Sigwald, Six Hundred and Twenty-one Dollars and Twenty five Cents ($621.25), for above report.

D. G. GIDSON, for City Treasurer.

Report of the Master of the Work House for May, 1864, showing a balance of $1222.97-100 paid into the City Treasury. Received as information.

Alderman Williams, from the Subsistence Committee, made the following Reports, which were received as information, and ordered to be printed:

The Subsistence Committee, which was appointed by Council in November, 1862, beg leave to report that they have been distributing provisions daily, to some four thousand families, for nearly a year. Mr. James N. Robson has been acting as chief agent for the Committee in procuring supplies in the country; he began his operations in August last, and by personal appeals to the planters in North Carolina and this State, succeeded in procuring some two thousand bags of flour, at a cost of $35 per barrel, thus enabling the Committee to issue 200,000 pounds flour, at 20 to 30 cents per pound. For the past few months, flour being so scarce in the country, Mr. Robson has devoted his time mainly to the collection of corn meal, etc.

There has been issued 250,000 pounds rice, at 12 cents per pound, being at one-half the market rate; this supply was procured in the rough in the early part of last year, and pounded as was required for use. Since the first of January the Committee has been compelled to pay the market price for rice, and are now paying 35 cents per pound.

There has been distributed during the past twelve months—

950,000 pounds rice.
350,000 pounds meal, grist and peas.
300,000 pounds wheat and rice flour.
1,000 bushels sweet and Irish potatoes.
2,500 pounds bacon and lard.

This timely provision of the City Council has relieved much suffering in our besieged city, and has been a saving to the poor and needy citizens of Charleston of at least a quarter million of dollars, and has steadily acted as a check to high and exhorbitant prices. This has been accomplished thus far without a dollar loss to the city, the capital furnished the Committee could be returned any day, with a surplus of a few thousand dollars.

All who apply for provisions are expected to pay for what they purchase, but there are daily applications which have to be met without money or price. His Honor the Mayor made a donation to the Committee of 500 bushels of grist, which has been distributed gratuitously to the Free Market and needy families.

The Committee feel under peculiar obligations to Major H. C. Guerin, and other Government officials, for essential aid and assistance rendered; it is also indebted to the generous and patriotic citizens of the interior, who have furnished our agents provisions, often at prices much below the market rates.

The Committee experience great difficulty in keeping up supplies; they find it necessary to send cotton and wool cards, salt, coffee, etc., to be exchanged for provisions. It is to be hoped the planters in the interior, as heretofore, will continue to supply our agents at reasonable prices, thus aiding and relieving the distressed and poor of Charleston, whose daily incomes are greatly diminished in consequence of the besieged state of the city. We beg to submit the report of Mr. J. N. Robson. Respectfully submitted.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS.
WM. RAVENEL.
A. J. SALINAS.

To the Subsistence Committee of the City of Charleston:

GENTLEMEN: I deem it a duty to the generous patrons who have stepped forward to aid in relieving the poor of the besieged city to present a brief sketch of my labors in North Carolina.

My work began in Charlotte in August last. Governor Vance promptly endorsed the benevolence of my mission by giving me unlimited permission to purchase provisions in any part of the State. Mr. Joseph Stowe, of Lincolnton, N. C., procured for me several hundred bags of flour, generously furnishing the bags at cost. At a subsequent period he furnished me with 1500 hundred flour bags at half price, being a saving to the city of $1500.

Mr. J. F. Phifer furnished me with flour at Government rates, also a bale of yarn, which enabled me to exchange it for lard and bacon, at a saving of a thousand dollars.

To Colonel W. H. McOokie, of Yorkville, I am under many obligations. Colonel W. H. McClair furnished me with 500 bushels wheat, and Messrs. Pegram, Boyd and R. F. Allison made up the lot equal to 500 bags. At Concord Messrs. Phifer & York acted as my agents, doing all in their power to aid me in my work. The Rev. D. A. Penrick presented the benevolence of my mission to his congregation, which was of great service to me in procuring supplies. The old North State furnished me with nearly 2000 bags flour at $35 per barrel. I will present in my next report my labors in South Carolina. I attach to this the names of those gentlemen who promptly responded to the call of the City Agent:

J B Stuart, Charlotte, 270 bags flour; Col C Ramsour, Lincolnton, 104 bags; John F Phifer, 70 bags and 1 bale yarn; Dr J F Ford, Rowan Mills, 200 bags; Mr. Low, Lexington, 24 bags; Col R W McQau, Yorkville, 500 bushels wheat; Messrs Pegram, Boyd and Allison, 500 bags flour; J H White, Dallas, 50 bags; H Setzer, 24 bags; Gen W H Neele, Steele Creek, 50 bags; Capt A G Neal, 50 bags; Col P J Grier, 50 bags; J B Moss, Concord, 20 bags; G L Gibson, 20 bags; W S Harris, 20; D S Caldwell, 10; J F Gilmer, 24; L Alexander, 20; Sarah Young, 20; D A Perrick, Jr., 8; J. C Johnson, 8; A R Harris, 10; Dr C A Alexander, 24; John Caldwell, 10; R H Morrison, 10; D Alexander, 4; L C Kirkpatrick, 2; D A Perrick, 4; W Anderson, 12; M H Tector, 10; H S Phar, 20; J E Caldwell, 10; A C Scott, 10; E Johnson, 12; T L Martin, 2; E R Martin, 4; Mrs H Phar, 20; H H Phar, 36; S C Harris, 10; J L Littaker, 15; Mrs J Bost, 20; C H Erwin, 4; T M Johnston, 6; D Henderson, 6; W S Phar, 2; Thomas Hunter, 2.

Very respectfully,

J. N. ROBSON,
Agent City of Charleston.

Alderman Salinas, from the Committee on the Supply of Fuel, made the following Report, which was received as information:

The Committee appointed for the Supply of Fuel to the citizens, beg leave to report that they have received from 1st October to the 31st March last, twenty-nine hundred and one (2901) cords wood. The Northeastern Railroad, with the aid of a train of fifteen cars, and an engine, furnished by the Charleston and Savannah Railroad for about three months, has transported 2625 cords, and the Charleston and Savannah Road the residue, which has been distributed to the citizens at from $14 to $16 per cord, without cost to the city. The military authorities, frequently requiring all of the resources of the Railroads, has at times materially interfered with the supply of wood. The Committee indulge the hope that, with the co-operation of the Presidents of Railroads, they will be enabled in the coming winter still to afford that relief to our citizens for which they have been appointed. The Committee feel under many obligations to the Northeastern and Charleston and Savannah Railroads for the material aid rendered by them to the relief of the people.

A. J. SALINAS,
GEO. W. WILLIAMS.
WILLIAM KIRKWOOD.

Alderman Robinson, from the Special Committee on Accounts, made the following Report, which was received as information:

The Special Committee appointed to examine the Treasurer's books and accounts in Columbia, beg leave to report that they have performed the duty assigned them, as thoroughly and efficiently as the circumstances would admit. Part of the books and accounts being kept in Charleston and part in Columbia, there has been necessarily some delay. They have examined the cash book, ledger, stock book, and the various books appertaining to the business of the office, from 31st August, 1863, to 30th June, 1864, and find them, as they believe; correct.

The cash book shows a balance on 30th June, 1864, of $1,179.52, which is accounted for.

JAS. K. ROBINSON,
Chairman Special Committee of Accounts.
E. W. EDGERTON.

July 18, 1864.

Alderman Kirkwood, from the Committee on Licenses made the following Report, which was adopted:

The Committee on Licenses, to whom was referred the application of James McGlion, for No. 2 Liquor License, report unfavorable on the same.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM KIRKWOOD.
WM. H. GILLILAND.

Alderman Kirkwood, from the Committee on Licenses, made the following Report, which was adopted:

The Committee on Licenses, to whom was referred the application of Mrs. Frances Gassiday, for No. 2 Liquor License—Sureties A. J Burke and J. C. Marshall.

The Committee recommend that the same be granted, to take date from the 1st April, 1864.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM KIRKWOOD.
WM. H. GILLILAND.

Alderman Kirkwood, from the Special Committee appointed to confer with the Charleston Gas Company, made the following Report, which was confirmed:

The Special Committee appointed to confer with the Charleston Gas Company, respectfully report:

That they have examined carefully the statements concerning the cost of lighting the city lamps at present, and the reasons which induce the Committee in behalf of the Gas Company to ask for an increase of compensation for furnishing gas. From these statements it appears that the Company, at the present price allowed for lighting the city will not be able to continue the supply without considerable loss, such is the increase in the cost of all materials and labor in manufacturing gas at this time.

Under these circumstances your Committee would recommend the following:

That the last quarter's bill of $65 per lamp be confirmed.

That the deduction of 150,000 feet be not required hereafter.

That as many lamps as may be decided upon hereafter be not lit south of Market street. This arrangement will, however, be determined by the Committee, in consultation with the Mayor, as to the number of lamps and the localities.

That the price per lamp hereafter be $100 each, and such as may be required to be lit in case of emergency to be paid for at the rate charged private consumers during their burning. These charges to be made from date of the last quarter, and the same to exist during the pleasure of Council.

That the twelve lamps heretofore burning all night in the Lower Market be discontinued; and that the sum of $100 per lamp be allowed for the last quarter.

The Charleston Mercury.
26 July 1864, 2

Respectfully submitted.
WILLIAM KIRKWOOD,
WM. H GILLILAND,
JNO. S. RIGGS.

Alderman Edgerton, from the Committee on Retrenchments and Relief, made the following Report, which was adopted:

The Committee on Retrenchments and Relief, to whom was referred the petition of the Dispensary Physicians of the Upper Wards, asking for relief, beg leave to report that the extraordinary high price of every kind of medicine, and the increased numbers of the poor in consequence of removal from the Lower Wards, makes it necessary that some relief should be granted.

The Committee recommend that the sum of two thousand dollars be appropriated for the purchase of medicines for the poor of the Upper Wards, and as the Western Division is much larger than the Eastern, that Dr. Lockwood, of the Western, be allowed the sum of twelve hundred ($1200) dollars, and Dr. Brown, of the Eastern, the sum of eight hundred (800) dollars, and that each be authorized to draw on the City Treasury for the amount appropriated to his Division.

E. W. EDGERTON.
JAS. K. ROBINSON.
JNO. S. RIGGS.

The Mayor brought to the attention of Council the fact that the ground set apart as the Quarantine Ground was now under the guns of the enemy, and that it was necessary to establish some other location. He had in the absence of instructions directed that all vessels arriving here, subject to quarantine, should come to anchor at a point on Ashley river. He thought it the best location, and asked Council, if they agreed with him, to sanction what he had done.

On motion the action of the Mayor was confirmed.

The Mayor read to Council the following report of W. R. Kingman, Esq., now acting Principal of the High School, and stated that he had had the School organized under the direction of Council; that he had some difficulty in getting a proper place, but that Alderman Riggs had relieved him of it by tendering the use of a building in Morris street, which was formerly used as a meeting house. The School was now in successful operation:

HIGH SCHOOL, CHARLESTON, July 8, 1864.

To the Superintendent High School Charleston:

GENTLEMEN: I desire to submit to you the following Report of the studies pursued by the several classes of this institution since February, 1864:

FIRST CLASS—Cæsar, Latin Grammar, Davies' Algebra, Tower's Intellectual Algebra, Greenleaf's Common School Arithmetic, Plumb' History South Carolina, Mitchell's Ancient Geography, Modern Geography, Smith's English Grammar, Scholar's Companion, Pinney's French Lessons, Elocution, Writing and English Composition.

SECOND CLASS—McClintock's Latin Lessons, Goodrich's History, Rome, Mitchell's Modern Geography and Atlas, Smith's English Grammar, Carpenter's Spelling, Greenleaf's Common School Arithmetic, Pinney's First Lessons in French, Elocution, Reading, Writing and English Composition.

THIRD CLASS—Goodrich's History England, Mitchell's Modern Geography and Atlas, Emerson's Arithmetic, second part, Smith's English Grammar, Carpenter's Speller, Pinney's First Lessons in French, Reading, Writing and Elocution.

One scholar, whose studies are not here enumerated, finished his preparation and entered the College of Charleston in May.

Number of pupils first quarter.....45
Number of pupils second quarter.....48
Number of pupils third quarter (July).....46

I learn, upon enquiry, that the number of male pupils in attendance at the other schools in the city, compared to the number before the war, is as 1 to 3. The average number of pupils of the High School for the ten years ending December, 1859, was 148.

His Honor the Mayor procured for me the use of the Baptist Church, in Morris street, and the School is still located in that building.

The unsuitable nature of the building, the best that could be procured, the scarcity of text books, and absence of all conveniences that belong to a well arranged school room, have been serious obstacles in the way of organization. The want of proper text books has been especially felt in the French Department. By the use of the blackboard and much oral instruction, Mr. Feugas has been enabled to advance the pupils in that important branch. He has also assisted me in the instruction of some of the English studies.

In consequence of the absence from the city of the Treasurer of the School, the duties of that officer have been united to my own, a separate Report of which I have handed to his Honor the Mayor.

I respectfully invite the Supervisors to visit the school, inspect its condition and assist me by their authority and presence. I have sustained the entire responsibility of organization, and earnestly desire that they should examine the result of my labors, and give me the support of their endorsement and approbation.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
W. R. KINGMAN,
First Assistant Teacher.

Whereupon Alderman Edgarton offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, the duties of the First Assistant Teacher and also of the French Teacher in the High School of Charleston have been increased by the resignation of the Principal and Assistant in said School be it, therefore,

Resolved, That an additional amount at the rate of one thousand dollars per annum be paid to the First Assistant, and the sum at the rate of eight hundred per annum be paid to the French Teacher, for extra services performed in said School, to take effect from the passage of this resolution, and continue during the pleasure of Council.

The Mayor also brought to the notice of Council the condition of the Police. A large number of the privates had left, in consequence of the inadequacy of the pay, and more would leave if the pay was not increased, and he recommended that the monthly pay be increased during the pleasure of Council.

Whereupon Alderman Edgerton offered the following resolution, which was concurred in:

Resolved, That the pay of the non-commissioned Officers of Police and of the Detective Police, shall be from this date at the rate of one hundred and fifty dollars per month; and that the pay of the Privates of Police shall be at the rate of one hundred and twenty five dollars per month, to continue during the pleasure of Council.

Alderman Kirkwood called up the letter of Captain Browne, and offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the City Council of Charleston be, and are hereby, tendered to Captain Geo. E. Browne, for his munificent gift to the City of Charleston of the beautiful cenotaph in memory of the universally lamented patriotic citizen and soldier, General T. J. Jackson, and that His Honor the Mayor be requested to communicate to Captain Browne the sense of this Council, of the high appreciation of his public spirit which the city entertains in accepting his appropriate offering in commemoration of the distinguished services of the great man who offered his life as a willing sacrifice for the welfare of his country.

Adjourned.

W. H. SMITH, Clerk of Council.

The Charleston Courier.
27 July 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SECOND DAY.

One hundred and sixty-five shots were fired at Fort Sumter during Monday night, and one hundred and sixty shots during Tuesday up to six o'clock. Two shots were fired in the direction of Secessionville.

There has been no shelling of the city for several days. No change in the fleet is reported.

The Charleston Courier.
27 July 1864, 1

Brigadier General C. H. Stevens.

Brigadier General C. H. STEVENS was born in the month of August, 1821, in Connecticut, during the sojourn of his father, Lieut. STEVENS, United States Navy, in that State. Gen. STEVENS in early life went upon two or more cruizes with Captain EDWARD SHUBRICK, as the private Secretary of that officer. In that *then* noble school he imbibed those principles of discipline, prompt obedience to orders and faithful discharge of duty, which, engrafted upon a native military disposition, so peculiarly marked him in all the relations of life.

In the fall of 1847 he settled in Charleston, as a Teller in the Planters' and Mechanics' Bank. He soon rose to be Cashier of that institution, which position he held when the war commenced. By his business talents he commanded the highest respects of all associated with that institution, and ranked high as a man of financial abilities. By his industry and attention to his own affairs, commencing with not a cent but his salary, he soon secured an independency. Had he chosen to retain his position as a bank officer, and devote his attention to business in these money making times, he would have been to-day one of the wealthiest men of this city. But when South Carolina seceded in 1860 he linked his destiny to hers and entered heart and soul into her cause. His brother, Major STEVENS, having been ordered with a corps of Cadets to throw up the Star of the West Battery, or "Fort Morris," as it was then called, on Morris' Island, Mr. STEVENS gave every moment he could from the bank to aid his brother and the Cadets in their work, to which his zeal and energy contributed no little. The writer well remembers his satisfaction when Gov. PICKENS' order was received at the little fort: "Stop any vessel attempting to enter the harbor flying the U. S. flag, or fire into her." "That is just what I wanted," said the Cashier.

When Fort Sumter was besieged Mr. STEVENS projected the famous "Stevens' Iron Battery"—submitted the plan to Gen. JAMISON, Secretary of War in South Carolina, and offered his personal services, free of compensation, to erect it. His offer was accepted The Battery did good service in the reduction of the fort, and Mr. STEVENS, not content with having constructed it, fought in it as a volunteer.

His health shortly after requiring him to take some holiday from the Bank, he used his vacation to volunteer his services as aid to the lamented Gen. BARNARD E. BEE. In the first battle of Manassas, on the 21st of July, 1861, when his gallant chief fell, STEVENS was severely, though not seriously, wounded. The war had now fairly commenced. Mr. STEVENS, scarcely recovered from his wound, accepted the command of the 16th Regiment S. C. Militia. The 16th had always been the laughing stock of the populace in contrast with the uniformed and volunteer regiments of the city. But very soon it began to assume shape and military bearing under the vigorous teaching and discipline of the new Colonel, who had never looked into a book of tactics prior to his election. A citizen in speaking of him yesterday, designated him as the "First Colonel of the 16th."

As the war progressed the command of the Sixteenth did not suit the military feelings of Col. STEVENS, and in the spring of '62 he organized the 24th S. C. Regiment "*for the war.*" This regiment has made its mark wherever it has gone, for discipline, subordination and reliability. In Col. STEVENS' success with this regiment, we should not omit to state he owed much to the assistance of Lieutenant Colonel E. CAPERS, the present commander.

Of Col. STEVENS' career on James' Island we cannot speak in detail. Of this one point, however, we cannot refrain from making mention. As Commander of Coles' Island his respectful protest against the evacuation of that post is now on record in Charleston. Had his plan for defence of the post been carried out, it is highly probable Morris' Island had never fallen; for even if Coles' Island had fallen, the struggle for it would have turned attention to the designs of the enemy and lead to greater effort for resistance to his attack.

Col. STEVENS, as commander of James' Island, won the recommendation of his superiors for promotion, and the President actually sent this order to Gen. BEAUREGARD: "If you can give Col. STEVENS a command, make him a Brigadier." His promotion was delayed, however, and being ordered to the West, Col. S. passed successfully through the arduous Mississippi campaign, securing the high approbation of that great and noble soldier, Gen. JOS. E. JOHNSTON.

At the battle of Chickamauga, Col. STEVENS was severely wounded, and though his feelings made him endeavor to keep the field when entirely unfit for duty, he was at last obliged to retire to a hospital.

On his return to camp in January last, through the earnest and high endorsement of General JOHNSTON, his promotion was effected, and he was assigned to the command known as WILSON's brigade. This brigade had been for a long time without a commander, and had therefore greatly deteriorated. In a very short time the vigor of Gen. STEVENS had rendered it one of the first in the army. To use the words of one of his line officers—"His men idolized him. He took our brigade, the meanest in the army, and made it one of the very best."

In the battle of the 20th instant, when moving forward to the attack, he was close up on the rear rank, cheering on his men; his horse was killed and fell on him, severely bruising him. Several men sprang to his assistance; the horse was removed from him and he was aided to rise. He had scarcely risen to his feet when a minie ball struck him just behind the right ear, penetrating the brain.

The General lingered in much pain until the morning of the 25th inst. The ball was extracted, and strong hopes were entertained of his recovery, but on the night of the 24th a change took place, and a little after sunrise on the 25th he quietly breathed away the life God gave and took. Gen. STEVENS had as a man nobly and irreproachably fulfilled the duties of son, brother, husband, father, citizen and patriot soldier. He died as he wished to die, fighting for Southern Independence, to which he had pledged every energy of mind and body with an entire disinterestedness and singleness of purpose.

His body reached this city on Tuesday from Savannah, and the funeral rites will be performed this day at nine o'clock A. M., in St. Luke's Church.

The Charleston Mercury.
27 July 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—THREE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY THIRD DAY.

From six o'clock, on Monday evening, up to the same hour on Tuesday evening, the number of shots fired at Fort Sumter by Battery Gregg was three hundred and twenty-five. There is nothing else of interest to report.

We clip from a late Baltimore paper the following Yankee account of the recent hostilities on John's and James' Islands:

The correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from North Edisto River, South Carolina, reports that an expedition was organized at Hilton Head, by Gen. Foster, which had for its object an attack on the Confederate works on John's and James' Islands, in the vicinity of Charleston harbor. One body of the Federal troops took possession of a portion of John's Island on the 1st of July, the Confederate pickets retiring.

On the 23 instant what is styled a co operative movement was made by Gen. Schimmelfinning, who, with the troops under his command, crossed from Folly to James Island, drove in the Confederate pickets, and captured a small earthwork mounting two brass pieces. Finding, subsequently, that the position was an inconvenient one to hold, the troops fell back and entrenched themselves. The same night an attempt was made to surprise Fort Johnson. Two regiments were detailed for that purpose. In crossing the water from Morris Island, some of the boats got aground and remained fast. Part of the 52d Pennsylvania, under Col. Hoyt, succeeded, however, in landing, and captured, by surprise, Battery Simkins, an outwork of Fort Johnson; but, not being supported by the rest of the command, the whole of the party ashore—consisting of one hundred and thirty-seven men and six officers—were taken prisoners. Another portion of the expeditionary force, assisted by gunboats, was sent up the North Edisto River and landed at White Plains. After marching a few miles inland, Gen Birney, who was in command, encountered a battery of rifled guns on the opposite side of a creek. Finding it impossible either to take or to flank the battery, General Birney withdrew to his boats, and subsequently joined Gen. Foster at Stono.

THE NEW COMMANDER OF FORT SUMTER.—Upon the fall of the lamented MITCHEL, our military authorities selected, as his successor in the important and responsible position he had so ably filled, Captain THOMAS A. HUGUENIN, of the 1st South Carolina Regular Infantry. He assumed the command on Wednesday last, a few hours after the death of Captain MITCHEL.

Captain HUGUENIN was educated at the State Military Academy, where he graduated with honor in April, '59. Throughout his course at that Institution he was distinguished for his high tone and strict attention to his duties, as a student and a cadet. Soon after his graduation he accepted the appointment of Assistant Instructor in the Academy, and continued to discharge the duties of that position until the opening of hostilities, when he was commissioned a Lieutenant in the fine regiment to which he is still attached. Throughout all the operations in which that command has participated, including the first bombardment of Fort Sumter, and the protracted defence of Sullivan's Island Captain HUGUENIN has borne an active and efficient part. The military authorities have shown their appreciation of his gallantry and ability, in conferring upon him the honor of so important a command. We trust that his career in his new post will be such as to add new distinction to his present reputation.

Editor Mercury:—Allow me, through your columns, in the absence of Dr. T. C. GIRARDEAU, Assistant Surgeon, in charge of Battery Pringle, to return grateful thanks to Miss META C. HEYWARD and the Ladies of Aiken, for the bountiful supply of "good things" forwarded for the use of the troops garrisoning the Stono Batteries. We appreciate fully their kindness and sympathy:

Mrs T J Heyward, biscuits and sugar; Mrs W P Finley, biscuits, smoked beef, potatoes and rags; Mrs Dawson, green corn and lint; Carrie Ravenel, (aged 5), lint; Mrs Parker Ravenel, herrings, pickles and linen; Miss Langley, pepper sauce; Mrs Schwartz, bread and linen rags; Misses Magrath, tea; Misses Magwood, bread; Miss Guerard, eggs and linen rags: Mrs Cuthbert, Jr., apples; Mrs J W Johnson, cakes, sugar and tea; Mrs Martha Holmes, biscuits; A Widow, rolls; Mrs Gallnas, coffee; Mrs Gibson, bread and lint; B G Gibson, eggs; Mrs T S Budds, bread, rusks, eggs, sardines, pickles and rags; Mrs Gigaillat, tea; Mrs Williams, biscuits; Mrs Yeadon, linen rags; Misses Deas, bread; Mrs J Sanders, biscuits; Mrs Fleming, bread and potatoes; Miss Bull, eggs and bandages; Mrs Ladson, bread and linen rags; Mrs Lanee, biscuits and rags; Mrs J D Legare, bread; Mrs T E Chapman, sugar and coffee; Mrs Lucas, rice and potatoes; Mrs Mikell, biscuits; Mrs R Fuller, eggs and potatoes; Mrs F A Ford, biscuits, herbs and onions; Mrs Thwing, cakes and bread; Mrs Wessels, rusks, coffee and vegetables; Mrs J G Steedman, rolls, wine and tomatoes; Mrs Wm Gregg, Jr., blackberry wine, sugar, red pepper, sage and rags; Mrs Small, bread and fried chicken; Mrs Bonetheau, eggs and rags; Mrs Marjenhoff, linen rags.

WM R. CALDWELL,
Assistant Surgeon in charge Stono Batteries.

DIRECTORY OF OFFICES.

1. Major General SAMUEL JONES, Commanding General—Southwest corner Meeting and John streets.
2. Brigadier General RIPLEY, *Fifth Military District*—Northeast corner Meeting street and Wragg's Court.
3. Commodore ING[illegible]AM, C. S. Navy—Wall street, nearly opposite Minority street.
4. Colonel HARRIS, Chief Engineer S. C., Ga and Fla—Northwest corner Charlotte and Alexander streets.
5. Lieutenant Colonel GONZALES, Chief of Artillery—No. 46 Rutledge street.
6. Major ECHOLS, C. S. Chief Engineer S. C.—No. 472 King street, two doors south of Postoffice.
7. Major HUGER, Ordnance—Southeast corner Charlotte and Elizabeth streets.
8. Major LEE, Chief Quartermaster—Wragg Square, near Meeting street.
9. Major PRINGLE, Quartermaster (Transportation)—Chapel street, opposite Alexander street.
10. Major SUBER, Quartermaster (Post)—King street, near Spring.
11. Major DeSLONDES, Paymaster—Army—Charlotte street, corner of Elizabeth.
12. Major MEYERS, Paymaster—Navy—Charlotte street, Southeast corner of Elizabeth.
13. Major GUERIN, Chief Commissary—John street, east of Meeting.
14. Major McOLENNAGAN, Commissary (Post)—Railroad Depot, Ann street.
15. Captain RABB, Commissary (Distributing)—Corner of Elizabeth and Chapel streets.
16. Captain CRAFTS, Quartermaster (Clothing)—King street, near Spring.
17. Captain PROCTOR, Quartermaster—John street, three doors west of Alexander.
18. Captain GAYER, Provost Marshal—Northeast corner of Hudson and King streets.
19. Captain GRIST, Enrolling Officer—Corner of Coming and Radcliffe streets.
20. Captain HAYNE, Tax in Kind—Wragg Square, corner of Meeting street.
21. Dr. OGIER, Medical Director—Northeast corner of Rutledge Avenue and Vanderhorst street.
22. Dr. LINNING, Medical Purveyor—No. 10 Charlotte street.
23. Dr. LEBBY, Distributing Hospital—No. —, King street.
24. Dr. WRAGG, Negro Hospital—Rutledge Avenue, above Spring street.
25. R. L. SINGLETARY, Chief Superintendent of Negro Labor—Meeting street, three doors below Ann
26. Medical Examining Board—No. 572 King street.
27. Wayside Home—Corner of King and George streets.

The Charleston Mercury.
27 July 1864, 2

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS
DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND FLORIDA,
CHARLESTON, S. C., July 23, 1864.

[*GENERAL ORDERS NO.* 68]

OFFICERS OF THE PERSONAL AND GENERAL STAFF of the Major General Commanding, including the Chief of Artillery, Chief Engineer, Chief Quartermaster, Chief Ordinance Officer, Medical Directors and Inspector of the Field and General Hospitals of the Department, and the Chief Commissary and Chief Engineer of the State of South Carolina, will communicate with and receive instructions from these Headquarters direct. All other officers of the various Staff Departments, as well as of the line, will be under the control and supervision of the Commanders of the several Districts in which they are stationed, especially in all matters of military discipline and police.

This order will not be so construed as to interfere with the General Orders from the War Department on similar subjects.

By command of Major General JONES.

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW, A. A. G.

July 25 3

[EXTRACT.]

HEADQUARTERS
1ST MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., July 22, 1864.

[*SPECIAL ORDERS No.* 32.]

* * * * * *

III. MEMBERS OF THE RESERVE TROOPS WHO have been furloughed or detailed from these Headquarters will consider themselves, during the existence of such furloughs or details, under the immediate command of Brigadier General Chesnut, commanding Reserves of the State of South Carolina.

* * * * * *

By command of Brig. Gen. RIPLEY.

WM. F. NANCE,

July 25 mw8 A. A. General.

DEPARTMENT OF SO. CA., GA. AND FLA.,
OFFICE CHIEF Q. M., 2D AND 6TH MILITARY DISTRICT,
ADAMS' RUN, July 22, 1864.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, BY CONTRACT OR otherwise, for the use of these Districts, FORTY THOUSAND (40,000) BUSHELS OF CORN, to be delivered at points convenient to these Districts, in such quantities, and at such times, as may be agreed upon. Cash payments will be made for every separate delivery of Corn, if so desired; and, in addition to the regular schedule price to be paid for the Corn, the hire of teamsters and transportation to such point of delivery will be paid, according to the prescribed schedule, from the points where it is now held by owners. Bags will be furnished by this Office, and every assistance will be rendered to facilitate its prompt delivery.

Address as above by mail E. POWELL,

July 23 12 o Major and Quartermaster.

The Charleston Courier.
28 July 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-THIRD DAY.

Two hundred and twenty shots were fired at Fort Sumter from Battery Gregg Tuesday night, and one hundred and sixty during Wednesday.—The Yankees were busy Wednesday raising an embankment in front of Gregg, and between Gregg and the Middle Battery, for the purpose of, as believed, protecting their batteries against the tides.

A large party of Yankees were also busy unloading from four river steamers at the landing on the South end of Morris' Island, in Lighthouse Inlet. Another party of one hundred men landed at Legareville yesterday and commenced knocking down the houses, &c. They remained about an hour and then left.

No other news of interest transpired during the day.

Col. J N. Brown.—This officer is among the prisoners sent to Hilton Head to be placed under fire on Morris' Island. At the time of his capture at Jericho Ford he was in command of McGowan's brigade and was reported and believed to be killed. Col. Brown's regiment is the 14th S. C. Volunteers. He is from Laurens, and went to Virginia as Captain in the 14th, and rapidly rose to the position of Colonel. His numerous friends will be gratified to learn that the report of his death was incorrect. Col. Brown is one of the most zealous and gallant officers in the service.

Recovery of Stolen Goods.—An individual named F. Lagler, who was for a long time foreman in the employ of Mr. Henry Wittschen, baker, was brought before the Mayor Wednesday morning on the charge of receiving stolen goods. Owing to the confidence reposed in him, Mr. Wittschen had entrusted to his keeping the bakery and buildings on East Bay, vacated in consequence of their being within the range of the enemy's shells. Information was lodged with Lieut Caldwell, of the Police, against Lagler, that he was seen taking cotton in there for the purpose, as was supposed, of storing it away, thus putting the neighborhood in danger of fire. Lieut. Caldwell, with Sergeant Davis, immediately procured a search warrant, which was served upon the proprietor of the premises, Mr. Wittschen, who was completely taken by surprise. He accompanied the officers to the house, where they found Lagler, and on searching the back buildings they were discovered to be filled with a variety of stolen goods. The following articles were recovered: Two bales of cotton (the original bagging having been taken off and pieces of old mattresses substituted), one piano, three mirrors, six mattresses, nine pillows and bolsters, two feather beds, six cushioned arm chairs, centre table, lounge, pavilions, blankets, quilts, twenty basins and sixteen pitchers, and other crockery, bedsteads, a silver watch, &c. These were all stowed away in different rooms of the kitchen, and have been brought to the Guard House The prisoner has been committed to stand his trial at the next term of the Court.

The remains of Brig. Gen. C. H. Stevens were committed to the grave in Magnolia on Wednesday morning after the funeral services, which were performed in St. Luke's Church by Rev. C. P. Gadsden, the Rector.

The attendance, for the time and notice, was large.

We hear but one opinion concerning the virtues and services and worth of Brig. Gen. Stevens, and the loss sustained in his fall. He was not prone to parade or promises, and was only well appreciated where he was well known and tried.

While friends who knew him and expected much from him have been gratified and justified by the record, those who did not know him before his last promotion were just beginning to learn his worth. One who knew him well before the war, but was even agreeably impressed by his thoroughness and efficiency of service, remarked since his death, that "Gen. Stevens had in him what would ensure credit and success, if not even high distinction, in any department, military, naval or civil." We believe the remark is but a truthful description of the assemblage and combination of qualities he possessed—only, however, to be exhibited on occasions, and never for ostentation or assumption.

Lieut. W. H. Grimball.—An obituary announcement informs readers and friends that the last solemn rites of the Church will be performed in St. Paul's at 10 A. M., over the corpse of Lieut. William Henry Grimball, 1st Artillery.

This gallant young soldier, and citizen, and patriot, deserves a record, although unlike others whose names we have lately mentioned in this melancholy way of duty, he fell not in action or from a wound. He had been connected with the 1st Artillery from an early stage of the war, and shared largely in the achievements and dangers of that excellent regiment.

A graduate, with honors, from the Charleston College, he had chosen the law and was beginning his career when this war called all truthful young citizens to the field. Lieut. Grimball was in kindred, and inclinations, and feelings, and convictions, closely associated with those who held themselves ready for any call—being one of that noble band, the *Palmetto Guard*, as extant before the war, which, besides giving virtually two companies claiming that name to the service, has furnished to other companies many noble soldiers who have fallen martyrs.

He is the first who has died of five brothers who entered the service, naval or military, and it may be noted as one of the many varied illustrations of the uncertainty and precariousness of life, that after passing through the severest ordeal of danger and active duty, he, the first of five brothers, several of whom have been equally exposed, and all in the way of duty and danger, should receive his long furlough in the prime of young manhood from sickness, and not from a wound, directly or indirectly.

The Charleston Mercury.
28 July 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—THREE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FOURTH DAY.

From 8 a. m. until 6 p. m., yesterday, Battery Gregg fired 162 shots at Fort Sumter. About 3 p. m. our Sullivan's Island batteries opened upon Battery Gregg, firing twenty-seven rounds.

The enemy has constructed a line of earthworks across Morris Island, between Battery Gregg and the Middle Battery, probably with a view of protecting the former post from the destructive inroads of the high tides.

THE LATE GENERAL STEVENS.—The remains of the late Brigadier General CLEMENT H. STEVENS were interred with military honors, yesterday morning, at Magnolia Cemetery, the State Cadets forming the escort on the sad occasion.

The career of Gen. STEVENS affords a striking instance of the usefulness and efficiency with which an intelligent and zealous citizen may serve his country in the hour of her need, though previously all untrained to the arts of war. The opening of hostilities found the deceased occupying a prominent and responsible position in one of our city banks; but, at the call of his State, he promptly turned his attention from the pursuits which had hitherto engrossed him to the defence of the great cause of which he was so stanuch a supporter. The first fruit of his energy was the construction of the Iron Battery at Cumming's Point, known as the "Stevens's Battery," which participated in the reduction of Fort Sumter. A few months later he served as an aid to General BEE, on the famous field of the First Manassas, where he fell severely wounded. On his return to Charleston, where his wound rapidly mended, he accepted the command of the Sixteenth Regiment of Militia. In the spring of 1862, wearying of inaction in so stirring a time, Colonel STEVENS organized the 24th So. Ca. Regiment of "Volunteers for the war." He speedily became very popular with the men of his command, who, under his skillful management, soon became one of the crack regiments of the service. At the head of that fine body of men he served long and faithfully on James Island, until the emergencies of the Mississippi campaign called him to the West. There he bore himself with distinguished gallantry and success. In the battle of Chickamauga he was again wounded; but, ill-brooking the confinement and inaction of the hospital, he was soon again in the saddle, and this time decorated with the well-won wreath of a Brigadier. In the action on the 20th instant he fell, mortally wounded, while cheering on his men into the thickest of the fight, and survived but five days.

Truly has this brave and earnest-hearted citizen soldier served his country nobly, and, in his fall, left behind him a record, of which his friends may well be proud.

Dr. RALPHS EMMES ELLIOTT, Captain of the Palmetto Guards, 2d S. C., Regiment, the son of the Rev. S. Elliott, of Beaufort, S. C., the brother of Brigadier General STEPHEN ELLIOTT, fell before Richmond on June 1st, and died in a hospital near that city on June 6th, in the 30th year of his age.

His childhood, youth and early manhood, were passed, amidst the culture of home and of peace, his last three years in the discipline of war; but in these most opposite schools he preserved unchanged, a most strongly marked individuality. He was affectionate, manly, generous; truthfulness, honesty, courage and patriotism were his most conspicuous virtues. He was more easily won by addresses to the heart than to the head, he would listen and reply to argument, he would often scorn the appeal to self-interest, but kindness always gained the citadel of the heart, and while it was ready to lavish its wealth of love, the open hand was equally ready with its generous deeds. What he loved he loved intensely; what he hated he hated heartily; and he hated falsehood, in every form, injustice under every pretext. There was no sophistry in his thoughts, no disguise in his words, no concealment in his actions, his character and conduct were transparent with the simplicity of truth; he harbored no sinister designs, he frankly avowed his plans and purposes, he courageously executed them. He was as careful to put aside the mask of hypocrisy himself as he was ready to tear it into pieces when worn by others, he never concealed his aversions, he never professed more friendship than he felt, he jealously guarded against conveying an impression too favorable to himself.

Brave and patriotic, he responded promptly to the summons to arms. "Father," he said, "I have property and no family, I feel it is my duty to go to Virginia at once." He went, and he remained there. From the first assaults on Sumter, when he made his way to the batteries amidst the already falling shell, to the fatal hour when he fell foremost in his regiment, he was absent from duty but twice; once in consequence of wounds, once only to visit his home. With his gallant Palmettoes he endured the hardships and braved the dangers of every campaign in Virginia; again and again did the hurricane of battle arise and shriek and rage around them, but they breasted the storm as grandly as the sturdy emblem of Carolina battles with the breeze. When their Captain was borne from the field on the 1st of June, but three remained of the one hundred and thirty comrades who had fought at Bull Run; he was their fifth commissioned officer that had fallen in battle.

His ardent patriotism placed him in the ranks; the voice of his fellow soldiers called him to the Lieutenantcy; on the death of Capt. OUTHBERT he rose to the command.

His animating principle in action was not the love of glory, not a thirst for his enemy's blood, not a native sympathy with the wild tumult of the battle field; it was a sense of duty; and the appeal, that would have stirred the depths of his being, was not "From yonder heights forty centuries look down upon you," not "Remember St. Bartholomew's;" it was, "The country expects every man to do his duty."

"I hope," he wrote from the gory field of Malvern Hill, "I hope the word 'Forward!' will never be given again; but, when it is given, I hope that I will be there to obey it." His patriotism was not of that unsteady kind, which flares up when fanned by excitement, but flickers and goes out in the depressing calm of daily drudgery; it was a steady, glowing flame; a light to lead him on amidst "the battle's confused noise" and the chilling gloom of winter's inactivity. "I know not what others may do," he said in the critical period of 1862, "but I shall re enlist, though I stand alone in the brigade."

Whether stemming the wrathful, rushing billows of the advancing foe, or himself sweeping triumphant on the magnificent charge, his bravery was everywhere conspicuous; and the same undaunted spirit that declined the shelter of the post of Surgeon, enabled him in the fore front of the battle to perform the most delicate of surgical operations, and stay the ebbing life blood of a wounded comrade. A scarred and sturdy veteran, he yet longed for peace; he wrestled patiently and grandly with a soldier's hardships, while his affectionate spirit was constantly sighing for the sweet endearments of home. But he was cut off before his desires were granted; the bright dreams that had soothed his rugged pillow and danced gaily before him on the dark and stormy day, never became realities. He would have seen his country sitting as an imperious queen among the princes of the earth; with his dying gaze he beheld her still struggling and suffering.

He panted eagerly to breathe the pure air of Southern freedom, but it was his to enjoy only the stormy independence of the conflict, not the serene liberty of assured triumph. He fell, still grasping the sword, and with many wreaths of victory upon his brow, but still longing, vainly longing, for the crown of peace. And yet his work was done; he had been purified by the baptism of fire; and he has left the record of a true, noble, generous man, an ardent patriot, a brave and faithful soldier.

But is this all? What of the undying soul? Shall sorrow for him be hopeless sorrow? Was not the gradual softening of his nature, the work of the dove-like spirit? Do not those few religious expressions, from one so watchful against hypocrisy imply more, far more than they declare? God grant that it may be so; and that the warrior, who battled in vain for peace on earth, may have been ransomed through the Saviour's blood, and may now enjoy the peace of Heaven.

Such is a brother's prayer; and this, reader; it is right that you should know it, is a brother's praise.

The Charleston Courier.
29 July 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston,

THREE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FOURTH DAY.

The bombardment of Fort Sumter continues heavy and with unabated severity. During Wednesday night and Thursday three hundred and twenty-five rifled cannon shots and mortar shells were fired at the fort, the fire being wholly directed at the Southeast angle. We regret to state that a little before four o'clock Thursday morning Captain JOHN JOHNSON, Engineer in charge, was severely, though not mortally, wounded in the head, while inspecting the works. He has been brought to the city, and at last accounts was doing well.

Private JOHN GRASLEY, Company E, 32d Georgia, was killed Wednesday night by a fragment of shell.

Our batteries have kept up a spirited fire on Gregg since last report. Battery Haskell fired thirty-four shots Thursday, some of which burst directly over Gregg, and it is believed did considerable execution. Sullivan's Island batteries fired eighteen shots at Gregg during the day.

About half past six o'clock Wednesday evening the enemy resumed the shelling of the city, and fired sixteen shots up to six o'clock Thursday evening. There was no change in the fleet

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ASSAULTING A FEMALE.—An individual whose name we did not learn, assaulted a white female in King street Thursday morning. After knocking her down he seized a piece of calico she was carrying along and attempted to run off with it. He was pursued, and upon several persons attempting to arrest him he drew a razor, flourishing it in the face of all who came near him. He was at length halted by a mounted Police Officer who brought him down with a club and took him in custody. The affair caused some excitement at the time.

The Charleston Courier.
29 July 1864, 2

OBITUARY.

Dr. RALPHS EMMES ELLIOTT, Captain of the Palmetto Guard, 2d S. C. Regiment, the son of the Rev. S. ELLIOTT, of Beaufort, S. C., the brother of Brigadier General STEPHEN ELLIOTT, fell before Richmond on June 1st, and died in a hospital near that city on June 6th, in the 30th year of his age.

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Such is a brother's prayer; and this, reader, it is right that you should know it, is a brother's praise.

The Charleston Mercury.
29 July 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—THREE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIFTH DAY.

A few minutes after eight o'clock on Thursday morning, the enemy re-opened fire upon the city, after having suspended it several days. During the day thirteen shells were thrown at the city.

From 8 a. m., to 6 p. m., Battery Gregg fired one hundred and eight shots at Fort Sumter, five at James Island, and eighteen at Sullivan's Island.

Battery Haskell fired thirty-four shells at Battery Gregg.

About four o'clock on Thursday morning a distressing casualty occurred at Fort Sumter, which will, for a time at least, deprive the country of the services of the accomplished and indefatigable engineer of the Fort, Captain JOHN JOHNSON. While occupying an exposed position in the discharge of his duties, he was struck in the back portion of his head by a fragment of a mortar shell, which inflicted a very serious, but we trust not dangerous wound. Captain JOHNSON was brought up to the city, where, under the direction of Surgeon WRAGG, he is receiving every attention.

THE SOLDIERS' WAYSIDE HOME.—One year ago to-day, the Wayside Home of Charleston, now so well and favorably known as an institution especially adapted to the exigencies of the times and conducted with peculiar tact, was opened for the reception of the weary and way-worn soldiers sojourning in our midst. It is difficult for those not familiar with the management and practical working of the institution to estimate the good that it has accomplished during that period. The number of soldiers who have found refreshment at its bountiful board and rest within its precincts, during the year, has been not less than *thirty four thousand four hundred and ninety four.* Nor are the demands upon the resources of the Home in anywise diminished. For the last two or three weeks the arrivals of furloughed, sick and convalescent soldiers from the Virginia Hospitals, has increased the number of guests by about fifty per day; and the hospitality extended to these gallant men, includes due attention to their wounds, no less than substantial meals and comfortable lodgings. For the credit of Charleston and of our State, we sincerely trust that so noble a work may never, while the necessity for its continuance exists, be suffered to languish for lack of adequate support.

To Messrs. JAMES S. GIBBES, W. H. HOUSTON and THEODORE HUGUET, as well as to the Surgeon of the Home, Dr. J. P. CHAZAL, the greatest credit is due for the zeal and energy with which they have striven to sustain the institution in all its usefulness and efficiency; while the accommodating and indefatigable Steward, Major WILEY, has justly entitled himself to the thanks both of the supporters and guests of the Home for the tact and patience with which he has successfully carried out the designs of its founders.

The Charleston Mercury.
29 July 1864, 2

THE DEATH OF LIEUT. WM. H. GRIMBALL.—On the morning of the 27th of July, 1864, died, of Typhoid Fever—a disease contracted whilst in the discharge of his duty on the west lines of James Island, during the late campaign against Charleston—First Lieut. W. H. GRIMBALL, 1st S. C. Artillery.

The deceased, before the war, was a prominent member of the bar in this city. As soon as the war determined itself, he volunteered as a private in the Marion Artillery, from which he was promoted to a 2d Lieutenancy in the 1st S. C. Artillery, (Regulars.) He brought into this organization a mind well trained by previous study, and hence soon rose to high estimation in the same and was often, though a junior, consulted by brother officers on mooted points, both in artillery and tactics.

He had charge of the 2d tier casemate battery in Fort Sumter in the fight of April 7th, 1864, and reflected no little credit upon himself and the regiment, by the efficient manner in which he handled the 42-pounder rifle gun under his charge.

During the progress of the first bombardment of Sumter, which lasted sixteen days, Lieutenant GRIMBALL was detailed as ordnance officer, in place of the ordnance officer of the post, who fell sick. On the night of the 23d of August, after the fort had been disabled by the land batteries, the *Ironsides* and seven monitors came in and fired seven hours upon the work from the east. Their shells were directed across the work upon the west magazine, then filled with powder, and the shell-room, containing three hundred loaded 10-inch shells. One monitor shell, charged with meal powder, struck the ventilator and filled the magazine with smoke. Had it been charged with large grain powder, the magazine, with thousands of pounds, would probably have blown up. Another monitor shell burst at the door of the magazine, which was saved only by the door being closed tight. A third shell burst against the wall of the shell room, smoke and fragments passing through, but providentially not firing the shells piled around. A detail of a hundred men and officers was made by Col. RHETT, with orders to roll the loaded shells down into the water. This was executed under a terrible fire, Lieut. GRIMBALL being one of these officers. The powder was moved out, night after night, before the next monitor attack, and Lieut. GRIMBALL labored indefatigably in the removal of the immense ordnance supplies left in the work.

In July, '63, Lieut. GRIMBALL was sent to Lieut. Colonel YATES as Adjutant, and, being present at the fight of July 16th, at the south end of Morris Island, and for several days at Battery Wagner in charge of the mortars, exhibited proficiency and judgment.

He again relieved Lieut. ALSTON, of the same company, at Battery Wagner, later in the siege. Since the death of the brave and lamented ALSTON, he has been attached to Company E, 1st S. C. Artillery, as its Junior 1st Lieutenant. When the company was transferred from the 1st to the 7th Military District, in May, '64, he was at Fort Sumter, but was soon ordered to join his company at Fort Johnson.

During the enemy's late demonstration upon James Island, the company, under command of Lieut. K. KEMPER, was, with others, at the west lines. It was here, on picket duty, that Lieut. GRIMBALL contracted the fatal disease which so soon hurried him to his final resting place.

He was much esteemed by all as a brave, active and efficient officer—loved as a friend and companion, and admired as a high-toned christian gentleman. The regiment and service can ill afford to lose such men.

The Charleston Courier.
30 July 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIFTH DAY.

The enemy fired during Thursday night one hundred and ninety-five shots at Fort Sumter, and sixteen shots at the city. During Thursday one hundred and fifty-five shots were fired at Sumter by Battery Gregg and seven shots by Battery Wagner. Our batteries on Sullivan's Island returned the fire of the enemy, firing one hundred and twenty shots during the day. Thirty-eight shots were also fired at the city from eight A. M. Thursday to eight P. M. Friday—making in all forty two shots at the city since last report. We have heard of no further casualties at the fort. The enemy's battery in Light-house Inlet fired seven shots at Secessionville yesterday morning.

In our report of firing in Friday's paper we attributed the firing of Battery Cheves to Haskel. This was an error. The firing from the enemy on the 28th was very vigorous. Two men at Battery Cheves were slightly wounded, viz: a Sergeant, in the shoulder, and Private J. B. Elkins, in the arm and hip. Battery Cheves is under the command of Captain W. M. Hunter. It was this battery which dismounted two guns at Battery Gregg

The Charleston Courier.
30 July 1864, 1

LAST MOMENTS OF CAPTAIN JOHN C. MITCHELL. Dr. FRANKLIN GRIGER, who has been on duty at Fort Sumter from its first bombardment by the enemy to the present time, arrived in the city a day or two since on a short furlough for a visit home in Lexington District, and also for a short relief for the benefit of his health. We met the doctor Wednesday, and in conversation obtained some very interesting details of the last moments of the lamented MITCHELL, whom he attended from the time the sad casualty happened up to the moment he breathed his last. Captain MITCHELL bore his sufferings with the most heroic fortitude. The doctor, in answer to his inquiry, having expressed the opinion that there was but very slight hopes of recovery, Captain MITCHELL declined to have amputation performed, and commenced giving directions and making preparations for death. He requested the doctor to write to his father and mother, and tell them that he died as a man should die, at the post of duty. He said: "Tell them I die resigned, with the consciousness of having lived a blameless life, and in the endeavor to do my whole duty to the country. My only regret is for my parents and the great shock my death will cause my mother. Tell them also that I wish I could have died in defence of the liberties of my native land." He then called the senior officer in the fort, and said: "I turn over the command of the fort to you. Never let it be given up or surrendered." He then desired that his remains should be interred in Magnolia Cemetery. He retained his consciousness to the last, although in great agony, and expired at quarter to five o'clock.

Dr. GRIGER spoke in the warmest terms of the kindness and interest ever exhibited by the deceased towards the men under his command, and to his untiring efforts to promote their comfort.

The doctor himself looked somewhat careworn after his long and arduous service in the fort, having been there during the last four months without a day's relief.

We trust, however, a little rest and recreation will recover for him his usual good health and spirits. The doctor, although comparatively young in years, has rendered distinguished service during the war, and more especially while on duty in Fort Sumter. He is a son of Mr JOHN GRIGER, of Lexington District, and nephew of Dr. DAVID GRIGER, for several years a well-known citizen of Charleston.

An outrageous and unwarrantable act, jeopardizing as it did the lives of several persons, occurred in the vicinity of our office yesterday afternoon about half-past six o'clock. An individual, master's mate, as we learn, of the gunboat *Chicora*, was giving chase and freely using his revolver as he passed the office in pursuit of another individual, reported to be a deserter from the same vessel. We earnestly hope the Police Department will investigate the matter, and bring to condign punishment the offender. We have no fancy, unintentionally, for again being in such close proximity to pistol bullets.

ARRIVAL OF YANKEE PRISONERS.—About six hundred Yankee officers, prisoners, arrived in this city Friday morning by the Savannah train, and have been furnished with quarters by the Provost Marshal, Capt. GAYER. Seventy-eight made their escape while on the road between Savannah and Charleston. Five of these have been re-captured and were brought to the city Friday evening. Citizens residing on the line should have a good look out, and if possible re-capture the runaways.

On behalf of owners interested, of common honesty and decency, we beg that the robbers and plunderers, in taking their tithes largely of fruits, will do so in a manner that will not permanently injure the trees.

We have no surplus of fruit trees or shade trees in the city, in lots or streets, and all owners of premises interested should guard and protect the trees as fully as possible.

One citizen at least has had "pluck" enough to set out trees to fill a gap in the burned district, and where trees were needed. We are pleased to see that of this row of young saplings, set out at the last proper season, all but one have taken root and are promising to thrive.

Is it not possible to [illegible] and officers, who are as brave and efficient in exploding [illegible] ers as our own brave champions, to select and detail men who can escort and conduct prisoners a hundred miles without suffering escape?

Is it not possible also and expedient that persons charged with the removal of prisoners or other military movements, should keep their mouths shut and not blab out their plans and instructions in advance and needlessly?

The Charleston Mercury.
30 July 1864, 1

FIGHTING IN FLORIDA.

Passengers who arrived in Savannah report a fight at Brandy Branch, in Florida. On Sunday morning last the enemy burnt the bridge over St. Mary's River, six miles above Baldwin. A fight took place on Sunday between the enemy and our troops under Major G. W. SCOTT, who commands a battalion. The result is not known. Our informants learned that on Monday last the Second Florida Cavalry, under Lieutenant Colonel McCORMICK, engaged the enemy at Brandy Branch, and at last accounts the fight was still progressing.

General PATTON ANDERSON has been relieved from his command in Florida, and ordered to the Army of Tennessee. General JOHN K. JACKSON has assumed command of the Florida Department, and has arrived at headquarters. We are gratified to learn that our forces in Florida are sufficient to repel any attack the enemy may make. The present advance of the enemy is supposed to be nothing more than a raid in order to destroy bridges and other property. The Lake City Columbian of Wednesday has the following in relation to the raid:

The train on Monday left for Baldwin at its usual hour, but returned very early and brought back the startling news that the trestle across the St. Mary's River was on fire, and that the guard stationed there was missing and their camps burned. The train again went down in the afternoon with a detachment of troops, and a more thorough examination was had. It was ascertained that both ends of the trestle were burned and the work of destruction was completed with the axe. It is said the work was done by a raiding party who came from Middleburg and crossed the country to the St. Mary's to the rear of Baldwin, where a portion of our forces were stationed.

We understand that five transports came up to Middleburg and landed a force, numbers unknown. They separated into two parties. It is stated one of these parties was engaged by Major G. W. Scott and his command day before yesterday with good success; the particulars we have not ascertained. We will not allude to the thousand and one startling rumors which are afloat. The general impression seems to be that the road was cut to prevent our forces from overtaking and punishing them.—The impression in military circles seems to obtain that we have force sufficient to repel them.

Since the above was written the train has again returned from below, and we learn that the trestle at St. Mary's had been again set on fire. A prisoner who was captured states that the raiding forces consist of four regiments of negroes, five pieces of artillery, and about one hundred and twenty five white troops. That their intention was not to cross the St. Mary's River, but to cut the road; and that all the Yankee troops had left Jacksonville. Their evident intention is raiding in South Florida.

The Charleston Mercury.
30 July 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—THREE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY SIXTH DAY.

Since our last report, which closed on Thursday evening at 6 o'clock, the number of shells thrown at the city has been fifty four.

During Thursday night and Friday, Battery Gregg fired three hundred and fifty shots at Fort Sumter. Sullivan's Island during the same period fired one hundred and forty-eight shots at Battery Gregg. Battery Wagner re-opened fire on Fort Sumter yesterday, firing eleven shots; and the Yankee battery at Light House Inlet threw seven shells at our works on James Island.

Yesterday morning the enemy were noticed at work with a gin in the Middle Battery, either mounting or dismounting guns.

We have received the following note, upon which we will remark that the observations on which our daily report is based are not made by ourselves:

BATTERY CHEVES, July 29.

To the Editor of the Mercury: In your report of the firing on yesterday you give Battery Haskell credit for firing, which is due to Battery Cheves. I would not correct the error, but of late all the firing from this battery is accredited to Haskell. The shelling by the enemy upon Cheves, on the 28th instant, was very vigorous. Two men of my company were slightly wounded, viz: Sergeant J. L. HAIR, in the shoulder; Private J. B. ELKINS, arm and hip.

W. M. HUNTER,
Captain Commanding Battery.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN J. J. MAGER.—A private letter from Virginia informs us that this enterprising officer, Captain of Company B, Rutledge Mounted Rifles, (now 7th S. C. Cavalry) died from the effect of wounds received in one the first combats near Richmond, at the opening of the present campaign. He was a prisoner in the hands of the enemy, and his grave has been visited by his comrades, who now occupy the ground from which the Yankees were driven. Captain MAGER was a native of Colleton District, S. C., but for some years has been a resident of Florida. The circumstances which brought him conspicuously before the army and people of the South was his untiring services as a scout, principally in General W. S. WALKER's Military District, many incidents of such services having been gazetted to the army, in orders from head quarters. Most of his duty has been performed as a private, and from the ranks he was elected, some months ago, to the command of the company which he led to Virginia, so gallantly during the past spring. Captain MAGER was a man of great individuality and self reliance; in time of peril cool, but quick to act. It was his habit to note down in his diary his adventures afloat and ashore. We trust this note book will be saved to his country, for much is doubtless recorded in his simple narrative which would make up an interesting chapter of the local history of the war on the Carolina coast.

The Charleston Courier.
1 August 1864, 1

News of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-EIGHTH DAY.

Five hundred and eighty three shots have been fired at Fort Sumter since last report. Our batteries have kept up a brisk reply. Sullivan's Island fired at Gregg on Sunday one hundred and eleven shots, to which Gregg responded, firing thirty six shots at Sullivan's Island. Six shots were fired by the enemy at Castle Pinckney, doing no damage. Considerable firing was heard in the direction of Stono Saturday and Sunday. About six o'clock on Saturday evening, a large double smokestack side-wheel steamer from the North passed the bar and went into Stono Inlet. She is believed to have had troops on board. The enemy's troops on Morris and Folly Islands were moving about with considerable activity Sunday.

Only two shells have been fired at the city since Friday evening.

There has been no change of importance in the fleet.

Thirty-six of the escaped Yankee prisoners have been re-captured and brought back to the city.

The Charleston Courier.
1 August 1864,

The Second Regiment of Artillery, S. C. V.

This splendid command, raised in 1861 by the co-operative efforts and influence of the late Col T. G. Lamar and Col. A. D. Frederick, its present commander, still retains, we are pleased to learn, the first place in the affections of the people of that State, and maintains the reputation for gallantry and usefulness which it acquired under the leadership of the "Hero of Secessionville," who was so well known and beloved by the people of this community.

Composed as it is of some of the best citizens of South Carolina, many of whom having their plantations near and transacting their business in this city, are well known to us; we consequently take great interest in its prosperity, and have more than common interest with the people of that State in the success of the organization. We learn that it now numbers over fourteen hundred men, and have no doubt that the popularity of its gallant commander could, if he desired and it was allowed, soon raise it to a brigade. Indeed, it now numbers more effective men than many of our brigades, and considering the great and many services which it has been rendering to the country for the past three years, under its former and present able commanders, we should be pleased to hear that it has been done

The Lieut. Col. J. Welsman Brown, one of the most brilliant ornaments that formerly graced the halls of the Citadel, is an officer of high military endowments and qualifications; and Major E. F. Warley, who was wounded at Battery Wagner, and captured on returning at night to the city, and still a prisoner, is also a most able and gallant officer.

The regiment has been intimately identified with the defences of Charleston from the beginning, being always at the posts of honor and danger on James' Island—as at Batteries Simkins and Cheves, Secessionville and the new Line—always doing splendid execution in their particular arm of service, and performing faithful duty in whatever capacity and whenever called upon to act, and never having had a deserter from its ranks, it has always enjoyed, under trying circumstances, the unlimited confidence of all general officers who had the good fortune to command it, and while we have recently seen frequent allusions to the services of other deserving corps, we are surprised not to have seen some mention of the services of this one—for in point of discipline, morale, usefulness and efficiency as artillerists, it has no superior in the service. Its present commander, Col. Frederick, has generally commanded a brigade on Eastern or Western division of the Island, and during the recent active operations there he was continued in command of a splendid brigade, having the artillerists of his own regiment posted at the batteries of the new lines, against which the advance of the enemy was expected to be made.

The enemy, however, were so soon brought under the fire of these accurate artillerists, that they were driven back from their positions, and forced to leave the Island. For a time they seemed not to know that they were confronted by the gallant defenders of Secessionville—against which it will not soon be forgotten the vast hordes of the best of the enemy's troops made so unsuccessful an advance on the memorable 16th of June, 1862—of which the whiz of their shell soon convinced them, and they prudently concluded to try some more easy route to Charleston.

Col. Frederick's energetic attention to his duties and ability as a commander, added to his thorough familiarity with the topography of the Island, makes him peculiarly valuable as a commander there, and we are highly pleased to have heard that the distinguished services lately rendered there by him in that capacity have been properly appreciated. Whilst he has ever maintained fine discipline among his troops, his kind and generous nature has endeared him to his command, and his zealous and able discharge of duty have secured the esteem and confidence of his superiors. These are uncommon qualities in an officer, and we happen to know that he possesses them.

When upon the untimely death of the gallant and lamented Col Thomas G. Lamar, the mantle of command descended upon his shoulders, he resolved that the good name already attained by the regiment should never suffer while he was in command; and right gracefully has he worn that glorious mantle, and right faithfully has he maintained that trust.

In taking leave of this pleasant subject I cannot refrain from bowing my head in respect and honor to the memory of one of its former "brightest lights" who "went out" in a blaze of glory, manfully defending his Battery, on the 16th of June, 1862, Capt. Samuel J. Reed, who was well considered one of the most promising officers of the Regiment. All hail to its gallant dead and to the glorious chivalric spirits now composing the 2d Regiment of Artillery, South Carolina Volunteers.

A GEORGIA VOLUNTEER

The Charleston Courier.

1 August 1864, 1

MORE ROBBERIES.—The store of S. D. JACOBSEY, on Meeting-street, near John street, was broken open Saturday night and robbed of about three thousand dollars worth of property.

A Boot and Shoemaker, a Mr. KUNE, in Sires-street, on Friday night was also robbed of a considerable stock of leather, ready made shoes, &c.

The Charleston Mercury.
1 August 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—THREE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY EIGHTH DAY.

Since our last report there has been no further shelling of the city. During Saturday and Sunday Battery Gregg has fired four hundred and sixty eight shots at Fort Sumter. About eleven o'clock on Sunday morning the Sullivan's Island batteries opened on Battery Gregg, firing one hundred and eleven rounds. In reply, Gregg threw thirty one shells at Sullivan's Island.

We find in a late issue of the *Cornhill Magazine* the following graphic account of the experience of a night in Charleston, at the time when the bombardment was still a novelty to our people:

On the 21st August, at half-past one A. M., I was lying on my bed in the Charleston Hotel, unable to sleep from the excessive heat, and listening to the monotonous sound of the cannonade kept up on the enemy's position from the batteries on James Island. Restless and weary of the night, I had lighted a candle in defiance of the musquitoes, and sought to pass away the time with a volume of "Les Miserables." It happened to be the one containing the account of the battle of Waterloo, and while deeply interested in the description of the rushing squadrons of cuirassiers, I was startled by a noise that, from connection with my reading, resembled the whirr of a phantom brigade of cavalry, galloping in mid air.

My first feeling was that of utter astonishment; but a crash, succeeded by a deafening explosion in the very street on which my apartment was situate, brought me with a bound into the centre of the room. Looking from the window, I saw fire and smoke issuing from a house in which were stowed the drugs of the medical purveyor. A watchman was running frantically down the street, and, when he reached the corner just below me, commenced striking with his staff against the curb—a signal of alarm practiced among the Charleston police. At first I thought a meteor had fallen; but another awful rush and whirr right over the hotel, and another explosion beyond, settled any doubts I might have had—the city was being shelled. People are not given to laughing under such circumstances, but I will defy any one who witnessed what I witnessed on leaving my room not to have given way to mirth in moderation. The hotel was crowded with spectators, who had been attracted to the city by the sale of some blockade cargoes, and the corridors were filled with these terrified gentlemen, running about in the scantiest costumes and in the wildest alarm. One perspiring individual, of portly dimensions, was trotting to and fro, with one boot on and the other in his hand, and this was nearly all the dress he had to boast of.

In his excitement and terror he had forgotten the number of his room, from which he had hastened at the first alarm, and his distress was ludicrous to behold. Another, in a semi state of nudity, with a portion of his garments on his arm, barked the shins of every one in his way to drag an enormous trunk to the staircase. On reaching the hall I found a motley crowd, some of whom, with the biggest of words, were cursing the Federal commanders. Whirr! came another shell over the roof, and down on their faces went every man of them, into tobacco juice and segar ends and clattering among the spittoons. I need not say that this is a class of men from whom the Confederacy hopes nothing; on the contrary, by their extortion, practiced on a suffering people, they have made themselves execrated. If a shell could have fallen in their midst and exterminated the whole race of hucksters, it would have been of great benefit to the South. The population was now aroused, the streets filled with women and children; making for the upper part of the city, where they could find comparative safety. The volunteer fire brigades brought out their engines, and parties of the citizen reserves were organized rapidly and quietly, to be in readiness to give assistance where required.

The first engine that reached the house struck by the first shell was one belonging to a negro company, and at it they went with a will, subduing the fire in a marvellous short time. At every successive whirr above them the negroes shouted quaint invectives against "cussed bobolitionists," scattering for shelter until the danger was passed. Through the streets I went, and down to the battery promenade, meeting on my way sick and bed-ridden people, carried from their homes on mattresses, and mothers with infants in their arms, running they know not whither. Reaching the promenade, I cast my eyes towards the Federal position, and presently, beyond James Island, across the marsh that separates it from Morris Island, came a flash, then a dull report, and after an interval of some seconds a frightful rushing sound above me told the path that the shell had taken. Its flight must have been five miles.

A CIRCUMSTANCE has come to our notice which urgently calls for the prompt attention of the Government officials who have the management of such matters. Not a day passes that the trains do not bring to our city a score or more of convalescent sick or wounded soldiers from hospitals in Virginia or elsewhere with furloughs in their pockets and on their way to their homes. In a very large proportion of the cases, these poor fellows are without money or friends to help them along. Weak and weary from travel and privation, emaciated and often suffering from the effects of recent amputation, their situation would indeed be deplorable, but for the opportune hospitality of the Wayside Home. Yet that institution is a long way from the depots—a distance which these brave but unfortunate men are utterly unable to walk. The attempt to traverse it has in many instances been the cause of almost incredible suffering. It does seem to us that, as the people have, in so spirited a manner, provided a place of rest and refreshment for these gallant men to whom we owe so much, the Government ought at least to furnish ambulances to convey them from the depot to the Home, and, next morning again, from the Home to the depot, to proceed on their journey.

We trust that steps will be taken without delay to provide the transportation, so insignificant in itself, and yet so essential to the safety and comfort of our convalescent soldiers.

MORE ROBBERIES.—On Friday night the shoemaking shop of Mr. KURRE, Sires street, was broken into and robbed of its contents, and on Saturday night Mr. JACOBY'S clothing and variety shop in Meeting street, next the Eagle Engine House was entered and sundry packages of clothing, caps, tobacco, segars, paper, etc., were carried away. Yesterday afternoon about two o'clock, the officer of the Guard for the day, Lieut. CALDWELL received such information as he thought would aid him in the arrest of the thieves, and taking a file of police with him, the Lieutenant proceeded to Mr. PALMER'S in Burn's Lane, where he was so fortunate as to arrest the three principal offenders, and secure the greater part of the stolen goods. The arrested individuals are JOHN BROWN 2d, JOHN MAY and F. REILLY, all deserters from the gunboat *Chicora*. They are now in safe keeping and will, no doubt, get their deserts.

The Charleston Courier.
2 August 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-NINTH DAY.

The bombardment of Fort Sumter continues about the same. Three hundred and twenty-seven shots were fired by Battery Gregg at the fort since last report up to six o'clock Monday evening, and seventy-one at Sullivan's Island Ninety-nine shots were fired at Gregg from Sullivan's Island. There was a good deal of signalling in the fleet Sunday night and Monday. All the Monitors had their signal flags above the turrets. Most of the fleet received a fresh supply of coal Monday afternoon

A regiment of soldiers was seen going from the encampment to the South end of the Island Monday evening. Sunday evening, about half-past six o'clock, a river steamer with troops on board left the wharf at the South end of Morris' Island, and went into Light-house Inlet.

The enemy renewed the bombardment of the city about seven o'clock last evening, and continued it up to the hour of closing our report.

Four of the escaped prisoners, found on Mr. DUSHER's farm, almost in a state of starvation and devouring green corn when discovered, were brought in Monday evening.

First Account of the New Fleet of Ocean Vessels.

THIRTEEN OCEAN MONSTERS FITTING OUT.

The United States has now a formidable fleet of sea-going armored vessels in course of active preparation, nearly half of them being afloat. It is well known that the Government never intended the thirty-eight turreted vessels, now nearly all in active service, for cruising. They were improvised for harbor defence, and no specification in any contract required that they should be able to do ocean service. Many of them were, indeed, simple iron and wooden hulls, fastened to a sort of raft, and their forte was to be fighting, not sailing. Other ships were ordered, for other purposes, and they will soon be tested, when the country and the press will have an opportunity to judge of their merits. In a few days one of them will go to sea, in command of one of the best sailors in the United States Regular Navy, and the New York journals will doubtless record her behavior.

Meantime it cannot fail to be interesting to furnish a list of that portion of the iron-clad navy of the United States, which is destined for sea service. As the ships have never been named in such a connection before, and as many otherwise well informed persons are ignorant of their existence, it will not be amiss to append the brief tabular description of their measurement and armament, as follows:

Name.	*Guns.*	*Tonnage.*	*Condition.*
New Ironsides	13	3486	In Commission.
Dictator	2	3033	Afloat.
Puritan	4	2265	Afloat.
Miantanomah	4	1564	Afloat.
Monadnock	4	1564	Afloat.
Tonawanda	4	1564	Afloat.
Agamenticus	4	1564	Afloat.
Dunderberg	10	6000	Ready to Launch.
Passaconomy	4	3200	Building at Portsm'th
Quinsigamond	4	3200	Boston.
Kalamazoo	4	3200	New York.
Shackamaton	4	3000	Building.

Two of the last named fleet are now so forwarded that they may be completed this year. It will doubtless take many people by surprise, that the extraordinary success with which our coasting ironclads were built, so far at least as relates to time, and the number finished, was attained while an immense squadron of ocean ships were in progress.

It will be observed that there is no vessel in the list of a less measurement than 1500 tons, while eight of them are of greater tonage than the screw lines of the battle-ships in the French and English navies. As regards their ability to go to sea, it is only certain that they were built for no other purpose than to cruise at sea, and to serve at home when no cruizing is to be done. None of them have been yet sent out, their sailing qualities, like those of the Great Eastern before her first trip, cannot be eulogized or censured, since no one knows what they may be. If, however, any one will prove before their trial that these ships are unseaworthy, he must be a better sailor than John Rodgers, Captain of the Dictator, an abler ship-builder than Charles Delamater, who constructed that vessel, and must have more common sense than the most trusted Admiral in the Russian navy.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Charleston Courier.
2 August 1864, 1

What they think of the War in Indiana.

The Democracy of Indiana are holding meetings to elect Delegates to Chicago. As a specimen of the resolves of the Conventions, the following is a fair sample:

Resolved, by the Democracy of Madison county, in Convention assembled:

1. That the people of the several States composing these United States are united as parties to a constitutional compact, to which each State acceded as a separate and sovereign community, each binding itself by its own particular ratification; that the Union, of which this compact is the bond, is a union between the States ratifying the same, based upon their consent; and that the attempt by the Federal Government to perpetuate it by force of arms is utterly wrong, and destructive of the principles upon which it was founded.

2. That the present Abolition Administration by its wicked practices, its unparalleled corruption, its imbecile and vacillating conduct of public affairs, its manifold violation of the Constitution; its persistent efforts to subvert the liberties of the people; its repeated attempts to obliterate State lines and destroy State sovereignty, is unworthy the confidence of the American people and deserves the execration of freemen.

3. That this war is the natural and necessary result of the success of the Abolition party, and was purposely brought about by the wiles and stratagems of the present Administration. It has been productive of incalculable and almost irreparable injury to both sections. It violates the precepts of Christianity, is unwarranted by the Constitution, is condemned by the civilized world, and has been conducted by those in power contrary to the ways of modern warfare, and with a base vindictiveness and disregard of right and justice that have brought disgrace upon the American name.

4. That the present war originated in an entire misconception of the principles of the Federal Union. That in proposing for its object the restoration of the Union by force, it proposed an object which was in its nature and forever must be incapable of attainment. That the history of the past three years, embracing an exertion of national resources and an experience of national calamities unparalleled in the history of mankind, has already demonstrated the utter hopelessness as well as the gigantic wrong of a future continuance of the present contest: persuaded, as we are, that it cannot result in the restoration of the Federal Union, as established by the Constitution of the United States, that it ought not to be waged for the subjugation or extermination of the people of the South, and that if continued it will result in the overthrow of our liberties and the establishment of a consolidated military despotism, we are in favor of an immediate cessation of hostilities and the inauguration of measures that will lead to the restoration of peace between the contending factions.

The Charleston Courier.

2 August 1864, 2

ROSALIE

MADAME R. ACELIE TOGNO.



IN ANSWER TO NUMEROUS APPLICATIONS, MADAME R. A. TOGNO would respectfully inform her patrons that her BOARDING SCHOOL will not be open as usual on the 1st September. The difficulty of supplying the table, the impossibility of fixing a price for board, in justice both to herself and pupils, are considerations that necessitate a full and momentary suspension of the duties of her School.

2t August 2

The Charleston Courier.
2 August 1864, 2

HEADQ'RS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT S. C.,
CHARLESTON, S. C., July 20th, 1864.

[GENERAL ORDERS No. 5.]

I. THE FOLLOWING DIVISIONS OF THIS MILITARY DISTRICT will be observed until further orders:

1. The Sub-District of Sullivan's Island, Col. ALFRED RHETT, 1st S. C. Artillery, commanding, with Headquarters on Sullivan's Island.

2. The Sub-District of Mount Pleasant, embracing the country between Cooper river and the Santee, Colonel GEO. P. HARRISON, 32d Georgia Infantry, commanding, with Headquarters at Mount Pleasant.

3. The Sub-District of Georgetown, embracing the country from South Santee to the North Carolina Line, the Senior officer commanding, with Headquarters at Georgetown.

4. Castle Pinckney and Fort Ripley, Captain J. GADSDEN KING, 1st S. C. Artillery, commanding, Headquarters at Castle Pinckney.

5. Fort Sumter, Captain T. A. HUGUENIN, 1st S. C. Infantry, commanding.

6. Commands in City of Charleston reporting direct to these Headquarters.

II. Commanders of Sub-Districts will date their official communications as above named, and take immediate steps to acquaint themselves fully with the topography of the country and all other matters of importance to the service within the limits of their commands.

III. Tri-monthly Returns will be made to these Headquarters in accordance with existing regulations, on the 7th, 17th and 27th of each month.

IV. Sub District Commanders will report the number of Hospitals within the limits of their commands, and the Surgeons in charge, stating if the Regulations of the War Department governing the action of Hospital Examining Boards are enforced.

By command of Brigadier General RIPLEY.

WM. F. NANCE,
A. A. General.

August 2

C. S. ARSENAL, CHARLESTON, S. C., AUGUST 1st, 1864.—A Reward of Thirty Dollars each will be paid for the arrest and delivery at this Arsenal of the following named Deserters:

Private JOHN B. COX, detailed soldier, Company H, 3rd S. C. Cavalry, native of Ireland, aged 21, height 5 feet 6 inches, dark hair, grey eyes, dark complexion, by occupation a Blacksmith.

JOHN O'MARA, detailed soldier, Company E, 25th S. C. V., native of Georgia, aged 24, height 5 feet 9½ inches, dark hair, blue eyes, light complexion, by occupation a Tinner.

WM. KENNEDY, enrolled conscript, native of Ireland, aged 20, height 5 feet 9 inches, dark hair, black eyes, dark complexion, by occupation a Machinist.

N. R. CHAMBLISS,
Major Commanding Arsenal.

August 2 6

The Charleston Mercury.
2 August 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—THREE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY NINTH DAY.

From eight a. m. until six p. m., yesterday, Battery Gregg fired one hundred and sixty two shots at Fort Sumter. During the same time Sullivan's Island fired sixty-one shots at Gregg. Battery Gregg replied slowly, throwing forty-five shots at Sullivan's Island.

There was no further shelling of the city until about dark last evening, when the firing recommenced. It still continues as we go to press.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—We learn on good authority that, by agreement between Generals JONES and FOSTER, a special exchange of prisoners is to take place in our harbor to-morrow (Wednesday) morning. The fifty officers who have been confined here for some weeks past are to be exchanged for the Confederate officers of similar rank now held as prisoners on Morris Island. We shall thus recover many brave and accomplished officers.

HANDSOME CONTRIBUTION.—The Steward of the Soldiers' Wayside Home has handed us the following note for publication:

WILMINGTON, July 30, 1864.

James S. Gibbes, Treasurer, Charleston:

DEAR SIR: Enclosed please find my draft upon Messrs W. C. Bee & Co. for one thousand dollars, which please collect and appropriate to the support of the Wayside Home. This is a joint contribution of Mr. James M. Calder and myself—one-half each. Wishing you continued success in this noble charity,

I am yours, very truly,

CHAS. T. MITCHELL.

The Charleston Mercury.
2 August 1864, 2

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS,
1st Military District South Carolina,
Charleston, S. C., July 26, 1864.

[*GENERAL ORDERS No 5*]

I. THE FOLLOWING DIVISIONS OF THIS MILITARY DISTRICT will be observed until further orders:

1. THE SUB-DISTRICT OF SULLIVAN'S ISLAND, Col. Alfred Rhett, 1st South Carolina Artillery, commanding, with Headquarters on Sullivan's Island.

2 THE SUB DISTRICT OF MOUNT PLEASANT, embracing the country between Cooper River and the Santee, Col. Geo. P. Harrison. 32d Georgia Infantry, commanding, with Headquarters at Mount Pleasant.

3. THE SUB DISTRICT OF GEORGETOWN, embracing the country from South Santee to the North Carolina line, the Senior Officer commanding, with Headquarters at Georgetown.

4. CASTLE PINCKNEY AND FORT RIPLEY, Captain J. Gadsden King, 1st South Carolina Artillery, commanding, Headquarters at Castle Pinckney.

5. FORT SUMTER, Capt. T. A. Huguenin, 1st South Carolina Infantry, commanding.

6. COMMANDS IN CITY OF CHARLESTON, reporting direct to these Headquarters.

II. Commanders of Sub Districts will date their official communications as above named, and take immediate steps to acquaint themselves fully with the topography of the country and all other matters of importance to the service within the limits of their commands.

III. Tri monthly returns will be made to these Headquarters, in accordance with existing regulations, on the 7th, 17th and 27th of each month.

IV. Sub-District Commanders will report the number of Hospitals within the limits of their commands, and the Surgeons in charge, stating if the regulations of the War Department governing the action of Hospital Examining Boards are enforced.

By command of Brigadier Geneal Ripley.

August 2 WM. F. NANCE. A. A. General.

The Charleston Mercury.
2 August 1864, 2

MADAME R. ADELIE TOGNO.



IN ANSWER TO NUMEROUS APPLICATIONS, Madame TOGNO would respectfully inform her patrons that her BOARDING SCHOOL will not be opened as usual, the 1st September. The difficulty of supplying the table, the impossibility of fixing a price for board in justice both to herself and her pupils, are considerations that necessitate at least a momentary suspension of the duties of her School.

August 2 2*

Richmond Enquirer.

2 August 1864, 1

Mr. DAVIS, in conversation with a Yankee spy named EDMUND KIRK, is reported by said spy to have said, "We are not fighting for "Slavery: we are fighting for Independence." This is true; and is a truth that has not been sufficiently dwelt upon. It would have been very much to be desired that this functionary had developed the idea in some message or other State paper, which would have carried it round the world and repeated it in all languages of civilized nations, instead of leaving it to be promulgated through the doubtful report of an impudent blockade-runner who ought to have been in Castle Thunder. The sentiment is true, and should be publickly uttered and kept conspicuously in view: because our enemies have diligently laboured to make all mankind believe that the people of these States have set up a pretended State sovereignty and based themselves upon that ostensibly, while their real object has been only to preserve to themselves the property in so many negroes, worth so many millions of dollars. The direct *reverse* is the truth: the question of Slavery is only one of the minor issues; and the cause of the war, the whole cause, on our part, is the maintenance of the sovereign independence of these States.

At the beginning of the struggle, and even now, to a great extent, our enemies had, and have, the ear of the world; and they have very dexterously laboured to represent us as rushing into a dreadful war on a paltry question of dollars. In the crusade they were about to make upon us, they have shown the utmost solicitude to gain for themselves in advance the sympathies of foreign nations, especially of England and France; and, of course, their chief means of gaining this point consisted in representing that we had no higher or nobler cause to fight for than the possession of a certain quantity of serviceable negro flesh. Thus they knew that not only all the prevailing cants would be canted on their side, but also that a war waged to break up a free and beneficent government upon such a mean issue would revolt all statesmen, publicists and thinkers of high mark in every country who have the true sentiment of national dignity and can appreciate the loftier and purer springs of human actions on the grand scale. The Yankee knew he might boldly claim the good wishes of civilized communities, so long as he could make it be believed that the only thought and care of the South was that they might keep still on their plantations so many slave hands, raising each year —— bales per hand.

It is possible that some of the crazy fanaticks of Boston may be deluded about this matter; but the statesmen or leading politicians of the United States, the men who control publick action, were and are as well aware of the true issue as it is possible for men to be. In February, 1861, a diplomatic agent of the United States returning home from service, reported himself to the Department of State in Washington. He there found one BLACK officiating as chief. With this man, who chose for the conversation to express Southern sentiments, he talked about the approaching troubles; and alluded to the matter of slavery.—BLACK interrupted him with these words: "Sir, "slavery is but an accident in this quarrel.— "Slavery is only the JOHN DOE and RICHARD "ROE case, in which this mooted question is to "be decided—whether your States shall conti- "nue their sovereignty and self government, or "the Northern majorities shall govern you and "all of you as they please and according to "their own separate interest. If they had not "the point of slavery convenient, they would "try it on other points just the same." So spoke Lawyer BLACK, with closed doors, in the Department of State. He approved our determination to resist, as the only course by which we could hope to continue free citizens. But that did not prevent him from being, two months later, one of the foremost and fiercest fabricators of "war measures" for our utter subjugation; nor from declaring, through a dozen State papers, as his successor and all his colleagues have continued to do, that the United States were about to make a gigantick effort to wipe away the blot and sin of slavery from its escutcheon, and for that alone the sword was drawn.

It was a very impudent falsehood, but has had its uses for our enemies. If JOHN DOE won the suit against RICHARD ROE upon that supposition case it carried the whole cause: and the whole cause was and is, the pretension and full determination of the Northern States to use their preponderance in the Federal representation in order to govern the Southern States for their profit, just as Austria governs Venetia, Russia governs Poland, or England Ireland. Slavery was the immediate occasion—carefully made so by them—it was not the cause. The Tariff which almost brought about the disruption some years ago, would have much more accurately represented, though it did not cover or exhaust, the real cause of quarrel. Tariffs would have shown in columns of figures the exact manner, and exact amount, in which the predominant North proposed to enrich itself by our industry, control the development of our resources, and squeeze the South like a sponge. Yet neither Tariffs nor Slavery, nor both together, could ever have been truly called the cause of the Secession and the War. We refuse to accept for a cause anything lower, meaner, smaller than that truly announced, namely, the sovereign independence of our States. This, indeed, includes both those minor questions, as well as many others yet graver and higher. It includes full power to regulate our trade for our own profit, and also complete jurisdiction over our own social and domestick institutions; but it further involves all the nobler attributes of national, and even of individual life and character. A community which once submits to be schooled, dictated to, legislated for, by any other, soon grows poor in spirit: it becomes at least incapable of producing a high style of men: its very soul withers within it: in it no genius, no art, can have its home: if they arise within its borders they migrate to the dominant country, and seek there their career and their reward: its citizens become a kind of half men, feel that they have hardly a right to walk in the sun, take the lowest seats at the world's table, and there is no man to say, Friend, go up higher.

And the people of Virginia do not choose to accept that position for themselves and for their children. They choose rather to die.—They own a noble country, which their fathers created, exalted and transmitted to them with all its treasure of high names and great deeds: with all its native wealth of untameable manhood. That inheritance we mean to own while we live, and leave intact to those who are to come after us. It is ours from the centre of the earth up to the heavens, with all the minerals beneath it and all the sky above it. None but Virginians shall make laws here; no strangers shall impose taxes or tariffs upon us for their profit, nor dare to dictate to us how we shall rule our own household. We shall ally ourselves with neighbouring States just so long as such alliance may be useful and honourable to us; but let these allies infringe upon our sovereignty in any point, and the connection ends. Wherever they touch our independence, there we meet and repel them, be it in the matter of customs duties or in the matter of slavery, or for three pence per pound on tea, or for the ninth part of a hair.

It is right to let foreign nations, and "those whom it may concern," understand this theory of our independence: let them understand that though we are "not fighting for slavery," yet we will neither allow the Yankee nation, nor any European Government, nor a combination of all the Powers of the earth, to dictate to us, or impose conditions upon us, or even advise us, about slavery or any other of our internal affairs—not because that would diminish our interest in any property, but because it touches our Independence.

The Charleston Courier.
3 August 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND NINETIETH DAY.

During Monday night the Yankee fleet kept up an unusual amount of signalling and display of rockets, colored lights, &c. The number of shots fired at Fort Sumter since last report, up to six o'clock Tuesday evening, was two hundred and thirty-one. No casualties are reported, and no damage of consequence to the fort. Sullivan's Island batteries fired seventeen shots at Battery Gregg, and the latter at Sullivan's Island two shots.

Fifty-five shots have been fired at the city since last report up to six o'clock Tuesday evening.

Firing was heard in the direction of Lighthouse Inlet Tuesday morning, which continued about two hours.

A propeller gunboat, from the North, with signals flying, passed the bar Tuesday morning going South.

A large side wheel transport, towing a large full rigged line-of-battle ship, supposed to be the *Wabash*, under full sail, came in from the South. She made signals and was answered by the flag-ship. They both afterwards went out to sea Tuesday afternoon, sailing in an Easterly direction.

Exchange of Prisoners.—The steamer *Chesterfield*, Captain Fabens, will leave Calhoun's Mill Wharf, West end of Tradd street, at eight o'clock this morning, with the fifty Yankee officers now held by us, to be exchanged for the Confederate officers sent to Morris' Island. The exchange will take place near the outer buoy in the harbor, outside of Fort Sumter. Major Jno. W. Lay, of General Jones' Staff, has been appointed to act on the part of the Confederates. A Major General's salute will be fired by Fort Ripley on the return of the steamer with our officers.

Arrival of Troops.—We learn that the veteran troops, whose appearance in the city Tuesday afternoon attracted so much attention, are only the advance of a force, all of which will arrive in time for the next demonstration against "the nest of the rebellion." It is not deemed prudent to mention the exact strength of this force, but it is encouraging to know that in the next effort of the enemy to take this city the disproportion of numbers will not be so great as in the last campaign on John's and James' Islands, which resulted so gloriously to our arms.

The Charleston Mercury.
3 August 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—THREE HUNDRED AND NINTIETH DAY.

One hundred shots were fired yesterday by Battery Gregg against Fort Sumter. Sullivan's Island replied, throwing eleven shots at Gregg.

From 8 a. m. up to 6 p. m. there were thirty nine shells fired at the city.

There will be a suspension of hostilities this forenoon, during the exchange of prisoners, which has been fixed to take place to-day. The prisoners now in our hands, fifty in number, including the five Yankee Brigadiers, will leave Chisholm's Mill Wharf at 8 a. m. in a flag of truce steamer, and be taken down the harbor, beyond Fort Sumter, where it is understood that they will be met by a Yankee steamer, with our prisoners aboard. The exchange will then take place with the least possible delay, under the superintendence of Colonel JNO. F. LAY, Inspector General, and Captain GAYER, the Provost Marshall.

WE ARE OPPOSED to making mention of military movements in the public press, but for the benefit of the croakers who have looked so forlorn ever since troops were withdrawn from the defence of this city to strengthen the Army of Northern Virginia, it may be as well to state that the first of several well tried regiments, the number and strength of which we will leave the enemy to discover, have arrived in this Department and will be found at the right place, when the enemy makes his next advance.

A HAPPY SURPRISE.—The family of Midshipman ANDERSON of Savannah, after all their mental agony, have received letters from Europe, which assure them of his safety. He was not only not killed on board the *Alabama*, as reported in the English papers, but escaped unhurt, and at the date of the letters was at Southampton, on duty and in good health. Intelligence has also been received of the safety of Midshipmen BULLOCH and MAFFITT

AMBULANCES FOR CONVALESCENT SOLDIERS.—We are gratified to see by the following note from Captain SIMONS, that the hardships of wayfaring soldiers to which we called attention a few days ago, are about to be relieved. In this matter Captain SIMONS had acted with his usual energy and considerate regard for the welfare of the soldiers. In addition to the arrangements specified in his note, we learn that he has also furnished an ambulance to leave the Home every morning for the Savannah train.

CHARLESTON, August 2, 1864

DEAR SIR: I shall have an ambulance at the N. E. R. R. and also at the So. Ca. R. R every day upon the arrival of the passenger trains, to convey sick and wounded soldiers to the Wayside Home, or other places where they may desire to be taken.

Will you be good enough to send to me whenever you need an ambulance to carry any of these poor fellows to the railroads on their way home. Please let me know in time, and it will give me great pleasure to minister to their wants as far as in my power.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
CHAS WM. SIMONS,
Superintendent Transportation.

To Capt. WILEY Wayside Home.

The Charleston Courier.

4 August 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND NINETY-FIRST DAY.

One hundred and ninety shots have been fired by Gregg at Fort Sumter since last report, fourteen against Sullivan's Island, and eighteen shots from Sullivan's Island against Gregg. Twenty-five shots were fired at the city after six o'clock Tuesday evening, since which time the bombardment of the city has been unusually severe.

A large four-wheel truck, drawn by sixteen horses, with a squad of about one hundred men, with a large gun, came from the lower end of the Island to the middle battery.

The "Cosmopolitan" visited the fleet off the harbor on her return. There was a general display of colors from all the vessels, and a salute was also fired. Visiting was kept up during the afternoon.

Nothing else of interest transpired.

The Exchange of Prisoners.

ARRIVAL OF OUR OFFICERS.

The exchange of prisoners, according to appointment, took place in the harbor Wednesday forenoon, outside of Fort Sumter, and nearly abreast Battery Wagner. About seven o'clock the Yankee prisoners to be exchanged, including Brigadier Generals Wessells, Seymour, Shaller, Hickman and Scammon, were marched from their quarters in Broad street to Chisolm's Mill wharf, in charge of Captain Gayer, Provost Marshal, under escort of Captain Mosley's Company, acting as guard.

Major Stringfellow, Captains Warwick and Fraser, of General Jones' Staff, and a number of other officers and civilians, were present, and went with the boat for the purpose of receiving our officers. Through the courtesy of Colonel Lay, officer in command, and Captain Gayer, the representatives of the Press also enjoyed the opportunity of being present and witnessing the exchange.

The Yankee prisoners, about eight o'clock, embarked on board the steamer *Chesterfield*, on which the white flag was hoisted, and proceeded down the harbor, the prisoners being restricted to the upper saloon of the steamer until past Fort Sumter. In going down the river, the torpedoes and obstructions were admirably avoided by the skillful hand of Captain Frazier, who took the wheel under his own immediate charge.

The enemy continued to fire upon Sumter, notwithstanding the approach of the steamer with the white flag, until the latter had got within less than five hundred yards of the fort.

The *Chesterfield* arrived at the appointed spot about nine o'clock, and dropped anchor. Soon after the Yankee flag of truce steamer *Cosmopolitan*, with colors flying and a white flag at the fore, came steaming up beautifully, and anchored immediately opposite the steamer *Chesterfield*. A small boat was lowered from the former and an officer sent in charge to escort Col. Lay to the Yankee steamer. An interview, lasting about half an hour, took place, during which the exchange was satisfactorily arranged, and the steamers placed side by side. A general recognition on both sides took place. The Yankee prisoners were the first exchanged, and took leave of our officers as their names were called, with many warm thanks for the kind treatment they had received while prisoners in our city.

The roll of our officers was now called over by Major Stringfellow, and as the noble veterans stepped aboard there was a general manifestation of joy, shaking of hands, and hearty congratulations. The business of exchange was finished about twelve o'clock, the ropes were loosened, and the parties took a respectful leave of each other. As the steamers parted company the Yankees gave three cheers, while their band struck up "Home, Sweet Home." A hearty response was given from the *Chesterfield*. After the departure of the Yankee steamer, with the sight of our flag once more above them, the delight of our released veterans knew no bounds. Cheers succeeded cheers as they passed the several batteries, old Moultrie and our batteries on Sullivan's Island getting the first honor. The lusty cheers of the garrisons at the various fortifications as they were drawn up in line met with a hearty and enthusiastic response. A hearty greeting was also given by the gallant tars of our gunboats. At the wharf in the city a dense crowd had assembled, and as the steamer approached the cheering became general, lasting several minutes.

Major General Edward Johnson was introduced to the public by Captain Gayer, when the Rev. C P Gadsden, on the part of the Ladies' Soldiers' Relief Association, welcomed him in a few remarks, and presented him with a beautiful wreath of flowers, the work of their own hands. As General Johnson stepped forward to reply, he was greeted with deafening cheers. He expressed the thanks of himself and brother officers for the kind reception they had met. He said he had not been a prisoner long, but that he had been treated kindly during the time he was in the enemy's hands. He tried hard not to be captured, but hereafter he would try still harder.

General Jeff. Thompson also came forward and made a brief but eloquent speech, which was enthusiastically cheered.

On the way home a liberal and bountiful collation or rather dinner, prepared under the directions of Captain Gayer, was served up and partaken of heartily by all on board. Captain Gayer's arrangements were admirable and elicited the highest praise.

A happy incident occurred on the return home, when the steamer was approaching Fort Ripley. A small boat containing Major General Jones, General Ripley, Mr. T. D. Wagner, and one or two others, met the steamer and upon being recognized were greeted with three times three. A warm meeting and general recognition between all parties ensued upon the parties stepping aboard.

But one accident marred the joyfulness of the occasion. A number of our privates, belonging to Major Warley's command, were brought from Hilton Head, but having no equivalent they were taken back. The man looked sad as the steamer left on its return. It is hoped however, that another exchange will shortly be made. Our returned officers, in speaking of their treatment while at Hilton Head, at which place they have been kept for the past month, state that they were confined in small close between decks, and only allowed intervals of an hour's freedom and sunshine per day. The following is a list of the returned officers:

LIST OF OFFICERS (EXCHANGED BY WAY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES ARMY, CHARLESTON, S. C.) PER THE UNITED STATES TRANSPORT "STARLIGHT," FROM HILTON HEAD, SOUTH CAROLINA, JULY 28, 1864:

Major General Edward Johnson.
Major General Frank Gardner.
Brigadier General Geo. H. Stewart.
Brigadier General J. J. Archer.
Brigadier General Jeff. Thompson.
Colonel Wm. M. Barber, 2nd North Carolina Infantry.
Colonel James N. Brown, 14th South Carolina Infantry.
Colonel R. H. Carter, 1st Virginia Cavalry.
Colonel B. E. Caudice, 10th Kentucky Rifles.
Colonel Norvell Cobb, 30th Virginia Infantry.
Colonel B. W. Duke, 2nd Kentucky.
Colonel M. J. Ferguson, 16th Virginia.
Colonel Wm. H. Forney, 10th Alabama.
Colonel J. M. Hanks, Kentucky.
Colonel R. C. Morgan, Kentucky.
Colonel Wm A. Peebles, 44th Virginia Infantry.
Colonel Wm. H. Pell, Forrest's Cavalry.
Colonel Jas. J. Tucker, 7th Kentucky Cavalry.
Colonel A. L. Vandeventer, 50th Virginia Infantry.
Colonel W. W. Ward, Tennessee.
Lieutenant Colonel James F. Brown, Forrest's Cavalry.
Lieutenant Colonel P. B. Devant, 38th Georgia Infantry.
Lieutenant Colonel Wm. Lee Davidson, 7th North Carolina Infantry.
Lieutenant Colonel Jas. P. Fitzgerald, 23d Virginia Infantry.
Lieutenant Colonel C. S. Haynes, 27th Virginia Infantry.
Lieutenant Colonel Wm. H. Lee Maritz, 10th Virginia Infantry.
Lieutenant Colonel Wm. M. Parseley, 3d North Carolina Infantry.
Lieutenant Colonel O. A. Patton.
Lieutenant Colonel A. L. Swingley.
Lieutenant Colonel M. J. Smith, Louisiana Artillery.
Major D. W. Anderson, 44th Virginia Infantry.
Major J. W. Caldwell, 1st Kentucky Cavalry.
Major J. T. Carson, 12th Georgia.
Major Wm. T. Ennett, 3d North Carolina Infantry.
Major C. M. Henry, 4th Missouri.
Major J. E. Gross, Major and A. A. General.
Major H. A. Higley, Kentucky.
Major Wm. H. Manning, 6th Louisiana Infantry.
Major E. A. Nash, 4th Georgia Infantry.
Major L. J. Perkins, 50th Virginia Infantry.
Major E. J. Sanders, Sanders' Infantry Battalion.
Major G. H. Smith, 4th Georgia Cavalry.
Major Thos. Steel, 3d Kentucky Cavalry.
Major P. E. Upshur, 13th Virginia Cavalry.
Major F. F. Warley, 2nd So. Carolina Artillery.
Major Thomas B. Webber, 2nd Kentucky.
Major J. M. Wilson, 7th Louisiana.
First Lieutenant and Aid C. DuPree, Major General Gardner's Staff.
Aid J. A. Jacques, Major General Gardner's Staff.
First Lieutenant and Aid P. G. Jackson, Brigadier General G. P. Anderson's Staff.

The Charleston Courier.
4 August 1864, 2

[From the Port Royal Herald, July 14.]

Severe Fighting on John's Island on Saturday, July 9th.

THE ENEMY ROUTED WITH GREAT LOSS – THE OBJECTS OF THE EXPEDITION FULLY ACCOMPLISHED.

Since our regular issue of last week our troops in the expedition to the islands about Charleston have had some severe fighting, resulting in the complete defeat of the enemy, although they attacked us in superior force.

Since our landing on the islands the rebels have been constantly reinforcing their forces there, and growing more bold with their increased strength.

On Tuesday last they made an impetuous attack on two companies of the 26th U. S. C. T., who had been left to defend a bridge, important to one of our positions on John's Island. They brought up artillery, and under a hot fire the two companies fell back, somewhat precipitantly, to a position occupied by four other companies.

On Thursday, Gen Saxton commanding at the front of Gen. Hatch's positions sent the 26th to turn the rebel right. They charged on it at double quick, and though great resistance was made, forced the enemy to retire in great confusion. The regiment came very near capturing a rebel battery, barely time enough being afforded to limber up the guns and escape, with some loss. The conduct of the regiment is very highly spoken of.

On Saturday morning, while Gen Hatch was in command at the front, the enemy advanced at about four o'clock, under cover of a heavy fog, and drove in our pickets nearly opposite Fort Pringle. At 5 45 the enemy advanced in force, and were repulsed in fifteen minutes.

About 6 30 o'clock another [illegible] was made. Our troops reserved their fire till the proper moment, and then poured in double grape and canister, the musketry playing constantly. In five or ten minutes the enemy fell back with great precipitancy and in much confusion taking shelter under their artillery, which shelled us vigorously for their protection.

Our loss in killed, wounded and missing was 82 and the rebel loss is believed to have been at least 200 to 250. Their ambulances and stretchers were busy for a long time, carrying the killed and wounded.

The enemy remained quiet all day, and in the evening, as all the objects of the movement had been accomplished, and nothing more could be gained by remaining longer, our troops quietly embarked and sailed for other points. A portion of them arrived here on Sunday.

Among the forces opposed to us were several full Georgia Regiments and other troops which had been brought up since our landing.

During the last week General Schimmelfinnig, having accomplished his mission on James' Island, withdrew to Morris Island with his forces in good order, bringing away, among his trophies, two brass pieces captured from the battery opposite Secessionville.

Our entire loss during the whole expedition is believed to be less than one hundred and fifty.

We are pained to announce that Col. W. W. H. Davis, of the 104th Pennsylvania, commanding a brigade, received a severe wound in one of the skirmishes, necessitating the amputation of all the fingers on one hand. He is now in hospital at Beaufort, and doing well.

The conduct of our troops, throughout the fighting, was generally most creditable, especially as some of the regiments never had been under fire before, and others never under a musketry fire.

Among the advantages gained, is one, not by any means the least, of which it is proper to speak, and that is the practice which it has given some of the regiments who needed it, and the confidence

The Charleston Mercury.
4 August 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—THREE HUNDRED AND NINETY FIRST DAY.

During Tuesday night Battery Gregg fired 169 shots at Fort Sumter and 1 shots at the city.

On Wednesday, up to 6 p. m., there had been 21 shots fired at the city, 29 at Fort Sumter and 14 at Sullivan's Island. Sullivan's Island replied with 20 shots.

The intermission of firing on Wednesday, during the truce in the forenoon, considerably lessens the aggregate number of shots fired on that day.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS YESTERDAY.

The exchange of the fifty Yankee officers, who have been confined for some months in this city, for the fifty Confederate officers of nearly similar rank, who were recently placed within the lines and under the control of General FOSTER, took place yesterday, as had been previously arranged and announced. The exchange, though quite a novel affair in this neighborhood, passed off in a manner so smooth and decorous as to reflect much credit upon the officers who managed the delicate negotiation, in behalf of their respective Governments.

At 8 o'clock the steamer *Chesterfield*, Captain FERGUSON, carrying the prisoners, with little or no guard, but with quite a large company of citizens and officers, slipped her cables and steamed from CHISOLM'S Mill Wharf down the harbor. The morning was fine, and there was just enough breeze to ruffle the folds of the white truce flag at the bow. In passing certain portions of our works, the prisoners, who had previously enjoyed the freedom of the boat, were placed in the cabin, so as to remove the possibility of any detrimental information being communicated to the enemy, as the result of their observations. But when the steamer had got beyond Fort Sumter, this restriction was removed and the prisoners appeared upon deck as before. Upon beholding the gridiron ensign floating over Gregg, Wagner and the Middle Battery, the Yankees give vent to their joy at the sight of their "old flag." Soon after ten o'clock, the hour fixed for the exchange, the Yankee truce boat, the *Cosmopolitan*, a fine river steamer, came steaming in. The two vessels anchored about fifty yards apart, and Col. JOHN F. LAY, our Agent of Exchange, went aboard the enemy's steamer. The consultation that ensued was long and anxious; but, finally, a happy issue was reached, and the exchange began, the officer superintending matters on the side of the enemy being Major ANDERSON, of the staff of General FOSTER.

The names of the Yankee prisoners were called out in succession, and, as called, they clambered upon the deck of the *Cosmopolitan*. A similar process soon brought our own gallant officers aboard the *Chesterfield*. For some time there then ensued a considerable intermingling of the occupants of the two vessels. About half past twelve o'clock the signal to depart was given, and, amid the strains of "Home, Sweet Home," from the Yankee band, the steamers separated. The trip up to the city proved a very pleasant one. An abundant collation had been provided for our returned prisoners, of which they partook with evident appetite. In passing the various posts o the harbor they were everywhere saluted with rousing cheers from the men arranged upon the parapets. The cheers were heartily answered. As the boat passed Fort Ripley, the guns of that post thundered forth a salute. The steamer was met midway between Fort Sumter and Charleston by a barge containing Major General JONES, Brigadier General RIPLEY, and Colonels ALFRED RHETT and GEO. P. HARRISON.

We give below the lists of the officers exchanged

LIST OF CONFEDERATE OFFICERS EXCHANGED.

Maj Gen Edward Johnson, Virginia.
Maj Gen Frank Gardner, Louisiana.
Brig Gen Geo H Stewart, Maryland.
Brig Gen J J Archer, Virginia.
Brig Gen M Jeff Thompson, Missouri.
Col James N Brown, 14th South Carolina.
Col H M Barbour, 37th North Carolina.
Col J W Carter, 1st Virginia Cavalry.
Col Norvell Cobb, 44th Virginia Infantry.
Col B E Caudill, 10th Kentucky Cavalry.
Col B W Duke, 2d Kentucky.
Col W H Forney, 10th Alabama.
Col W J Ferguson, 16th Virginia.
Col J M Hanks, Kentucky Cavalry.
Col R C Morgan, Kentucky.
Col W H Peebles, 44th Georgia.
Col James Pell, Forrest's Cavalry.
Col Vandavender, 50th Virginia.
Col W W Ward, Tennessee.
Lt Col Jas T Tucker, 7th Regiment.
Lt Col Jas T Brown, Forrest's Cavalry.
Lt Col P E Davant, 38th Georgia.
Lt Col Wm Lee Davidson, 7th North Carolina.
Lt Col J P Fitzgerald, 28th Virginia.
Lt Col C L Haynes, 27th Virginia.
Lt Col D H L Marty, 10th Virginia.
Lt Col W M Parsley, 3d North Carolina.
Lt Col A L Swingley, ——.
Lt Col M J Smith, Artillery.
Lt Col O A Patton, ——.
Major D W Anderson, 45th Virginia.
Major J W Caldwell, 1st Kentucky.
Major J T Carson, 12th Georgia.
Major W T Eunell, 3d North Carolina.
Major J E Gause, A A G.
Major E. M. Henry, 4th Missouri.
Major H. G. A Higley, Commissary Subsistence.
Major W H. Manning, 6th Louisiana.
Major E. A Nash, 4th Georgia.
Major L. J. Perkins, 50th Virginia.
Major E. J. Sanders, Sanders' Battery.
Major Thos. Steele, 34 Kentucky.
Major T. E Upshaw, 13th Virginia.
Major F. F. Warley, 2d South Carolina Artillery.
Major Thos. B. Webber, 21 Kentucky.
Major J. M. Wilson, 7th Louisiana.
Major G. H. Smith, A. A. G. Major-General Wheeler.
Lieutenant A Dupre, A. D. C. Major-General Gardner's Staff
Lieutenant T. G. Jackson, A. D. C. Brigadier-General Anderson's Staff.
Lieutenant J. A. Jacques, A. D. C. Vol. to General Gardner.

LIST OF YANKEE OFFICERS EXCHANGED.

Brig Gen Seymour	Lt Col E Alcott
Brig Gen Wessels	Lt Col J Potsley
Brig Gen Scammon	Lt Col A F Rogers
Brig Gen Shaler	Lt Col J H Burnham
Brig Gen Hickman	Lt Col C B Baldwin
Col T G Grover	Lt Col W G Bartholimer
Col R Hawkins	Lt Col W R Cook
Col W Harrismon	Lt Col C J Dickerson
Col J H Lehman	Lt Col T J Fellows
Col O H Legrange	Lt Col G A Fairbanks
Col W C Lee	Lt Col W Green
Col E White	Lt Col T P Spofford
Col H C Hollinger	Lt Col W W Stewart
Col H L Brown	Lt Col F W Swift
Col K L Dana	Lt Col A W Taylor
Col E Fardell	Lt Col A W P Lascelle
Lt Col E S Hays	Maj C H Bures
Lt Col N D Hunter	Maj W F Baker
Lt Col T N Higginbotham	Maj E W Bates
Lt Col C C Joslyn	Maj J E Clarke
Lt Col W E McMakin	Maj D A Carpenter
Lt Col D Miles	Maj W Grandall
Lt Col W C Maxwell	Maj R D Grant
Lt Col J D Mayhew	Maj J Hall
Lt Col S Morfit	Maj J N Johnson

As the *Chesterfield* neared the wharf, at the foot of Calhoun street, the returned heroes aboard were greeted with loud cheers from the crowd and with music from the band. A beautiful wreath from some of the ladies of Charleston was presented to General EDWARD JOHNSON, who returned his thanks in a few graceful words. He was followed by the swamp fox of Missouri, General JEFF. THOMPSON, who also addressed the throng present.

The returned officers were yesterday provided with quarters at the private residences of some of our public-spirited officers and citizens.

The Charleston Courier.
5 August 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND NINETY-SECOND DAY.

The bombardment of the "old fort" continues lively. Two hundred and ninety-three shots were fired at the fort from six P. M. Wednesday to six P. M. Thursday, and sixty-five shells at the city. Ten fuse shells were fired at the city Thursday afternoon doing no damage A few shots were exchanged between Sullivan's Island batteries and the enemy on Morris' Island.

A propeller gunboat Thursday afternoon towed a Monitor round into Stono. The rest of the fleet remained unchanged.

The Charleston Courier.
5 August 1864, 2

DIED, on the 7th ult. at Washington City, of a wound received at Mechanicsville, Va., on 30th May, JAMES LADSON REE, youngest son of Wm. C. Bee, in the 22d year of his age.

The Charleston Mercury.
5 August 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—THREE HUNDRED AND NINETY SECOND DAY.

We have no definite statement of the firing yesterday, the usual official report of the number of shots, &c., not having come to hand. The firing on Fort Sumter, however, was about the same as usual, and the bombardment of the city was more brisk than it has been for some time past.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL HAWES.—Late information from Nassau, N. P., mentions the death, at that place, recently, of Captain SAMUEL HAWES, who for the last quarter of a century, has been a Shipmaster out of this port. The deceased was a native of Cape Cod, Massachusetts, and possessed all the hardihood and nautical capacity which characterize the seamen of that region. For many years he was in the employ of the well known house of MORDECAI & Co., first as commander of the brig *Arabian*, in the Malaga trade, and afterwards of the bark *Susan*, and other vessels.

Richmond Enquirer.

5 August 1864, 1

PERSONAL.—General Joseph E. Johnston, late commander of the army of the West, was in Richmond yesterday, looking healthful, active and brusque as ever he did.

The Charleston Courier.
6 August 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND NINETY-THIRD DAY.

Everything remains quiet with the exception of the usual bombardment of Fort Sumter and the shelling of the city. Three hundred and thirty-six shots were fired at Fort Sumter, and fifty seven at the city, during the past twenty-four hours ending six o'clock Friday evening. Thirty-nine shots were fired from Battery Gregg at Sullivan's Island

The gunboat *Pawnee* left Stono and came inside the bar on Friday afternoon, and anchored near the flag ship

No other change.

The Charleston Courier.
6 August 1864, 2

HEADQ'RS FIRST MILITARY DIST.,
DEPARTMENT OF SO. CA., GEORGIA AND FLORIDA,
[EXTRACT.] Charleston, August 4, 1864.

[SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 38.]

IV. THE SIXTY DAYS' DETACHMENTS granted to members of Williams' and Stallman's Battalion of State Reserves in Paragraph III., Special Orders, No 30; Paragraph VI., Special Orders, No. 31, and Paragraph VII., Special Orders, No. 34, current series, from these Headquarters, are revoked. All officers and men who are now absent from their commands by virtue of these orders, or by virtue of any orders from these Headquarters granting furloughs for a longer time than fifteen days, will report for duty to their Battalion Commanders in this city without unnecessary delay. Battalion and Company Commanders are charged with a prompt extension of this order. Quartermaster Department will furnish transportation upon certificate of Company Commanders.

By Command of Brig. Gen. RIPLEY.

WM. F. NANCE, A. A. General.

☞ The Columbia papers will copy and notice editorially. 5 August 5

HEADQ'RS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT S. C.,
CHARLESTON, S. C., July 20th, 1864.

[GENERAL ORDERS No. 5.]

I. THE FOLLOWING DIVISIONS OF THIS MILITARY DISTRICT will be observed until further orders:

1. The Sub-District of Sullivan's Island, Col. ALFRED RHETT, 1st S. C. Artillery, commanding, with Headquarters on Sullivan's Island.

2. The Sub-District of Mount Pleasant, embracing the country between Cooper river and the Santee, Colonel GEO. P. HARRISON, 32d Georgia Infantry, commanding, with Headquarters at Mount Pleasant.

3. The Sub-District of Georgetown, embracing the country from South Santee to the North Carolina Line, the Senior officer commanding, with Headquarters at Georgetown.

4. Castle Pinckney and Fort Ripley, Captain J. GADSDEN KING, 1st S. C. Artillery, commanding, Headquarters at Castle Pinckney.

5. Fort Sumter, Captain T. A. HUGUENIN, 1st S. C. Infantry, commanding.

6. Commands in City of Charleston reporting direct to these Headquarters.

II. Commanders of Sub-Districts will date their official communications as above named, and take immediate steps to acquaint themselves fully with the topography of the country and all other matters of importance to the service within the limits of their commands.

III. Tri-monthly Returns will be made to these Headquarters in accordance with existing regulations, on the 7th, 17th and 27th of each month.

IV. Sub-District Commanders will report the number of Hospitals within the limits of their commands, and the Surgeons in charge, stating if the Regulations of the War Department governing the action of Hospital Examining Boards are enforced.

By command of Brigadier General RIPLEY.

WM. F. NANCE,
A. A. General.

August 2

The Charleston Mercury.
6 August 1864, 2

OBITUARY.

DIED, on the 7th ult., at Washington City, of a wound received at Mechanicsville, Va., on the 30th May, JAMES LADSON BEE, youngest son of WM. C. BEE, in the 22d year of his age.

Once again sounds the knell which bears to a loving father's heart the mournful intelligence of death.

But twelve months have elapsed, since the sea winds sang their vesper hymns o'er the bier of one who was a parents pride; and yet, again, comes the chilling blast—"thine only remaining son is numbered with the dead."

When, oh! death, wilt thou cease thy fearful harvest? Thou stalkest amid the fields of life, thy busy scythe swaying to and fro, reaping and mowing from our mother earth the brightest gems which adorn her bosom.

All seasons are my harvest time. I walk abroad, and glory in my task. Sorrow and anguish do I bear to the hearthstone.

I strike down the farther, and list with delighted ear to the cries of woe.

I touch the child with my blighting wand, and watching with eager gaze its advent to the grave, I count with rapture the parents' tears, which lie scattered like pearls o'er its tomb.

I grasp the "mother" in my cold embrace, and bearing her to my silent realms, I turn and hearken to the infants plaintiff wail, and slake my thirst in the orphans tears.

Animate and inanimate I alike destroy. I breathe upon the giant oak, which hath withstood a century's blasts, it yields its foliage, and crumbles in decay.

I pluck the flower from its parent stem, and casting from its golden cup the trembling dew drop, it exhales its fragrance and fades away.

I would still the gushing waters, that leap in silvery cascades from the mountains' top. I would blot from the heavens the glistening star, which lights the night wanderer on his lonely way; and I would draw the veil of darkness o'er the day—God's light, for tyrant Death am I called.

A. N. B.

—o—

The Charleston Courier.
8 August 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND NINETY-FIFTH DAY.

Five hundred and seventy-eight shots have been fired by Battery Gregg at Fort Sumter since our last report up to six o'clock Sunday evening. The enemy ceased firing on the city Friday evening, but renewed it Saturday morning, firing up to six P. M., nineteen shots. The enemy, about two o'clock, also opened heavily from their battery at Light House Inlet upon Secessionville, and continued it until six o'clock, when the firing ceased. Battery Gregg also fired six shots at the Steamer *Chicora*, Sunday morning, the latter having gone to her usual cruising ground. A few shots were also fired at Sullivan's and James' Island, to which Sullivan's Island responded. Another monitor left the fleet inside Saturday and went round to Stono. Several sailing vessels, deeply laden, passed the bar going South Saturday and Sunday. There was no other news of interest. It is believed that all the Yankee prisoners who escaped a few days ago have been re-captured

We regret to learn that Surgeon Jno. McCauley, Chief Surgeon at Fort Sumter, was knocked down by the explosion of a shell and painfully wounded in the thigh, with some slight wounds in the forehead and cheek. The latter, we learn, refused to be relieved and still remains at the fort in the discharge of duty.

The Confederate Court.—The Confederate Court for Greenville commenced its sessions on Tuesday, Judge Magrath presiding. Sentence of death was passed upon the following persons, who had been found guilty at a previous term of counterfeiting Confederate treasury notes: Thos. Marquand, Henry Malquez and William Williams. The first was sentenced to be hung on the 16th, and the others on the 23d of September next.

In the case of the Confederate States vs. T. B. Thruston, a true bill has been found by the Grand Jury, and we learn that it comes up for trial today. There are several hundred witnesses summoned in the case.

Since taking the above report from the *Patriot*, we learn that the case of Mr. Thruston was taken up on Thursday, and resulted in a verdict of "Not Guilty," the jury agreeing immediately. He is and was Postmaster in Greenville, and the prosecution, instituted by Colonel J. D. Ashmore lately Special Post Office Agent, was for alleged defalcation in newspaper postage accounts.

Brig. Gen. Stephen Elliott.—The Petersburg *Express*, of Thursday, 4th instant, says:

Gen. Elliott.—We are gratified that it is in our power to state that this gallant young son of South Carolina is doing well, with fair prospect of recovery. His wound, a severe one through the breast, was at first thought to be mortal, and a painful report, representing him as dead, was rife on our streets Saturday night and Sunday morning. General Elliott is the same brave officer but a short time since known as Major Elliott, and who, as the heroic defender of Fort Sumter, after the enemy had battered down its walls and demanded its surrender, won for himself a name which any man may well envy.

The Charleston Courier.
8 August 1864, 1

Hon C. G. Memminger has arrived home. He paid a visit to the public schools Thursday and Friday, and expressed himself highly gratified to find them still enjoying a prosperous career.

Distinguished Arrival.—Gen. Braxton Bragg arrived in this city Saturday evening, and was the guest of Major General Jones during his stay. He left on the half-past two o'clock train of the Northeastern Rail Road Sunday afternoon *en route* to Richmond.

Robberies.—Saturday night the store of a German woman, corner of Alexander and Calhoun streets, was entered and robbed of its entire contents. The perpetrators stole a large quantity of bacon, lard, soap, sugar, and other groceries, besides several pieces of muslin and barege, the whole amounting to between two and three thousand dollars.

Most of the stolen articles recovered by Lieut. Caldwell and Sergent Davis, on East Bay, have been identified by Mrs Cheney, who formerly kept a boarding house next to the house where the articles were found stowed away.

From Mobile.—There were some startling rumors in the city Sunday. From all we can gather we learn that the Yankee fleet succeeded in passing Forts Gaines and Morgan, with the loss of one of their gunboats sunk by the guns of Fort Morgan. A desperate naval engagement took place, which resulted in the defeat of our gunboats, one of which was sunk, one beached, one took protection under the guns of Fort Morgan, and one, the *Tennessee*, surrendered. If these reports are true, which as yet seems very doubtful, the enemy has still a desperate struggle before him. It is believed that Mobile is as well fortified as the harbor of Charleston, and that the passage up the river is fully as difficult in consequence of the sinuous course of the channel and shallowness of water.

The Charleston Courier.

8 August 1864, 2

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.—Under this head, the New York Herald publishes the following correspondence, dated Hilton Head, July 25:

ARRIVAL OF TWO ESCAPED UNION PRISONERS — A few days since two soldiers, captured from Hancock's division, before Petersburg, arrived here, after a long and perilous journey through Rebeldom. It is not proper for me to give their names; but the following is a verbatim report of their statement:

We were captured at Petersburg on the 17th of June, and were taken to Danville on the way to Georgia. We escaped from the cars, near Columbia, and took a course for the coast. We traveled all night and hid away during the day, obtaining food from the negroes. The negro families are suffering very much. They were all glad to see us, would divide their last mouthful with us, watched for us and gave timely notice of danger. We came down Cooper river, forty miles, in a small boat and landed in a little creek above Hay Island; just at daylight on the 7th inst. We moored our boat to an old pier, climbed upon the pier and went to sleep. When we awoke our boat was gone. Two iron clads came in from picket duty shortly after daylight. Three other iron-clads are building; but we could not see how nearly they were completed; but they had no plating on them. We passed one wooden gunboat in the night. At eleven o'clock we saw a boat coming to the pier, when we waded through the mud to the woods. We there found negroes, who took care of us, and at night gave us a little dugout, and piloted us down Horse Creek. We then started for Morris' Island; but the current carried us out to sea, and we got to the fleet. The Daffodill took us on board at two o'clock A. M. A negro woman said there had been troops brought back to Charleston. The negroes get but very little to eat. We stopped at one house on the Orangeburg road, where were four women whose husbands are in the rebel army. They were very destitute, and say that the people of the South are sick and tired of the war. The people themselves are willing to give us niggers and everything, if the war will only stop. We passed ourselves off as rebel soldiers. The rail roads are very poor, and the trains are running only about ten miles per hour. The running gear and tracks are very much worn. Schooners run up the Cooper river, manned entirely by negroes. Some of the prisoners on the car with us were from Richmond, and being removed South. They looked very badly. We talked with many men in the army, and all said they were sick of the war, and would be glad to take the oath of allegiance.

The Charleston Mercury.
8 August 1864, 1

POST HOSPITAL,
ADAMS' RUN, August 5

Editor Mercury: I gratefully acknowledge the receipt of the following articles from the ladies of Fairfield District, S. C., for the use of sick and wounded soldiers in the Post Hospital, at Adams' Run, S. C.:

Miss Laura McKinstrey, chickens, eggs, butter, lard and lint; Mrs M Smith, chickens and eggs, potatoes; Mrs McCarnick, chickens; Mrs Hagood, chickens; Miss Jane Hunnant, chickens, eggs and lint; Mrs J Robertson, chickens; Mrs McCormick, chickens; Miss Emma Craig, chickens and eggs; Miss Frasier, chickens; Mrs Brown, chickens; Mrs Ashford, chickens, coffee, sage, lint and flour; Misses Melsons, chickens and lint; Miss M Kelly, chickens; Mrs Kennedy, chickens; Mrs Jennings, chickens and potatoes; Miss Nancy McKans, chickens, eggs, butter and potatoes; Misses Bookman, lard, chickens and butter; Mrs Lightner, chickens; Mrs C Frapp, chickens and potatoes; Mrs L Frapp, chickens and potatoes; Mrs Lyles, chickens, potatoes, butter and eggs; Mrs Chappell, potatoes, chickens and eggs; Mrs Claxton, chickens; Mrs Watts, lint and potatoes; Mrs Beard, chickens; Miss Lizzie Mann, chickens and potatoes; Mrs J Mann, chickens, potatoes, butter; Mr S Gibson, butter; Mrs Hobbs, chickens.

A. B. McGILVRAY,
Ward Master and Agent.

The Charleston Mercury.
8 August 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—THREE HUNDRED AND NINETY-FIFTH DAY.

Since our last report, and up to six o'clock Sunday evening, the number of shots fired at Fort Sumter was 568. Battery Gregg also threw a few shots at Sullivan's and James' Islands.

There were no shells thrown at the city on Saturday; but the bombardment was renewed on Sunday, 19 shells having been thrown up to six o'clock, p. m.

Quite a heavy bombardment was kept up for three hours yesterday afternoon by the enemy's battery at Light House Inlet against Secessionville. During the afternoon six shots were fired from Morris Island at the gunboat *Chicora*, which happened to be somewhat closer to the enemy than usual.

PERSONAL.—Surgeon JAMES MCCAULEY, Chief Surgeon at Fort Sumter, was struck by a fragment of shell in the forehead and cheek, and painfully wounded in the thigh, on Thursday last, whilst in discharge of his duties. We are glad to hear, however, that he is doing well and still at his post.

The Charleston Mercury.
8 August 1864, 2

OBITUARY.

DIED, on the 7th ult., at Washington City, of a wound received at Mechanicsville, Va., on the 30th May, JAMES LADSON BEE, youngest son of WM. C. BEE, in the 22d year of his age.

Once again sounds the knell which bears to a loving father's heart the mournful intelligence of death.

But twelve months have elapsed, since the sea winds sang their vesper hymns o'er the bier of one who was a parents pride; and yet, again, comes the chilling blast—"thine only remaining son is numbered with the dead."

When, oh! death, wilt thou cease thy fearful harvest? Thou stalkest amid the fields of life, thy busy scythe swaying to and fro, reaping and mowing from our mother earth the brightest gems which adorn her bosom.

All seasons are my harvest time. I walk abroad, and glory in my task. Sorrow and anguish do I bear to the hearthstone.

I strike down the father, and list with delighted ear to the cries of woe.

I touch the child with my blighting wand, and watching with eager gaze its advent to the grave, I count with rapture the parents' tears, which lie scattered like pearls o'er its tomb.

I grasp the "mother" in my cold embrace, and bearing her to my silent realms, I turn and hearken to the infants plaintive wail, and slake my thirst in the orphans tears.

Animate and inanimate I alike destroy. I breathe upon the giant oak, which hath withstood a century's blasts, it yields its foliage, and crumbles in decay.

I pluck the flower from its parent stem, and casting from its golden cup the trembling dew drop, it exhales its fragrance and fades away.

I would still the gushing waters, that leap in silvery cascades from the mountains' top. I would blot from the heavens the glistening star, which lights the night wanderer on his lonely way; and I would draw the veil of darkness o'er the day God's light, for tyrant Death am I called.

A. N. S.

The Charleston Courier.
9 August 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND NINETY-SIXTH DAY.

The enemy's fire upon Fort Sumter has considerably slackened since our last report. One hundred and twenty-two shots were fired at the fort Sunday night, and seventy-six on Monday up to six o'clock in the evening. Several wagons and carts were observed hauling ammunition from the lower end of the Island, to Battery Gregg, on which a gun was erected Monday, and the enemy engaged in either mounting or dismounting a gun. No shells were fired at the city, either Sunday night or Monday.

Heavy firing was heard in the direction of Stono Monday morning, lasting about two hours.

The Monitors that have been in the Stono several days have disappeared, and it is believed have sailed South.

There was no other change of importance.

The Charleston Courier.
9 August 1864, 2

HEADQ'RS DEP'T OF SO. CA., GA. AND FLA.,
ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Charleston, S. C., August 9, 1864.

A BOARD OF OFFICERS WILL SIT IN Charleston on the 1st September to examine applicants for appointment as Lieutenants of Artillery for Ordance duty.

Applications with recommendations should be forwarded at once to Department Headquarters, and the applicants will appear before the Board at the Office of the Chief Ordnance Officer in Charleston, on the 1st September.

C. L. C. MINOR, Captain and Member of Board.
C. C. PINCKNEY, Captain and Member of Board.
August 9 11

The Charleston Mercury.
9 August 1864, 2

MATTERS—THREE HUNDRED AND NINETY SIXTH DAY.

e was less firing than usual yesterday.
y Gregg fired 76 shots at Fort Sumter and
imes Island. There was no further shell-
the city.
enemy is very busy working at his Morris
batteries. During yesterday a working
was raising a gin at Battery Gregg, probably
mounting new guns or dismounting old

Y COUNCIL.—At a meeting of City Council, on yesterday, 8th inst., the following letter ajor General SAM JONES was read:

HEADQUARTERS,
EPARTMENT OF SO. CA., GA. AND FLA.,
Charleston, S. C., August 5th, 1864

: It has been officially reported to me by Medical Director of this Department, that present quarantine ground in the Ashley River between the Savannah Railroad Wharf and er's Mill, is entirely unsuited for that pur-; and that vessels might as well be at the rf as quarantined at the present station. It spec ully suggested that the mouth of the do River would be a suitable quarantine on.

am exceedingly anxious to guard against the duction of malignant diseases, especially low Fever, which, it is understood, prevails considerable extent at Nassau. I have there- to ask that you will have the kindness to g the matter to the attention of the City ncil as soon as practicable, and recommend the mouth of the Wando be designated as quarantine station. As another steamer is ected to arrive in a day or two, I shall be glad you will act in this matter as soon as practi ble, and notify me of the result.

Very respectfully, your obedient serv't,
SAM JONES, Major General.

To his Honor, CHARLES MACBETH, Mayor of arleston.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That hereafter the Quarantine Ground ll be at the mouth of the Wando River, and l vessels arriving at this port, subject to Quar-ntine, shall come to anchor at that point.

The full proceedings of the meeting will appear n our next issue.

The Charleston Courier.

10 August 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND NINETY-SEVENTH DAY.

There has been a still further abatement of the enemy's fire on Fort Sumter since our last report. Monday evening, the enemy ceased firing on the fort from half-past four to seven o'clock. One hundred and thirteen shots were fired at Fort Sumter during the past twenty-four hours, ending at seven o'clock Tuesday evening.

About five o'clock Tuesday morning, batteries Gregg and Wagner opened on the blockade running steamer *Prince Albert*, and were soon after joined by a Monitor. Battery Gregg fired fifty-six shots, battery Wagner sixty-two shots, and the Monitor eight shots.

Our Sullivan's Island batteries opened upon Morris' Island, and fired one hundred and ten shots in return.

The gun was again erected at Battery Gregg Tuesday, and the enemy engaged in the erection of another gun.

About ten o'clock Wednesday, heavy firing for the space of an hour was heard in the direction of Stono.

The shelling of the city, after an interval of two days, was renewed Wednesday afternoon.

There was no change in the fleet.

The ladies of the Soldiers' Relief Association will send refreshments to Fort Sumter on Thursday afternoon. Citizens are solicited to assist by sending cooked food, fruit and vegetables to Depositary, Orphan House, by one o'clock on that day.

WRECK OF THE STEAMER PRINCE ALBERT.—The steamer *Prince Albert*, Captain Coombs, which left Nassau last Wednesday, 3d inst., in attempting to run into this port Monday night, ran against the wreck of the steamer [illegible], and grounded fast nearly opposite Fort Moultrie, Sullivan's Island. Finding it impossible to get her off the officers and crew removed their baggage and a part of the cargo in small boats to Sullivan's Island. About daylight the Yankee batteries opened heavily upon the *Prince Albert*, completely riddling her with shot and shell, and several times setting the vessel on fire, rapidly reducing her to a total wreck. Only a small portion of the cargo, which consisted chiefly of medicines and other light articles, was saved.

The *Prince Albert* belonged to the Richmond Importing and Exporting Company, and had made one successful trip to this port from Nassau, and another outward. This was her second trip to this port.

General Elliott's Brigade Once More.

Edgefield Advertiser—From the accounts given in your paper of the affair of Saturday last, no mention scarcely is made of Elliott's South Carolina brigade, (Evans' old brigade,) who were the sufferers by the explosion. Any one reading some accounts given of the affair, would judge that Elliott's brigade abandoned the works; but this was not the case, and as I was an eye-witness, and one of the actors in the affair, I will try and give you a true statement of the part borne by this brigade. Knowing your willingness to do all parties justice, I hope you will give this a place in your valuable paper:

The portion of the brigade that was in the ditches, was composed of the 17th, 18th, 22d, 23d and 26th South Carolina regiments. The right of the 18th S. C. V. was posted on the left of Pegram's battery, and the 17th and 26th on the left of the 18th regiment. The 22d was on the right of Pegram's Battery, and the 23d on the right of the 22d. The mine was sprung a little after daylight, on the morning of the 30th July, tearing up the ground occupied by five companies of the 18th regiment and about the same number of the 23d.

As a good many of the men were asleep at the time of the explosion, and several of those not killed were stunned and bewildered by it, it caused some confusion for awhile, but those left unhurt were soon rallied, and seizing a gun wherever one could be found, commenced pouring in a deadly fire on the enemy, who were fast coming into the portion of the line that was blown up. It was but a few minutes before twelve of the enemy's banners could be counted in the break in our lines. The whole brigade soon became engaged in the defence of our works, and taking advantage of the traverses, and other ditches leading to the rear of the line, fought with a gallantry and desperation unsurpassed by any troops. The most of the fighting was at close range, and some of it a regular hand to hand contest. The enemy made several attempts to leave the ditch, and cross the field in the direction of Petersburg, but they were each time driven back to the cover of the ditch, by the galling flank fire poured into them on the right and left by our men.

The first troops that came to our assistance were two brigades of Mahone's division, (I think) which made a charge on the enemy about 9 o'clock, A. M. This will show you that Elliott's brigade held the enemy in check about four hours. The most of the brigade participated in each charge that was made on the enemy during the day, and, as an evidence of their gallant fighting, I call your attention to the list of killed, wounded and missing from each regiment, which is as near correct as can be obtained. I could mention several instances of the gallantry displayed by the different troops engaged, but I deem it unnecessary, as I merely intended giving you a statement of the part taken by Elliott's brigade.

A LINE OFFICER.

The Charleston Courier.

10 August 1864, 1

Tabular Statement of Casualties in ELLIOTT's Brigade on the 29th and 30th July, 1864:

REGIMENTS.	Killed:		Wounded		Missing.		Aggregate
	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	
Staff	.....	.....	1*	.....	.....	.....	1
17th S. C. Vols.	3	22	5	50	3	69	152
18th S. C. Vols.	7	50	5	48	3	70	181
2d S. C. Vols.	.....	9	.....	15	.....	806	333
23d S. C. Vols.	1	14	3	31	.....	.....	49
26th S. C. Vols.	3	7	2	41	2	17	72
Total	14	102	16	186	8	162	768

*Gen. Elliott, shoulder, severely.

A RENEGADE RICHMOND TELEGRAPH OPERATOR ON THE PEACE MOVEMENT.—One C. D. JACOBS, formerly telegraph operator at Charleston, and other points in the South, is now employed at Springfield, Massachusetts. In the Springfield *Republican*, of the 27th of July, in connection with a notice of the peace movement proposed at Niagara, he says: "While a telegraph operator in Richmond, Virginia, working the principal through line South, I sent a message from JEFFERSON DAVIS to STEPHENS, at Augusta, Georgia, requiring his immediate presence at Richmond, to attend a cabinet meeting, and desiring him to proceed upon a mission to Washington, if his health would permit it, with a peace motive. STEPHENS was to bear propositions looking to the recognition of the independence of the Confederate States, and to propose other measures which might tend to consummate that object, confidentially named upon his arrival in Richmond. From these brief words you, no doubt, fully confirm your ideas that the real basis of the rebels in negotiating peace, would be principally upon securing their recognition."

FROM MOBILE.

FORT POWELL BLOWN UP AND EVACUATED—TREACHEROUS SURRENDER OF FORT GAINES.

MOBILE, August 8.—On Friday night Lieutenant Colonel WILLIAMS, commanding Fort Powell, evacuated and blew up the fort. The enemy yesterday and to-day were shelling Fort Gaines. The people of Mobile are all ready for the fray.—Great confidence prevails. The people of Mobile are well satisfied with the conduct of Admiral BUCHANAN and Lieutenants MURPHY and BENNETT, of the Navy, commanding the *Gaines* and *Selma*.

LATER.—We are painfully humiliated to announce the shameful surrender of Fort Gaines at half-past nine o'clock this morning, by Colonel CHARLES ANDERSON, of the 21st Alabama. This powerful work was fully provisioned for six months, and had a garrison of six hundred men. Colonel ANDERSON communicated with the enemy's fleet by flag of truce without the sanction of General PAGE.

Gen. PAGE inquired by signals what the purpose of a flag of truce was, but received no answer, although his attention was attracted by signal guns. General PAGE telegraphed to ANDERSON, "Hold on to your fort." The same night Gen. PAGE visited Fort Gaines, and found that ANDERSON had gone on board the Yankee fleet for the purpose of arranging terms of capitulation. Gen. PAGE left peremptory orders for ANDERSON on his return not to surrender the fort, and relieving him of his command. Although Fort Morgan signalled Fort Gaines this morning, no answer was received except the hoisting of the Yankee flag over the ramparts. ANDERSON's conduct is officially pronounced inexplicable and shameful.

The Union Prayer Meeting will be held this afternoon, at half-past five o'clock, in Bethel Church, corner 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. W

The Charleston Courier.

10 August 1864, 1

Soldiers' Directory of Public Offices.

Headquarters of General Sam Jones, Southwest corner of Meeting and John-streets.

Major General Gilmer, No. 13 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.

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 Wm. A. Hayne, corner Meeting-street and Wragg's square.

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, corner Chapel and Alexander-streets.

Com. Ingraham, Navy, Wall street, nearly opposite opposite Minority-street.

Captain Sauer, Assistant Quartermaster, District Quartermaster, and Post Paymaster 6th Military District, 674 King-street.

Paymaster Army Department, Charlotte-street, South-east corner Elizabeth.

Major Echols, Chief Engineer South Carolina, 672 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.

The Charleston Mercury.
13 August 1864, 2

[SIE]GE MATTERS—THREE HUNDRED AND NINETY SEVENTH DAY.

Since our last report Battery Gregg has fired 26 shots at Fort Sumter and 106 at the [st]anded steamer *Prince Albert.* Battery Wagner has fired 7 shots at Sumter and 72 at the *Prince Albert.* The Sullivan's Island batteries replied with 110 shots and Battery Cheves with 7.

There has been no further shelling of the city.

LOSS OF A STEAMER.—The steam propeller *Prince Albert*, from Nassau, got ashore, near the Sullivan's Island Breakwater, on Monday night last. At daylight the Yankee batteries on Morris Island commenced firing at her, and, we understand, have injured her so much that she has become a wreck.

THE LADIES of the "Soldiers' Relief Association" will send refreshments to Fort Sumter on Thursday afternoon. Citizens are solicited to assist by sending cooked food, fruit and vegetables to Depository, Orphan House, by 1 o'clock on that day.

PERSONAL.—General BRAGG has returned to Richmond, from his visit to the Army of Tennessee. On his way back he stopped awhile at Macon and Charleston. The General, when here, was in excellent spirits, and was the guest of General JONES.

Hon. C. G. MEMMINGER has returned to his home in this city. The Ex Secretary, though in good health, plainly shows the traces of the official cares and anxieties which have weighed down upon him so long.

THE CHICORA AND WANDO.—We are gratified to state that the steamers *Chicora* and *Wando*, belonging to the Chicora Company, both arrived safe at Bermuda from a Confederate port.

The Charleston Courier.
11 August 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND NINETY-EIGHTH DAY.

Two hundred and fifty shots were fired at Fort Sumter during the last twenty four hours, closing at six o'clock Wednesday evening. Private FAIRCLOTH, Company D, 32d Georgia, was severely wounded Tuesday night, by a fragment of a mortar shell, and one or two others slightly wounded. About twelve o'clock Wednesday, a large side wheel transport, with a signals flying, came from the South, and passed the bar going North. The gunboat *Pawnee*, which was outside the bar, answered the signals, when the transport sailed in close to the *Pawnee*, several small boats from the fleet then communicated with the new steamer, after which she took her departure and again sailed North.

Battery Wagner opened fire upon Battery Cheves Wednesday afternoon, firing twenty-two shots, which was returned by Cheves, firing eleven shot.

Five shots, two of which were fuse shells, were fired at Castle Pinckney during the afternoon by Battery Gregg.

Sixteen shots were fired at the city.

There was no further change of the fleet.

MORE DEPREDATIONS.—Tuesday night a party of fifteen or twenty soldiers visited the farm of Mr. L. DUNNEMAN, corner of King and Shepherd streets, for the purpose of plundering. They were fired upon by the proprietor, two of them severely and two slightly wounded. The former were sent to the hospital. The latter were arrested and brought before the Mayor Wednesday morning. A heavy fine was imposed and the parties required to give heavy bonds for their good behavior and appearance. The remainder of the party escaped.

A white man was also knocked down and robbed in the same neighborhood the night previous.

SOUTHERN TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Charleston, August 10th, 1864.

Notice Courier.—I notice in this morning's *Courier* a paragraph speaking of "one JACOBS, a telegraph operator in the Charleston office." I deem it proper to inform you that there never has been such a man employed in this office. He was employed on the Harbor Military Telegraph Line, and stationed at Fort Moultrie, Sullivan's Island, at the time of the first attack on Fort Sumter by the Yankee ironclads; and on that day left his post, beating a hasty retreat. General RIPLEY had him arrested, but he was afterward released on a *Habeas Corpus* before Judge MAGRATH. He was discharged from the employ of the Southern Telegraph Company at Petersburgh some time before he came to Charleston.

D. O'KEEFE,
Manager Southern Telegraph Company.

Richmond Enquirer.

11 August 1864, 2

IN THE CITY.—Most of the Confederate officers exchanged at Charleston, South Carolina, are in Richmond, or *en route* to join their commands. In our list of the officers published there occurred an omission in the name of Lieutenant Colonel J. F. Brewer, of General Forrest's cavalry. He was taken prisoner on the 27th of January in Tennessee, at the confluence of the Tennessee and Duck rivers. He was captured once before, in April, 1863, but escaped from Fort Delaware on the 16th of June following. He was wounded and disabled on both occasions of his capture. The Colonel is looking exceedingly fierce and robust again, and is hastening to the standard of his gallant chief, Forrest, to assist him in dealing some of his hard blows upon the enemy.

The Charleston Mercury.

11 August 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—THREE HUNDRED AND NINETY-EIGHTH DAY.

The summary of the firing in the harbor yesterday is as follows: Battery Gregg fired at Fort Sumter 142 shots; Battery Wagner at Battery Cheves 22 shots; Battery Cheves at Battery Wagner 13 shots; and Battery Gregg at Castle Pinckney 5 shots. Between 6 a. m. and 8 p. m. Battery Gregg threw 14 shells at the city. There were no casualties at Sumter, nor at any of the other posts as far as heard from.

A very ingeniously constructed Yankee floating torpedo was picked up yesterday off Battery Bee. It was charged with one hundred pounds of rifle powder, which was to be exploded by a fuse connected with a cap, to be fired by clockwork. The torpedo was probably designed to blow up our obstructions.

CONDITION OF GENERAL ELLIOTT.—A despatch from the venerable father of General ELLIOTT to a friend in this city, brings the following gratifying intelligence: "General ELLIOTT is rapidly improving."

NOTICE TO SOLDIERS.—We are requested by the Steward of the Wayside Home to again call the attention of traveling soldiers to the fact that the Provost Marshal and Transportation Agent do not now attend the Wayside Home. The arrangement was originally made to accommodate parties wishing to leave on the night trains, but since the discontinuance of these the necessity for the attendance of the officers mentioned no longer exists.

TRESPASSERS GETTING THEIR DESERTS.—On Tuesday night some twelve or fifteen of the youthful reserves, now camped at Hampstead Mall, visited Mr. DUNNEMAN'S farm, on the King street road, for the purpose of securing for themselves a supply of melons, corn and other vegetables. The farmers in that neighborhood have been recently and repeatedly plundered to a very serious extent, so that most of the owners now employ a watchman for the night. On this occasion Mr. DUNNEMAN and his watchman encountered the plundering party and fired into them, wounding three, not very dangerously however, with small sized bird shot.

GENERAL JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON was in Richmond at last accounts.

MILITARY CHANGES.—Major General MAURY, of Mobile, has been ordered to take command of the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana—a place made vacant by Gen. S. D. LEE being assigned to the command of Hood's corps in the army of Tennessee. Gen. HIGGINS succeeds Gen. MAURY in the Mobile District.

RAID FROM PENSACOLA.—It is definitely ascertained that a Yankee raiding party has left Pensacola, Fla., and has advanced up the line of the railroad. At last accounts they were at Gonsalia, twelve miles from the place from which they started. The force is said to be supported by artillery. The number of the enemy is not ascertained.

The Charleston Courier.
12 August 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND NINETY-NINTH DAY.

No thing of importance occurred Thursday more than the usual shelling of Fort Sumter and the city. Ninety-eight shots were fired at the fort Wednesday night, and one hundred and three shots during Thursday up to six o clock. Twenty shots were fired at the city. Sullivan's Island fired thirty-three shots at Gregg, the latter responding with twenty shots. Gregg opened on Fort Ripley in the afternoon and fired three shots. Several vessels, deeply laden, passed the bar Thursday going South There was no change in the fleet.

The discharge of convalescents of most cadaverous aspects and appearances, from the hospitals, goes on, and these poor fellows are met feebly attempting to walk and grope along. Many will inevitably relapse and soon need a grave, but some hospital will be spared the expenses of a few days rations.

It is reported that under this economical plan of saving meat and bread, at the expense of men and life—some hospitals show a very short list of deaths, and a good surplus account in appropriations. The people, we believe, are able and willing—even if those officially charged are not—to provide for our sick and wounded soldiers, and do not wish to see them husted out as soon as the dangerous crisis is apparently passed, and before they are fit for a trip home, or for duty.—If those very sick, or needing the Surgeon constantly, occupy our present rooms, can there not be assigned a special hospital for convalescents, where they can be properly treated so as to promote and quicken their restoration?

The Charleston Mercury.
12 August 1864,

Our Defences.

We are glad to learn, that General ROBERTSON has called out a portion of the slaves liable to road duty in his District, to strengthen our defences against our foes. General JONES has published his call for 2500 slaves to extend and strengthen the defences around Charleston. The slaves in General ROBERTSON'S District will be credited with the work done by them, whilst it will be laid out near their homes, and for the defence of those who furnish the slaves. The planters, we learn, are paid the Government price for the labor of their slaves; but this is a very small matter, where the safety of all their property is concerned.

In times of peace, all the male slaves between eighteen and fifty years old, are liable to be called out to make and repair the roads and bridges. They are usually called out at this season of the year, for a fortnight. General ROBERTSON, we learn, has called out only a portion of the slaves; and has called them out for only *three weeks*, thus demanding only about the same amount of labor, usually in times of peace, put upon the roads. But we are in a savage war. Our enemies have threatened, by repeated raids, the safety of all the property of the planters in General ROBERTSON'S command. We are probably not competent judges of the exigencies of this command; but if we should venture to judge at all, we would say, that he ought to have called out *three-fourths* of the slaves of the planters one month sooner; and instead of *three weeks*, he ought to have required their labor *for six weeks*. On the 10th of July the crops are generally made, and until September the labor of the slaves can be better spared than at any other season of the year. Let the General push on his efforts to protect his command; and let all the planters give him their prompt and hearty support. The most efficient labor for their crops, may be that furnished under the call and direction of General ROBERTSON. The Cooper River planters, by the prompt contribution of the labor of their slaves, are manifesting their enlightened sense of their own interest, and the interest of the State.

The Charleston Mercury.
12 August 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—THREE HUNDRED AND NINETY NINTH DAY.

The number of shots fired by Battery Gregg at Fort Sumter since our last report has been 201. Battery Gregg also threw twenty shells at the city. There was also an interchange of shots between the batteries of Sullivan's and Morris' Islands—the former firing 33 and the latter 40 shots. Battery Gregg also fired three shots at Fort Ripley.

During the day three vessels, apparently deeply laden, passed the bar, going southward.

The Charleston Courier.

13 August 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDREDTH DAY.

The bombardment of Fort Sumter was kept up slowly Friday. Battery Gregg fired sixty six shots, Battery Wagner fifty six. Batteries Simkins and Cheves replied, firing ninety seven shots. There was no other news of interest.

The fleet remained unchanged.

There has been no firing on the city since last report.

PROCLAMATION OF THE MAYOR OF MOBILE.—The following proclamation of Mayor SLOUGH to the people of Mobile has the ring of true metal. We like it because it is calm, dignified and devoid of that buncombe style which sometimes appears in proclamations of a similar character:

The enemy's vessels, as you all know, have run past the forts and are now in the bay; so that the outer water defences are of no further present use for the security of our city and homes. What the purpose of the enemy is we have not yet discovered—either to hold command of the city, in order to dominate the forts, or by his shallowest vessels to attempt to draw near enough to open a bombardment on it, it is now impossible to say.

We must act without this information. We must gather every man fit for defence into some organized body, and hold ourselves in readiness to repel attack, come from what quarter it may. This is the only way to make our efforts useful, and to stand strong against the progress of the foe, in case he should approach us within reach of the weapons that we have at command.

The advance on us has been unexpected, and our arms cannot impede or impel the enemy in his present position; but his ulterior intentions may be soon unmasked in such form as will bring our services into use, and then on your valor will depend the safety of the city.

You must defend this city to the last point of resistance. Let it not be said that Mobile is craven, while we have the illustrious examples of Richmond, Petersburg and Charleston, looking us in the face. Let the name of this city stand in the historical records of this unexampled war, beneath, or in contrast with, these grand instances of heroic fortitude and endurance.

Fellow citizens, I can only counsel alacrity in this business, and cheerful obedience to your commanders. They are striving with all their might, and they will not lead you to dishonor. My own services will be given to the cause with all the zeal I possess. And, so trusting to the benign influence of God, and our own hands and hearts, I hope we shall escape all danger, or battle through it to a successful end.

B. H. SLOUGH, Mayor.

The Charleston Courier.

13 August 1864, 1

A Seasonable and Valuable Donation.

CHARLESTON, August 9, 1864.

Surgeon T. L. Ogier, Medical Director, Charleston:

DEAR SIR—Six machines for the manufacture of ice, accompanied with the requisite materials for that purpose, have just been received from Liverpool.

They were imported by the Importing and Exporting Company of South Carolina for the benefit of the sick and wounded in the field and hospitals in this Department, and are respectfully tendered to you for this object, with the hope that they may prove instrumental in alleviating the sufferings of those who have perilled their lives in their country's cause.

Learning that stimulants are much needed, I beg to place also at your disposal a cask of good whiskey, towards supplying the same.

Very respectfully and truly,

W. C. BEE,

President Importing and Exporting Company of South Carolina.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
Charleston, August 10th, 1864.

W. C. Bee, Esq., President Importing and Exporting Company of South Carolina:

DEAR SIR—The valuable and useful contribution to the comfort of the sick and wounded soldiers, in the presentation by the Importing and Exporting Company of South Carolina, of six machines for the manufacture of ice, accompanied with the requisite materials for that purpose, has been received, and agreeable to your request will be distributed to the Field and Hospital Departments.

Allow me, sir, to thank the Company, through you, for this addition to the comfort of the sick and wounded soldiers; and also for the thoughtfulness and benevolence in procuring for their use a supply of excellent Whiskey, such as could not be obtained here at this time at any cost.

The Importing and Exporting Company of South Carolina have contributed largely to the comfort of the community—such acts make it a blessing to the country. I have the honor to be, dear sir, very respectfully,

T. L. OGIER, Medical Director.

The Fight Below Mobile.

From a participator on board of the C. S. steamer *Gaines*, the Mobile *Tribune* gathers the following particulars of the naval engagement on Friday, 5th inst.:

At about half-past 6 o'clock in the morning the enemy's ships approached Fort Morgan in three abreast. The first line nearest to the fort were of monitors, the next smaller vessels, and the third still smaller.

One monitor was sunk on the first attempt, and all on board went down, except four men, who were saved by taking to a small boat and making for the fort. They represented that she had 117 persons, all told, on board.

Our informant says that twenty three of the enemy's vessels succeeded in running in. As soon as they were fairly inside they were cut loose from each other, and the fight commenced—our vessels, the Tennessee, Gaines, Selma, Morgan, and also Fort Morgan, entering spiritedly into it. It was carried on most vigorously by all of them for at least two hours and a quarter, during which the Gaines was struck seventeen times in her hull, besides several times in her upper works. Being in a sinking condition, the men beached her. She lost two killed and six wounded. The Selma fought nobly, but was overpowered and captured. We are unable to ascertain the number lost on her. The Morgan received but slight injury, and got within range of the fort.

After the engagement, the Yankee ships huddled together some few miles up the Bay. The Tennessee was then under the guns of the fort, and after a pause in the battle of some half an hour, she steamed up, made for the enemy and recommenced the contest which is represented to have been most terrific. It lasted one hour at least an hour. During this engagement, the smoke stack was knocked away even with her deck. Her steering apparatus was destroyed, so that she became unmanagable, and the Admiral was compelled to surrender.

While the fighting was progressing, a little low pressure steamer, called the Phillippi, attempted to take advantage of the excitement and pass the Fort, but a shot disabled her and killed one man. The Morgan then went out and burnt her. The crew of the Gaines made their way to the city last night in small boats.

At about eight o'clock last evening a flag of truce boat was sent from the enemy to Fort Morgan, asking permission to bury their dead at Fort Morgan, and to send their wounded to Pensacola. Not being in proper form it was not assented to. Others say that Admiral Farragut sent a message to General Page stating that he had Admiral Buchanan on board with his leg amputated and that he wanted permission to pass the forts to take him to Pensacola, where his wound would be better cared for than on board of the ship. Gen Page replied that if he would send Admiral Buchanan to the fort, under parole he would transport him to Mobile, where he would receive all the attention required.

Nothing was made known in respect of the enemy's loss by the flag of truce, but it is generally believed by those who participated that it was very heavy—that at least 500 or 600 were killed and wounded.

From information received this morning we learn that two of the enemy's vessels engaged Fort Powell yesterday, (Friday,) on the North side, and had done so much damage (there being no guns mounted to repel an attack from that quarter,) that the garrison blowed up all the works and got safely off, except one young man, (named Richards,) who was on guard on the wharf. They are now on their way to the city

The Charleston Mercury.
13 August 1864,1

CORRESPONDENCE.

CHARLESTON, August 9, 1864.

Surgeon T. L. Ogier, Medical Director, Charleston:

DEAR SIR: Six Machines for the manufacture of Ice, accompanied with the requisite materials for that purpose, have just been received from Liverpool.

They were imported by the Importing and Exporting Company of South Carolina for the benefit of the Sick and Wounded in the field and hospitals in this Department, and are respectfully tendered to you for that object, with the hope that they may prove instrumental in alleviating the sufferings of those who have perilled their lives in their country's cause.

Learning that stimulants are much needed, I beg to place also at your disposal a cask of good Whiskey towards supplying that want.

Very respectfully and truly,

(Signed) W. C. BEE,
President I. and E. Co. S. C.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
CHARLESTON, August 10, 1864.

W. C. Bee, Esq., President I. & E. Co of So. Ca.:

DEAR SIR: The valuable and useful contribution to the comfort of the sick and wounded soldiers, in the presentation by the Importing and Exporting Company of South Carolina of six machines for the manufacture of ice, accompanied with the requisite materials for that purpose has been received, and, agreeable to your request, will be distributed to the Field and Hospital Departments.

Allow me, sir, to thank the Company, through you, for this addition to the comfort of the sick and wounded soldier, and also for the thoughtfulness and benevolence in procuring for their use a supply of excellent whiskey, such as could not be obtained here at this time at any cost.

The Importing and Exporting Company of South Carolina have contributed largely to the comfort of the community. Such acts make it a blessing to the country.

I have the honor to be, dear sir,

Very respectfully,

(Signed) T. L. OGIER,
Medical Director.

The Charleston Mercury.
13 August 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—FOUR HUNDREDTH DAY.

The summary of the firing from the harbor batteries yesterday is as follows: Battery Gregg fired at Fort Sumter 66 shots; Battery Gregg at Battery Simkins 14 shots; Batteries Simkins and Cheves at Battery Gregg 97 shots; Battery Wagner at Battery Simkins 56 shots. There has been no further shelling of the city since our last report.

THE ENTERPRISING AGENTS of the Southern Express Company have our thanks for Richmond and Mobile papers ahead of the mails.

THE CHICORA COMPANY SALES.—Persons desirous of visiting the sales rooms of the Chicora Company in Judith street, are referred to the advertisement in another column.

CHARLESTON OIL WORKS.—This is another important branch of business produced by the war, the result of indomitable will, energy and perseverance under numberless trials and difficulties. In this day more is being added to the permanent and lasting interests of the Confederacy in the development of the mechanical skill and genius of our people than the most sanguine could ever have anticipated.

The proprietor, Mr. J. L. LEWIS, is a refugee from New Orleans. Upon his arrival in Charleston he found himself without friends or funds. His first enterprise was in the manufacture of printing ink, in which he was completely successful. His ink received the highest encomiums of the press, and its excellent quality, with the very moderate rate at which it was offered, brought in orders from every part of the Confederacy. It was while engaged in the manufacture of ink that Mr. LEWIS first tried and discovered the feasibility of making a good article of oil from rosin. He at once enlarged his grounds and erected additional works, which he has now, after patient trials, many alterations and expense, in full and successful operation. The location, on the King street road, is admirable, with good water power, and being within a short distance of the railroad depot and the business portion of the city, offers unusual facilities for the filling of orders and shipment of the oil. We might give many interesting details of the mode of manufacture, and the various vats and other works through which the rosin passes before it is ready for use or shipment, but our space will not permit. That Mr. L. has achieved a great triumph, notwithstanding some opposition, is evident from the orders he is receiving from almost every department of business, embracing orders from the government, military and naval departments, principal machine shops and railroads, all the officers of which have given it their unqualified sanction and approval. He is still enlarging and increasing the power of his works, which, at present, turn out four barrels daily.

We visited the premises on Monday, and were much pleased with everything we saw, and were impressed with the perseverance shown by the proprietor in overcoming obstacles which so often lead to the too hasty abandonment of so many useful enterprises. Mr. LEWIS deserves to reap a rich harvest, which we trust he will receive.

The Charleston Courier.
15 August 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDRED AND SECOND DAY.

Nothing of special importance has transpired since last report. Three hundred and thirty-seven shots were fired at Fort Sumter from six P. M. Friday to six P. M. Sunday. Sixty five of these were thrown from the Swamp Angel Battery, which opened on the fort about o'even o'clock Saturday morning with a thirty pounder Parrott and one Mortar. Most of the shots from these pieces missed. Private T. ELLINGTON, Company I, [illegible] Georgia, who was slightly wounded, was the only casualty reported. Battery Gregg again fired seven shots at Castle Pinckney Saturday and three shots at Battery Simkins.

Our Batteries on James' Island fired some fifteen shots at Gregg in reply. There was no change in the fleet.

But six shots have been fired at the city since last report. The enemy have all left Legareville.

Col. LAY leaves this morning for Pocotaligo with the balance of prisoners in favor of the Yankees since the exchange in the harbor. He will have an interview with the enemy and it is hoped will be able to effect another exchange as happy as the one already reported.

Gen. STONEMAN and six hundred more Yankee prisoners arrived in our city Friday night and have been assigned comfortable quarters.

One of the Yankee prisoners, we learn, was shot and killed instantly, Sunday afternoon, while attempting to effect an escape. He was endeavoring to remove one of the bars of his window when the sentinel discovered him and fired, the ball entering the prisoner's head.

MORE BARGAINS AT THE "BEE STORE."—By reference to our advertising columns this morning it will be seen that the Cargo of the Steamer *Fox* has been opened at the above Store, and is offered for sale this day.

The Charleston Courier.
15 August 1864, 1

FIRE.—About twelve o'clock Saturday night, fire was discovered in the large building South-west corner of Meeting and Market-streets, better known as "the Exchange;" the lower part formerly occupied by Mr. G. FOLLIN as a grocery store. The fire, which was in the second story, was discovered by Lieutenant CALDWELL, of the Police, who was on his usual rounds. It had just commenced blazing and lighting up the windows as Lieutenant CALDWELL was passing. The alarm was given and the engines which were promptly in attendance, extinguished the fire with comparatively little damage. The property belongs to the estate of MITCHEL KING.

The fire was attributable to incendiarism. It was carefully set between the sliding doors of the large rooms, a quantity of combustible material having been found there.

MORE TRESPASSING.—Twice within the last fortnight has Mr L. E. MARQUIS, the proprietor of the farm at the corner of Magnolia and State roads, been subjected to the destructive visits of a set of prowling thieves. On the evening of Wednesday of last week, Mr. MARQUIS, knowing by the restlessness of his dogs, that some person or persons were unauthorizingly on his premises, and unsuspecting danger, approached the party, four in number; he was quickly assailed and badly beaten. Late in the night of Friday last, another gang were pilaging his melon and corn fields. Mr. MARQUIS, arming himself, proceeded to the locality; receiving no response to repeated hailing, he fired deliberately at several men as he saw crouched low to the ground. From the exclamations of the party, and distinctive marks of blood seen the next morning, there can be no doubt of the wounding of one or more of the thieves.

SCANDALOUS CONDUCT.—We have been requested to call the attention of the Police authorities to the scandalous conduct of several white boys and negroes who are in the habit of swimming in the creeks running from the Eastern portion of the city to the Northeastern Rail Road. Their conduct on Friday afternoon, whilst the train was going out with a car full of ladies, was of the most outrageous character, and the guilty parties if detected, should be severely punished. We hope the Captain of Police will take the matter in hand, and see that such indecent exposure is not witnessed again either upon the arrival or departure of the trains of this road, as has been frequently the case of late to our knowledge.—We believe there is an ordinance of the city that will abate the nuisance if rigidly enforced, which is particularly demanded in this case for the credit of our city.

The Charleston Mercury.
15 August 1864, 1

CHARLESTON AND ITS DEFENCES.

[From the New York Tribune.]

We have received, says the New York Tribune, the following particulars in regard to the obstructions in the Savannah and Charleston Rivers, from a captured prisoner who has recently taken the oath of allegiance. Our informant, at the time of the breaking out of the war, lived in Columbia, S. C., and under the excitement and pressure of the moment, joined the rebel forces at Fort Moultrie, where he remained for two months, and then went to Morris Island.—There he was stationed until Sumter was captured, and in June, 1861, left with the 1st Regiment South Carolina Infantry, Colonel Maxey Gregg (since killed), for Virginia. Subsequently, he joined the "Wise Legion," stationed in Western Virginia, and upon being discharged from that command joined the 1st Regiment South Carolina Artillery, Colonel Calhoun, stationed at Fort Sumter, Charleston, where he was in April last, when the fortification was bombarded by Farragut.

At the bombardment Col. Rhett was in command. During the bombardment there were five companies in the fort, averaging about seventy men each. The number of guns in the fort, including mortars, was 108. During the bombardment upwards of one hundred men were killed and wounded. Fifteen men were killed at the explosion of the magazine at the southwest corner of the fort, facing Charleston. The fort at the present time is a perfect mass of ruins, only five guns remaining mounted and in a condition to be worked. At the time our informant left Charleston, a garrison of two companies was still kept in the ruins of the fort.

These were relieved every fortnight by way of the north side. They are provisioned from day to day by means of small boats from Charleston, by way of Mount Pleasant and Sullivan's Island. Fort Johnson, on James Island, still in the rebel hands, contains twelve large guns, 10 inch Columbiads, while in the outworks there are three batteries, numbering about eight guns each, mostly of small calibre. On the west end of Sullivan's Island there are three batteries of about five guns each; at Fort Moultrie, on the same Island, there are thirty-two guns and two mortars; Battery Bee, on the east of Moultrie, mounts five guns. There are two other batteries mounting from four to five guns each. From the rear of Fort Moultrie, over to Mount Pleasant, there is a bridge constructed for the purpose of transporting troops, ammunition and subsistence to the batteries on Sullivan's Island.

Besides these fortifications, there are Fort Ripley, Castle Pinckney, and a very strong battery on the city wharf. Fort Ripley is about a mile and a half from Sumter, and a half a mile from Fort Johnson. It is built in the centre of the river, and mounts fourteen heavy guns. Castle Pinckney is between one-half and three-quarters of a mile from the city, and mounts five or six guns, mostly 32 pound rifles. The battery on the wharf is strongly protected by marines, and mounts eight large guns. In regard to the obstructions, there are thirty two torpedoes laid on a direct line in the Charleston river, from Fort Johnson to Mount Pleasant, the entire width of the harbor. They consist of common beer barrels, tarred in and outside, and fastened together by a cable at the bottom. Some of them contain between 600 and 700 pounds of powder.

The lanyards which are attached to the center of these villainous instruments are screwed into the end of each barrel, and so arranged near the surface that they will explode the torpedo with fifteen pounds of pressure from anything coming in contact with them. At the front of Fort Ripley there are spiles driven across the river to prevent vessels from passing that point. From Sumter to Cummings' Point and Sullivan's Island, there are torpedoes similar to the above laid across the river. Besides these, there are logs chained together across the river, mostly from Fort Johnson to Sullivan's Island. Nearly all the steeples in the city had been taken down four weeks ago, when our informant left Charleston, to prevent our forces from obtaining any particular range. A great portion of the city, from the wharf to Meeting street, has been battered down by the fleet. There are now no residents in that locality.

The Charleston Mercury.
15 August 1864, 2

FROM MATTNRS—FOUR HUNDRED AND SECOND DAY.

The summary of firing for the last two days is as follows: On Saturday, Battery Gregg fired 95 shots at Fort Sumter, 7 at Castle Pinckney, and 1 at Battery Simkins. There was no firing on the city. On Sunday, the firing on Fort Sumter was slower than it has been for a long time past, only 42 shots in all having been fired. Battery Cheves opened for a while on Gregg, and Battery Gregg threw two shells at the city.

A LARGE NUMBER of Yankee officers, prisoners of war, arrived in the city on Saturday last. Amongst them is STONEMAN, the famous Major General of raiding notoriety.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—We understand that an exchange of prisoners, supplementary to that by which we recently recovered so many valuable officers, will take place to-day at Port Royal Ferry. The exchange arrangements, on our side, will be conducted by Col. LAY.

The Richmond papers give the following explanation of the manner in which the recent exchange of prisoners in our harbor was brought to pass.

As a retaliatory measure, for the confinement of Yankee officers in Charleston, Gen. Foster, commanding the enemy's forces, had huts constructed on Morris Island and Cummings' Point, where he intended to imprison our officers, thus subjecting them to the fire of all our batteries. General Sam Jones promptly notified him that in case he put his barbarous threat into execution, every one of the Federal officers then in Charleston would be transferred to Sumter and there exposed on the ramparts to the fire of Gregg and Wagner, and the other works on Morris Island. This had the desired effect. Gen. Foster, unwilling to assume the responsibility, under the circumstances, referred the matter to the Washington authorities, who instructed him to endeavor to effect an exchange. A correspondence ensued between Gens. Foster and Jones, the result of which was that our officers confined in the transports at Hilton Head were brought to Morris Island and exchanged for the Yankee officers in Charleston. Gen. Jones having proven himself such an excellent officer of exchange, we understand that the Government has sent to Charleston five or six hundred more Federal officers to be exchanged for the same number of Confederates.

THE ALARM OF FIRE a few minutes past twelve o'clock on Saturday night, originated on the premises recently occupied by Messrs. MATHIESEN, O'HARA & Co., over the store lately occupied by Mr. G. FOLLIN, corner of Meeting and Market streets. On entering the premises a lot of tailoring clippings was found to be on fire, but upon well directed streams from the engine companies, soon extinguished the fast growing flames. As the premises have been unoccupied for some time, the origin of the fire is supposed to be incendiary.

THE BEE COMPANY SALES.—The attention of the public is directed to the announcement contained in another column, of the opening to-day of the cargo of the steamer *Fox*, at the Sales Rooms of the Bee Company, on Bull-street. The list of articles offered, it will be noticed, is an unusually full one, and offers a rare opportunity for families to lay in full supplies.

The Charleston Courier.
16 August 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDRED AND FOURTH DAY.

Seventy-one shots were fired at Fort Sumter Sunday night, and ninety-five shots during Monday. No casualties are reported. Battery Wagner opened on Simkins and fired forty-eight shots. Batteries Simkins and Cheves opened fire during the morning, the former on a working party at the "Swamp Angel" battery, and the latter at another party at work on the left of the Middle Battery. Some sixty shots were fired by our batteries before closing. In reply Battery Wagner fired forty-eight shots at Battery Simkins.

Four shots were fired at the city Monday forenoon.

A little before dusk Monday evening an eight-inch or two hundred pounder Parrott gun at Gregg burst, creating considerable commotion among the Yankees.

During the day firing was heard in the direction of Stono, believed to be the enemy shelling Secessionville.

A flag of truce boat from the enemy's fleet communicated with Sullivan's Island yesterday at Battery Marshall. The communication, which was from Admiral DAHLGREN to Major General SAM. JONES, was received by Col RHETT, commanding the Island, and forwarded to Head quarters. We have not learned officially the nature of the communication, but it is reported to contain a proposition for the exchange of a number of Georgia militia, captured by a Yankee naval party on a visit in small boats up one of the rivers in McIntosh county, Georgia, for a like number of Yankee naval officers or privates whom we may hold in our hands.

The militia captured are said to be a number of old citizens who were caught while on their way to organize a home guard.

We have not heard what answer was returned.

There was no change in the Yankee fleet yesterday.

The Charleston Courier.

16 August 1864, 2

HEADQ'S DEP'T S. C. GA., GEO. AND FLA.,
[EXTRACT] CHARLESTON, S. C., August 15, 1864.
SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 201.

I. GREAT INCONVENIENCE AND DELAY having arisen from the closing of Military Offices at irregular hours, it is hereby ordered that all Post Offices in this city shall henceforth be kept open daily until 3 P. M.

In the event of Officers being obliged to absent themselves before that hour, a competent Clerk will be left in charge, to receive Official Communications.

* * *

By command of Major General JONES.

H. W. FEILDEN,
August 16 5 Assistant Adjutant General.

The Charleston Mercury.
16 August 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—FOUR HUNDRED AND THIRD DAY.

One hundred and sixty-six shots have been fired by Battery Gregg on Fort Sumter since our last report. Batteries Simpkins and Cheves kept up a brisk fire on Monday against the enemy's working parties on Morris Island. Battery Wagner replied to the fire of Simkins. A little before dusk on Monday one of the Parrott guns at Gregg burst, causing much confusion. Four shells were thrown at the city on Monday morning.

A flag of truce boat from the enemy's fleet communicated with Colonel RHETT'S headquarters on Sullivan's Island yesterday. The object of the truce party was to bring a communication in regard to the exchange of prisoners.

The Charleston Courier.

17 August 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTH DAY.

The bombardment of Fort Sumter since our last has been about as usual. One hundred and seventy-three shots were fired from Battery Gregg and the "Swamp Angel" during the twenty-four hours ending six o'clock Tuesday evening—Private COMPTON, of Company F, 1st Infantry S. C., was wounded Monday night.

Gregg and Wagner fired some thirty shots at Sullivan's Island batteries and Fort Johnston during the day. Our batteries replied, firing seven shots.

The enemy were very busy at the "Swamp Angel" Battery all day Tuesday.

There was no firing on the city.

The fleet remains as usual One Monitor was observed in Stono yesterday.

MOBILE AND CHARLESTON.—The solution of the problem connected with the safety or danger of Mobile, depends, we think, upon the amount of land force which the enemy can bring to co-operate with the navy under Farragut In narrow channels, where the water is shallow and obstructions can be successfully placed so as to detain vessels under the concentr c fire of forts and batteries, there is a limit to the performances of any fleets—a point beyond which they cannot go and will not go Of this Charleston is probably the most conspicuous illustration Even after the enemy's land forces under Gilmore had taken forts Wagner and Gregg, and reduced Sumter from the position of a great artillery fortification to that of a mere infantry post, none of the naval commanders would venture to carry the fleet into the inner harbor, and, as far as the Yankee fleets are concerned, no shot has reached Charleston. It is true Farragut is probably more enterprising than Dahlgren or Dupont, and it is also true that Mobile lacks the engineering genius of Beauregard for her defence, but it is equally true that the channels leading up to the city are vastly longer, more intricate and more shallow than those leading up to Charleston. The bar of Charleston is not more than eight miles from the city—that of Mobile—the outer one—is thirty two miles, and there are sundry other bars before the city is reached, or even the Mobile river entered. If what we have heard about the defences of Mobile be true, we cannot see how it can be taken without a heavy co-operating land force, and we do not know where this land force is to come from, unless we are to suppose that General Canby's corps could be in Virginia and in Alabama at the same time, or that his force is so large as to admit of division, which is hardly probable.—*Wilmington Journal*.

The Charleston Mercury.
17 August 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTARS—FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTH DAY.

During Monday night the enemy fired 120 shots at Fort Sumter. On Tuesday Battery Gregg fired 47 shots and the Swamp Angel Battery the same number at Fort Sumter. Gregg also fired 15 and Wagner 14 shots at Sullivan's Island, to which our batteries replied with seven shots.—There were also a few shots exchanged between the Morris and James Island batteries.

The Charleston Courier.
18 August 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDRED AND SIXTH DAY.

Since the bursting of the gun at Gregg, Monday evening, there has been no firing on the city. The firing at Fort Sumter has also fallen off very materially within the last few days. One hundred and twenty-one shots were fired at the fort during the twenty-four hours ending six o'clock Wednesday evening.

During Tuesday night our batteries on Sullivan's Island opened fire on Gregg and Wagner and the marsh battery, firing some thirty-five shots. Battery Wagner responded, firing thirty-eight shots. Battery Cheves fired five shots at Gregg, and ten shots were fired from Sullivan's island batteries at the enemy's picket Monitors, tugs, &c.

There was no other news of importance.

Col. LAY returned yesterday from Port Royal, bringing with him Surgeon W. M. WILSON, of VILLEPIGUE's Florida Battery, and some eight or nine privates, of the 1st S. C. Infantry. The additional Yankee officers taken to Port Royal for exchange, were brought back in consequence of the Yankees not having Confederate prisoners in the department. The exchange of those mentioned above took place Tuesday morning.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE AND COWARDLY ASSAULT.—About two o'clock Wednesday morning, as three of the Courier employees were going home, having just finished work, and had got to the corner of Reid and King-streets, they were rudely jostled by a disorderly party, who appeared to be intoxicated and determined to provoke a quarrel. The printers took no notice of them at first, and allowed them to pass without resenting the intended affront. The party had gone but a few yards, when they turned back and commenced an assault upon the printers with dirk-knives and pistols. Mr. WM. LITTLE, a compositor, was badly beaten, and Mr. JAMES RONAN, another compositor, received a serious stab across the head. He was taken to the Upper Guard House, bleeding profusely, and from there to the First Georgia Hospital, where his wound was examined and attended by Dr. BRUNS, who pronounced it very dangerous. The third printer, Mr. WM. RYAN, escaped unhurt. The printers were all unarmed, and had not given the slightest provocation for the attack. One of the party has been arrested and was brought before the Mayor yesterday morning. The other parties are known and it is hoped will also be arrested. The printers state that the policeman who came up did not arrest the men until they had followed them close to the Guard House, when they made the seizure. Mr. RONAN was in a critical condition at last accounts.

The Charleston Courier.
18 August 1864, 1

THE POPE AND THE CONFEDERATE STATES.—A correspondent writing from Rome to the *Agence Havas*, says:

"Mgr. Lynch, Bishop of Charleston, who has been sent out by the Confederates in a special diplomatic capacity to the Court of the Holy See, has had an audience of the Pope. He had already, on the 29th ultimo, had an interview with Cardinal Antonelli, and it is said that Bishop Lynch, coming only in the character of a dignitary of the church, avoided all allusion to politics in this conversation. It is, however, well known that the Holy See entertains a profound sympathy for the Confederate States. On a late occasion, the Holy Father, when urged to consent to his photograph being taken on some cards which it was intended to distribute at a charitable meeting at New York, is said to have written on the cards the following sentence with his own hand: '*Mitte gladium tuum in vaginam et Deus pacis erit tecum.*' 'Put up thy sword into its sheath, and the God of peace shall be with thee.'"

The Charleston Mercury.
18 August 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—FOUR HUNDRED AND SIXTH DAY.

From 6 p. m., on Tuesday, until the same hour yesterday 121 shots were fired at Fort Sumter. Sullivan's Island fired 35 shots at Battery Gregg, to which Battery Wagner replied with 38 shots.

Colonel JNO. F. LAY returned from Port Royal Ferry last evening, bringing with him one surgeon and eight privates, exchanged on Tuesday last.

UNWARRANTED OUTRAGE.—Tuesday night, or rather yesterday morning, at two o'clock, as Messrs. RONAN and LITTLE, of the composing department of the *Courier* Office, were on their way home, they were met at the corner of Reid and King streets by two drunken individuals named HOGAN and DALWICK, who provoked a quarrel, and as the assailants were armed with deadly weapons, the unoffending printers of course got worsted. Mr. LITTLE escaped with a few fist bruises, while Mr. RONAN was badly beaten, and received a very dangerous cut from a dirk in the head. HOGAN was arrested on the spot by the police, and a warrant has been issued for the arrest of DALWICK

THE CREW of the C. S. *Indian Chief*, beg respectfully to return their heartfelt thanks to the Rev. Mr. YATES—who is indeed the sailor's friend—for a liberal donation of clothing lately received, of which they stood greatly in need.

PERSONAL.—The many friends of Colonel JAS. F. PRESSLEY, of the 10th S. C. V., will be gratified to learn that he has arrived in this city, and that he is rapidly recovering from the severe wound received in his left shoulder recently in Georgia.

THE REGIMENT FOR LOCAL DEFENCE recently raised in Columbia has elected J. P. THOMAS, Colonel, B. F. EVANS, Lieutenant Colonel and JOHN ALEXANDER, Major.

PEACE.—The New York *News* copies a recent article of the Richmond *Sentinel* to show that the South is willing to treat for peace on the basis of reconstruction.

A DUEL IN RICHMOND.—A duel came off on the 16th near Richmond, between Mr. DANIEL, editor of the *Examiner*, and Mr. ELMORE, Treasurer of the Confederate Treasury.

Mr. DANIEL received a flesh wound above the ankle. The difficulty grew out of the publication in the local column of the *Examiner*, of the 1st inst., of the arrest of a detective for attempting to bribe another detective to suppress certain facts injurious to the reputation of a high officer of the Treasury Department.

The Charleston Courier.
19 August 1864,1

Siege of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDRED AND SEVENTH DAY.

One hundred and fourteen shots were fired by Battery Gregg and the Swamp Angel at Fort Sumter during the twenty-four hours ending six o'clock Thursday evening. A few scattering shots were exchanged between Battery Wagner and our Sullivan's Island batteries. A gun was observed at Battery Gregg yesterday, and the Yankees engaged in either mounting or dismounting a gun.

A flag of truce interview was had yesterday morning with the enemy's fleet off Beach Channel, Sullivan's Island. The object, we learn, was the delivery of a number of letters from the Yankee prisoners to their friends in the North, and also the reply of General JONES to the late communication of Admiral DAHLGREN.

A transport laden with troops came from the South and sailed North Thursday afternoon.

There was no change in the fleet.

THE ALLEGED STONEMAN OUTRAGES.—On the just principle that "the Devil should have his due," it is proper to state that Major General STONEMAN, now a prisoner in our hands, utterly denies the charge that he offered indignities to a lady in Jones county, as alleged by a correspondent of the Macon *Confederate*, or to any other lady in the State of Georgia. So far from enjoying a lady's breakfast and then offering her insults, he avers that he has not been inside of a house for the last three months, and that if such outrages were committed by any of his officers or men, it was done in opposition to his wishes and express instructions.

Confederate officers acquainted with General STONEMAN, says the Savannah *Republican*, represent him as a soldier of the old school, and above a dishonorable act. The foregoing statement is made on the authority of one of them who has recently seen and had a full conversation with him regarding the newspaper allegations referred to. He utterly denies every portion of the statement, and as unequivocally condemns the acts, if they have been committed by others.

As the report of these outrages was transferred to the *Courier*, we give place to the above statement and invite to it the attention of the *Intelligencer*, of Macon, Ga., late of Atlanta, in which the report originally appeared. It is possible, as is sometimes done, that some officer under STONEMAN assumed his name. There is no doubt that depredations on private property and outrages on persons, men and women, were committed by some raiders under STONEMAN, as by some of every command of Yankees that have entered our territory.

The truth should be known, and all persons promptly searched and identified, and a just discrimination established against those who have added private and unusual offences to the allowed evils of war. Let affidavits giving particulars be furnished for this purpose.

The Charleston Mercury.
19 August 1864, 1

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MAJOR GENERAL SAM JONES AND ADMIRAL DAHLGREN.

[COPY.]

U. S. FLAG STEAMER PHILADELPHIA,
PORT ROYAL HARBOR, S. C.,
August 12, 1864

General Samuel Jones, Commanding, Charleston, S. C.:

SIR:—I am informed that there are sixteen (16) naval officers confined in prison in the city of Charleston, who are destitute of clothing, and many of the necessaries of life, such as flour, butter, coffee, sugar, soap, &c., &c.

I have to request that you will either furnish them with these articles, or that you will allow me to do so.

I have to inform you that I now hold as prisoners twenty-five (25) citizens of Georgia, captured August 3d, at McIntosh County Court House, Georgia. Their names, as reported by them, will be found in the annexed list.

If you feel disposed to exchange any of these persons for any of the naval officers captured in September, 1863, at Fort Sumter or elsewhere, at any time within the limits of this command, and will inform me thereof, I will submit the question to the consideration of the Navy Department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) J. A. DAHLGREN,
Rear Admiral, Commanding U. S.
South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.
Official: P. C. WARWICK, A. A. A. General.

NAMES OF PERSONS CAPTURED AT M'INTOSH COUNTY COURT HOUSE, AUGUST 3D, 1864.

Wm D nnelly,	Wm Thorpe,
Wm D Roe,	Samuel R J Thorpe,
Charles Bennett,	B Lesner,
Wm Sallete,	Joseph S Durant,
James Slater,	James D McDonald,
George Young,	Converse Parkhurst,
John Chapman,	Wm J Cannon,
John Hendricks,	McGregor Blount,
G W Johnson,	W B Nelson,
Daniel Lane,	John Blount,
Wm Summerlin,	Christopher Trezant,
W Townsend,	T R Webber,
Isham L Johnstone.	

Official: P. C. WARWICK, A. A. A. General.

HEADQ'RS DEP'T SO. CA., GA. AND FLA.,
Charleston, August 16, 1864.

SIR: I received last night your letter of the 12th instant.

The officers of the U. S. Navy, prisoners of war, now in this city, to whom you refer, will be permitted to receive any clothing you may send them to meet their present wants.

In view of the diligence with which the troops of your Government have sought for and stolen or wantonly destroyed all manner of clothing, even the apparel of women and children, that they could find in our country, and this in many cases by order of the General commanding, it may seem somewhat singular that I should permit this indulgence. I desire it, therefore, to be distinctly understood that I do it only because I believe a like indulgence is allowed our officers now prisoners of war.

I cannot permit them to receive from you the other articles you mention. They receive now the same rations in kind and quantity that our officers receive. If the articles you mention are not issued to them regularly, it is only because of the blockade of our coast maintained by your Government and the destruction of grain, agricultural implements, and means of transportation, by its armies. I cannot permit any running of the blockade for the especial and exclusive benefit of those who maintain it. Your officers will be permitted, as heretofore, to receive money in reasonable sums, and to purchase what they want in our markets.

It seems that in order to procure the release of certain of your officers now prisoners of war, you recently sent to the coast of Georgia and kidnapped twenty-five citizens. You now inform me that you hold them as prisoners, and that if I feel disposed to exchange any of those persons for any of the naval officers captured in September, 1863, at Fort Sumter, or elsewhere, at any time within the limits of this command and will inform me (you) thereof, I (you) will submit the question to the Navy Department."

I know not on what principle you propose to exchange "citizens," whom you have caused to be kidnapped and forcibly carried away from their homes and imprisoned, for officers captured in battle with arms in their hands.

You might, perhaps, without going as far as the coast of Georgia, have captured men whom you could with propriety have offered in exchange for your officers; but you would have found them armed, and would have been obliged to fight and overcome before capturing them. You need not trouble the Navy Department with the question, as I do not "feel disposed" to aid you to profit by your own wrong, by exchaging officers captured in battle for private "citizens" captured so wantonly and at so little risk to the captors. But I will exchange the officers you refer to for an equal number of Confederate States officers, prisoners of war, of like grade, rank for rank, or their equivalents—my Government designating its officers to be exchanged. If you think proper to accede to this proposition, you have only to notify me when you are prepared to make the exchange.

The clothing you may send in boxes, easily handled, in a small boat to the usual point of meeting off Battery Marshall. But as Major General Foster has requested that communication between us be only by way of Port Royal Ferry, I have to request that in future any communication you may desire to send to me, which does not require immediate action, be sent to that point.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) SAM JONES, Major General.
Official: P. C. WARWICK, A. A. A. G.

The Charleston Mercury.
19 August 1864, 1

Yankee Mendacity.

By the ex'racts which we have published from Northern newspapers, it will be seen that the Yankee officers recently exchanged off this harbor have given most pathetic accounts to their people of the barbarous treatment to which they were subjected while held as prisoners of war in Charleston. In remarkable contrast to these unblushing lies of SEYMOUR and his late companions in captivity, we find the following letter, addressed to General FOSTER a short time ago by the five ranking officers of the fifty who were exchanged, all of whom received precisely the same treatment as the Brigadier Generals whose names are affixed to the letter:

(COPY.)

Unofficial.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 1, 1864.

GENERAL:—The journals of this morning inform us, for the first time, that five General Officers of the Confederate service have arrived at Hilton Head with a view to their being subjected to the same treatment that we are receiving here.

We think it but just to ask for these officers every kindness and courtesy that you can extend to them, in acknowledgment of the fact that we, at this time, are as pleasantly and comfortably situated as is possible for prisoners of war—receiving from the Confederate authorities every privilege that we could desire or expect—nor are we unnecessarily exposed to fire.

Respectfully, General,
Your obedient servants,

(Signed) R. W. WESSELL,
Brig. Gen. U. S. Vols.

(Signed) T. SEYMOUR,
Brig. Gen. U. S. Vols.

(Signed) E. P. SCAMMON,
Brig. Gen.

(Signed) C. O. A. HEXKMAN,
Brig. Gen. Vols.

(Signed) ALEXANDER SHALER,
Brig. Gen. U. S. Vols. Prisoner of War.

To Maj. Gen. G. J. FOSTER, Com'dg Dep't of the South, Hilton Head, S C.

Official: JNO. F. LAY, Dept. Insp't Gen'l.

To this letter Gen. FOSTER replied at once, promising in distinct terms that the requests it contained should be complied with. Our readers know how faithfully he redeemed this pledge. The Confederate officers who were in his hands were confined between decks on a wretched transport, where, cramped together and almost suffocating with the intense heat, supplied scantily with the coarsest food, and subjected to all kinds of indignities, they suffered through the long weeks they spent in the harbor of Port Royal.

We trust that our exchanges will give the widest publicity to a letter which shows, in so clear a light, the mendacity of these exchanged officers of the United States Army.

The Charleston Mercury.
19 August 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—FOUR HUNDRED AND SEVENTH DAY.

The firing on Thursday was more sluggish than usual. Battery Gregg fired 33 shots, and the "Swamp Angel" battery 12 shots at Fort Sumter. Sullivan's Island fired one shot at Morris Island, and Battery Wagner replied with four shots at Sullivan's Island.

In the afternoon a flag of truce boat from the fleet, communicated with Col. RHETT'S headquarters on Sullivan's Island.

NOTICE.—The Attorney General requests a meeting of the Members of the Bar, this day, 19th inst, at 12 m., at the Orphan House.

PERSONAL.—A despatch, dated Atlanta, August 18, and signed by J. H KNIGHT, announces that Captain L. M. BUTLER, of General GIST'S staff, had been severely wounded that morning.

THE CADETS of the Georgia Military Institute have been ordered to Milledgeville.

GEN. WADE HAMPTON, as we learn from the Petersburg *Express*, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of all the cavalry connected with the Army of Northern Virginia.

THE PEOPLE of New York are dreading a Confederate raid on Buffalo, from Canada. DIX says he is aware of the plot, but has no means to defeat it, and the Mayor of Buffalo has protested against the removal of the 74th regiment from that city.

A DEGENERATE SOUTHERNER DEAD.—Brigadier General JOSEPH P. TAYLOR, Commissary General of Subsistence of the Yankee army, died recently in Philadelphia. He was appointed to the position he held under the act of February 9, 1861. He was a brother of old Rough and Ready.

THE OCONEE BRIDGE.—The Superintendent for repairing this work expects to have it completed by next Sunday, and trains running over it. A great number of hands are at work upon the structure. Passengers now go over the Oconee by means of a flat-boat—the trains being delayed about three hours.

The Charleston Courier.
20 August 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDRED AND EIGHTH DAY.

The firing on Fort Sumter has fallen off rapidly in the past two or three days. During Thursday night Gregg fired twenty-three and the "Swamp Angel" eight shots; on Friday Gregg fired forty-five and the "Swamp Angel" fifteen shots, giving a total of ninety-one shots since last report, a falling off of between thirty and forty shots from the firing of the previous day.

Several Yankee vessels passed the bar going South, yesterday, and two from the South sailing North.

A tug which was observed cruising Eastward all Thursday night, returned inside the bar Friday morning.

There was no news from the coast.

Keeping Secrets.

Reticence is a rare endowment. There are many who have the gift of speech, but few possess the gift of silence. It is exceeding difficult to keep the mouth shut when that is required by *considerations of duty, expediency and propriety.* It is even more difficult to keep the tongue still when it should not move, than to permit that organ to perform its function when it is proper for it to do so. It requires a larger amount of *resolution to refrain from speaking when it is wrong to speak,* than it does to speak when it is right to do so.

It is far more easy to defend the character of a friend from the aspersions cast upon it by a slanderer, than to withhold from that friend a piece of intelligence which we are sure would cause pleasure and profit to him, when we are restrained from doing so by our word of honor. In the former case we have but to yield to the high promptings of noble instincts; in the latter, we have to practice self-denial. We are all aware how much harder it is to exercise self-control than to yield to a gracious and manful emotion, even though the inclination expose us to insult and harm. In the flush of the feeling that consequence does not occur to the mind, or if it does, the apprehension is instantly dismissed with scorn.

It were reasonable to believe that the obligation involved in accepting the trust of a secret, would prevent him whom it is imparted to from communicating it to another. But observation shows that it is not safe to act upon that supposition. With the utmost resolve to keep the sacred thing hid away in the bosom, at the time the promise is made, the *disposition to make it known,* because stronger the longer it is denied indulgence, until it overbears the dictate of duty, weakens the sense of obligation, and we give it admission to the tongue. The desire to whisper it only to one person, and he the truest of men—that desire rendered *hardly culpable,* if not really harmless, by the assurance that it will be safe in the keeping of a man of such high toned honor—becomes every moment the more ardent and the more difficult to repress, until, from causing discomfort and annoyance, it produces positive misery, and to relieve this wretched condition, we open the mouth and *let it out.*

They who are most eager to obtain possession of secrets are the least capable of keeping them. Indeed, they desire to have them communicated for the purpose of making them known. The inquisitiveness of such persons is insatiable, and if they gratify that mean passion they openly violate every feeling of courtesy, *self-respect,* kindness, and gratitude. As they do not scruple at telling a secret some simpleton entrusts them with, so they will make use of the basest means in order to gain one. They will worm themselves into favor by the most plausible arts, win confidence by cunning affectation of friendship and *honor, break the seal of a letter, and listen* at the key hole.

Many of those who do not degrade themselves by resorting to these infamous means actuated by such heinous purposes, are nevertheless desirous of getting a secret that they may [illegible] others. This class communicate it in low voice, taking the care to elicit a solemn promise to keep it. They do this in order that the secret may not get beyond them, and in that way they be deprived of the pleasure of making it known while it is fresh and new. But that pleasure is of short duration, for they to whom it is told make haste to spread the precious knowledge, and soon it comes back to the treacherous man, having undergone great change in the passage from mouth to mouth.

Our people during this contest have fought with splendid valor and suffered with sublime fortitude. Our victories have crowned our national name with immortal glory. The skill of our Generals and the gallantry of our soldiers, have won the praise and admiration of the world. But we have suffered grievous harm from want of ability to keep our own counsels. The tongue of the babler has done us prodigious mischief. It has frustrated many a magnificent plan, and caused much loss and many disasters. Had that member in every instance been under the restraints of honor, discretion and truth, we would many a time have smitten the enemy with dismay and terror.

The Charleston Mercury.
20 August 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—FOUR HUNDRED AND EIGHTH DAY.

During Thursday night Gregg fired 23 shots, and the "Swamp Angel" Battery 8 shots, at Fort Sumter. Yesterday Gregg threw 45, and the "Swamp Angel" Battery 15, shots at the same fort. Beyond this, nothing whatever of interest has transpired since our last report. It will be noticed that the enemy's fire is, day by day, steadily diminishing in rapidity.

WATER CASKS WANTED.—We respectfully ask the attention of all citizens to the advertisement of Mr. JAMES ARMSTRNG, in this issue, for water casks, etc. Parties having such articles, and not willing to dispose of them, if they will lend their use they will be returned in as good order as received.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, WATER CASKS, BARRELS, KEGS and DEMIJOHNS, for Government use, to supply the troops with water, for which a liberal price will be paid. Apply at southwest corner King and Warren streets.
August 20 JAMES ARMSTRONG.

The Charleston Courier.

22 August 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDRED AND TENTH DAY.

One hundred and eighty-eight shots have been fired at Fort Sumter since last report. Private MERRITT, Company D, 32d Georgia, was killed on Friday night, and Private ABERNATHY slightly wounded on Saturday. During the past two days the enemy have had large working details engaged on Gregg turfing, and it is believed have removed a two hundred pounder from Battery Wagner to Gregg.

Another Monitor, which came from the South, was towed inside the bar on Saturday by the gunboat "Flambeau." The Monitor came in with signals flying, which were answered by the flagship and the rest of the fleet.

Saturday night the enemy set fire to Legareville and completely destroyed it. The enemy's gunboats in Stono kept up a constant firing during the conflagration.

The enemy, between ten and eleven o'clock Sunday night, resumed his shelling of the city.

"TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN."—ABRAHAM LINCOLN of March 4, 1861, and ABRAHAM LINCOLN of July 18, 1864, cut the following figure:

Lincoln's Inaugural, March 4, 1861.	*Lincoln to the Confederate Commissioners, July 18, 1864.*
declare that I have no purpose, DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have NO LAWFUL RIGHT TO DO SO, and I have NO INCLINATION TO DO SO. * * * The RIGHT of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment EXCLUSIVELY, IS ESSENTIAL to the balance of power on which the perfection and ENDURANCE of our political fabric depend	Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union and THE ABANDONMENT OF SLAVERY, and comes by and with an authority that can control the armies now at war with the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms on substantial and collateral points; and the bearer or bearers thereof shall have safe conduct both ways. ABRAHAM LINCOLN

RESISTING THE POLICE.—On Saturday morning three marines, deserters from the gunboat *Charleston*, were arrested by the Police in a house at the corner of Beaufain and Wilson-streets. As the Police were taking them to the Guard House, one of the marines drew a sheath knife and attempted an assault upon Policeman LEESY. The latter drew his club and inflicted a heavy blow or two upon the head of the refractory seaman, giving him a severe wound, which bled profusely and kept him quiet. Another endeavored to escape by running, but was also brought to by the club. The affair attracted a large crowd for a short time Saturday morning, the sidewalk and passage to the Upper Guard House being thronged with spectators.

Five of the prisoners exchanged a few days ago at Beaufort by Col. LAY, were members of Capt. T. K. LEGARE's Company F, 2d S. C. Artillery, who were captured on James' Island last spring, viz: Corporal MOORER, Privates BATES, BAXTER, BELL and GARICK, all of Orangeburg District, S. C. Every effort was made by the Yankees to induce them to take the oath of allegiance, but to no purpose. During the late attack on James' Island they were brought as far as Battery Island, and told to pilot the Yankee regiments on the Island, and upon refusing, they were tied together, two of them with ropes around their necks, but when they refused to move a foot, they were sent back to the rear and kept bound with ropes for two days.

A Yankee officer said to them, "you rebels suffer very much for the want of good Yankee shoes and clothes." "Yes," replied Private BATES, "and also for wooden nutmegs and hams."

For several weeks before being exchanged they were kept in close confinement in a small room, where no air could reach them; and they are very happy again to smell the land of Dixie.

Private LANTHROP, of the 51st. Virginia Regiment, WISE's Brigade, who was taken prisoner and had his leg amputated, was offered a good situation and a cork leg to take the oath of allegiance, but refused.

The Charleston Mercury.
22 August 1864, Z

SIEGE MATTERS—FOUR HUNDRED AND TENTH DAY.

The record of the firing in the harbor since our last report runs as follows: During Friday night Battery Gregg fired 76 and the Swamp battery 23 shots at Fort Sumter. On Saturday the firing on Sumter from the same batteries, was limited to 38 shots, and on Sunday to 51 shots.

On Saturday night, Major JENKINS, finding that the enemy was using the timbers, &c., of the houses at Legareville for the purpose of establishing himself more comfortably on the neighboring island, gave orders for the destruction of the place. Amongst the troops engaged in the execution of this order, was that gallant command, the "Stono Scouts," sixteen of whom, on this occasion, performed the melancholy duty of applying the torch to their own houses.

The whole village was soon ablaze, making a great light, which could be plainly seen from the city. In a short time the work of destruction was accomplished, and nothing remained of Legareville but heaps of smouldering ashes.

Meanwhile, the enemy kept up a furious, but, as usual, harmless, bombardment of the place and of the peninsula upon which it stands.

The Charleston Mercury.
22 August 1864, 2

DIABOLICAL MURDER BY DESERTERS.—We learn on good authority, that a man named WISE, one of two watchmen employed by the North Eastern Railroad Company, to guard the bridge over the Santee river, was attacked and killed about daylight on Friday morning by a party of deserters, who subsequently threw his body into the river. The other watchman, whose name is EGGLESTON, and who at the time, was on guard at the other end of the bridge, having beheld the fate of his companion, took to his heels and escaped to tell the tragic story.

The Charleston Courier.
23 August 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH DAY.

One hundred and thirty-six shots were fired at Fort Sumter during the twenty-four hours ending six P. M, Monday. One negro was severely and one slightly wounded. One of the monitors left inside the bar and went round to Stono. The enemy were engaged Monday in the erection of a new platform for the gun bearing upon the city. A gin was also raised over the battery and a working party engaged in either mounting or dismounting a gun.

Our information in relation to the burning of Legareville, given in Monday's paper, was erroneous. The firing was done by our own troops, the Stono Scouts, under the command of Major JENKINS.

The Charleston Courier.

23 August 1864, 2

C. S. ARSENAL, CHARLESTON, S. C, AUGUST 20, 1864.—Wanted immediately at this Arsenal, TEN ABLE-BODIED NEGROES. $35 per month and rations.

N. B. CHAMBLISS,
Major Commanding.

August 20 7

The Charleston Mercury.

23 August 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—FOUR HUNDRED AND ELEVANTH DAY.

We have little of interest to chronicle as having occurred since our last report.

From 8 a. m., up to 6 p. m, yesterday, Battery Wagner fired 58 shots, and the Swamp Angel battery 21 shots at Fort Sumter.

All the other batteries in and near the harbor were silent. There was no unusual movement amongst the enemy's vessels.

Richmond Enquirer.

23 August 1864,1

Yankee Deserters are coming into our lines in increased numbers upon the strength of the recent order from the Adjutant-General's office, guaranteeing protection to such deserters and a rapid transfer to the border nighest their homes previous to their enrolment in the Yankee army. On Sunday a large number reported to our pickets at various points, and came with the order in their pockets, claiming its privileges. Yesterday between thirty and forty arrived in Richmond and reported at the Castle, exhibiting the order and being accorded all its privileges, benefits and immunities. A more general circulation of the order which takes so well with the foreign element in the Yankee army should engage the immediate attention of the Government.

The Charleston Courier.
24 August 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDRED AND TWELFTH DAY.

During the twenty-four hours closing at six o'clock Tuesday afternoon one hundred and thirty-two shots were fired at Fort Sumter.

A Yankee barquentine, in coming inside the bar Tuesday morning, grounded on the bar. Three tugs were engaged during the day endeavoring to haul her off.

About half past three o'clock Tuesday afternoon the enemy commenced shelling the city. Eleven shots were fired up to 6 P. M. The shelling was still going on at the hour of closing our report. There was no change in the fleet.

On Friday evening last, a wounded soldier of the 20th S. C. (Eutaw) regiment, arrived in this, his native city, weary and travel worn, and suffering for dressing of his wound, which was infested by flies. His condition is that of others who are discharged for a visit of convalescence home, and are sometimes compelled to travel for days without attention from a Surgeon. He ordered a hack for the Wayside Home, but the negro driver humanely and considerately observing his evident condition, and knowing that the Wayside Home is not a hospital, urged him to go to a hospital. He was turned away from a hospital and proceeded to the *Home*. He was returned to the same hospital as the *Home* could not afford the attention he needed immediately, and he was again turned off by the Steward of the hospital for want of the required order from a Surgeon, and, as was stated, in obedience to rules.

On application at another hospital he was received by the Steward, the Surgeons in both cases being then absent.

We are aware that rules and conditions are necessary generally for admission into a hospital, and that even at the fullest hospital the Surgeon cannot be always present—but we do not think it is designed or desired to enforce any rules so rigidly as to turn off and expose to prolonged suffering convalests thus arriving and needing prompt attention. In the eager and benevolent desire to gratify patients with a visit home, which often promotes and facilitates recovery, our Surgeons often grant furloughs to persons who are not beyond the need of attentions. In such cases every facility should be provided and afforded at rail road stations for those needing surgical attentions, and at the end of the trip for admission into a hospital.

It cannot add to the comfort of a patient wearied from the cars to be jolted about on our streets in search of a Surgeon.

If policy or necessity requires the discharge of patients from hospitals at the earliest stage of decided convalescence, full provisions should at least be made for supplying such occasional attentions as soldiers fatigued with traveling must need.

A convalescent hospital would, we suppose, be a decidedly valuable and useful addition to the medical establishment of any post or district, having as many patients as are usually found in this city.

The Charleston Mercury.
24 August 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—FOUR HUNDRED AND TWELFTH DAY.

The enemy's operations on Monday, in this harbor, may be summed up as follows:

Battery Gregg fired 50 shots at Fort Sumter.

The "Swamp Angel Battery" fired 23 shots at Fort Sumter.

Battery Gregg fired 18 shots at Sullivan's Island.

Battery Wagner fired 23 shots at Sullivan's Island.

At half past three o'clock in the afternoon, Batter Gregg re-opened fire upon the city and up to 6 p. m. 11 shells had been thrown, and the firing was steadily kept up after night fall.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS—SHORT RATIONS.—By recent orders, the ration of corn is reduced to 8 lbs., from 12 lbs., for all horses and mules in the field; and, as for the poor creatures who live at posts, 6 lbs. of corn is all they get. The question is, what citizen, having need for a horse, would willingly drive him over the hot paved streets of this city on 6 lbs. of corn per day? And, again, what will a battery horse come to in sixty days on 8 lbs. of corn? We can understand how a contingency might arise to warrant such a state of things; but with the amount of corn in the country, we cannot imagine why this starvation ration should be maintained, at least in this Department. We learn that instead of 10 lbs. of fodder, but little is issued, and the horses are left in some measure to the pastures. Three quarts of corn and uncertain pastures will destroy many a valuable animal before the new crop is harvested.

We have been informed that at this season, for three years past, a similar state of things has existed in the Quartermaster's Department. Are we never to learn that provision should be made in advance for the months of August and September, instead of leaving the most difficult season of the year to take care of itself?

The Charleston Courier.
25 August 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH DAY.

One hundred and fifty-two shots were fired at Fort Sumter during the twenty-four hours ending six o'clock Wednesday evening. No casualties are reported.

A vigorous fire has been kept up on the city. Fifty-four shots, five of which were time fuse shells, were fired from six o'clock Tuesday to six o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

A whirlwind passed over Battery Marshall, Sullivan's Island, Wednesday afternoon, tearing the company's quarters and the lookout. One man was killed, one severely and one slightly wounded.

There has been a slight increase of tents on Folly Island.

As we close our report, the enemy are still shelling the city with time fuse shells, which, from their terrific explosion in the air, appear to be two hundred pounder Parrotts.

There is a prospect of the early resumption of the exchange of prisoners. The exchange will be conducted on the principle of giving man for man, and officer for officer, any surplus of either not to be paroled, but held for future exchange. It is not probable that objection will be made by the Confederate authorities to including in the exchange such free negroes, inhabitants of the Northern States, as may have fallen into their hands. Free blacks are enlisted in the English and French armies, and are exchanged like white prisoners. Negroes who have been seduced or forced from their Southern homes by the emissaries and armies of the North, will not, of course, be exchanged, but will be returned to their former owners. So writes "P. W. A."

What the Released Prisoners Say.

The Troy (New York) *Times*, of August 11, says:

General Seymour, recently exchanged at Charleston with other Federal officers, arrived at Troy last evening, and left this morning for Williamstown, Massachusetts, where he awaits orders from Washington. General Seymour is quite feeble from the effects of confinement and insufficient food. Up to the period when he was transferred to Charleston, he suffered great hardships, and was afforded hardly sufficient food to maintain life. On the way from Richmond to Charleston, himself and associates were subjected to the most outrageous indignities, and were often confined in common jails, along with the worst fellows. At Charleston, although they were nominally placed under fire, they were decently treated. During the six weeks he was there, only one shell came near them, and that did no damage. The city is badly cut up by the firing from our batteries, and as many as fifty shells a day are hurled into the secession hot bed. Buildings on all sides are torn to pieces, and the damage is very great. From the "wreck of matter" produced by our firing, it would seem that there will not be much of Charleston left if the shelling is continued as at present. General Seymour is in good spirits, confident that we are making steady progress in reducing the rebellion, and holding fast to the faith that we shall destroy it altogether.

General Seymour was stationed at Charleston some two or three years before the war commenced. He, therefore, had many influential acquaintances there, and to them he was indebted for generous courtesies during his late involuntary stay among them. He conversed with them freely about the war. He told them the North would never yield; that the determination of the people was to wipe out the rebellion and save the Union, no matter what sacrifices the great work should involve. Their chief hope was based upon a political reaction in the loyal States, by which a peace Democrat should be elected to succeed Mr. Lincoln as President. He told them that event was not likely to occur; but if it did, it would be the result of a monstrous deception practiced upon the people, and they would never submit to such a peace as the South required, there would be general revolution and chaos first. When the intelligence came that President Lincoln had made a call for "five hundred thousand more," they were much depressed, manifested unmistakable indications of discouragement. We have only got to press right onward against the cohorts of treason, and spare not, and the rebellion will inevitably collapse, and that much sooner than many persons believe.

The Charleston Courier.
25 August 1864, 2

The Alleged Stoneman Outrage.—The Macon Intelligencer says:

The article we published some ten days ago, induced General Stoneman to address us the following note:

"General Stoneman presents his compliments to Mr. J. H Steele, and requests the honor of an interview to day upon a subject of importance to myself.

"MACON MILITARY PRISON, August 16, 1864."

The note we received about sundown of the day on which it was written. Early on the next morning, we applied, in company with a friend, to the Commandant of the Post in this city for leave to visit General Stoneman, which was granted; but on reaching the prison, we were informed that he had been sent to Charleston. We make this statement to show that it was our intention to give him a hearing and an opportunity to clear himself of the charge made against him, if he could, as we would not do even an enemy like that raider injustice knowingly.

And now for the charges made against him through this paper They were communicated to us by a gentleman of highly respectable character, whose name, if required, we will communicate to that one of the Confederate officers, who, as the Republican states, "has recently seen and had a full conversation with him (General Stoneman) regarding the newspaper allegations referred to," or to the editor of the Republican himself.

THE PEACE MOVEMENT IN THE NORTH.—The peace movement in the North grows in interest and importance. As the time for the holding of the Chicago Convention approaches, new developments show themselves among the people. Last week there was a large peace meeting at Dayton, Ohio, where the people declared "for peace anyhow." Vallandigham addressed the meeting strongly in favor of peace, and the nomination of a peace candidate by the Chicago Convention. He spoke at great length of the increased taxation and multiplied calamities that must come from the continuance of the war, and appealed to the people to do everything in their power to defeat the Republican party, who had already brought their country to the verge of ruin, and the currency of the Government to thirty cents on the dollar! He appealed to the supporters of the Lincoln Government to know what there was to show for the five hundred million dollars and two million men used by the Administration at Washington in this war In concluding, Mr. Vallandigham urged the policy of the Chicago Convention nominating not a war Democrat, but an out and out peace man. Mr. Vallandigham was to address the mass peace convention that was called to meet in Syracuse, New York, on the 18th inst

The Charleston Mercury.
25 August 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—FOUR HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH DAY.

Since our last report the enemy's batteries have fired 159 shots at Fort Sumter, and 54 at the city. Of the latter about a dozen were time fuse shells.

Battery Marshall on Sullivan's Island was struck by a whirlwind yesterday afternoon. One man was killed, one severely, and one slightly wounded.

The Charleston Courier.
26 August 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH DAY.

One hundred and fifty-nine shots have been fired at Fort Sumter, and thirty-nine, including eighteen fuse shells, at the city, since last report. The firing of the enemy Wednesday night was very slow until about half past twelve o'clock, when a very rapid and general fire, continuing till daylight, was opened upon Fort Sumter, Sullivan's Island, Batteries Simkins and Cheves. Our batteries replied handsomely; Sullivan's Island batteries fired one hundred and nine shots. Batteries Simkins and Cheves thirty-two shots; Battery Wagner in reply fired seventy-five shots at Sullivan's Island, and forty-two at Batteries Simkins and Cheves.

The Yankee gunboat *Flambeau*, which has been absent from this post since the 20th instant, returned Thursday morning. She came in with all her colors flying, and it is supposed communicated the news from FARRAGUT's fleet at Mobile, as both the Yankee fleet and land batteries at half past five o'clock yesterday afternoon fired a salute and hoisted their flags.

The enemy during the day were employed in the erection of a stockade between Batteries Gregg and Wagner, doubtless intended for a breakwater at high tides.

Private D. W. HAY, 1st S. C. Infantry, was severely wounded at Fort Sumter Thursday.

Considerable rocket signalling off the East end of Sullivan's Island has been observed among the Yankee blockaders.

The New York *Herald* of the 13th inst. says: Six hundred rebel officers, prisoners of war, are to be sent to Charleston harbor in a few days. It will be remembered that the rebel authorities, after exchanging the fifty officers first placed under fire at Charleston, sent six hundred more there for the same purpose. These six hundred rebel prisoners will no doubt receive the same treatment as may be applied to Union prisoners at that place.

VIOLATION OF PAROLE.—Two of the Yankee officers violated their Hospital Parole Wednesday night, and made their escape from the Hospital, eluding the guard by climbing the fence by means of a grape vine running along the wall. A third prisoner also attempted to get away but was caught in the yard. He stated that their plan was to get off in a skiff. The other two, after being at large all day, were at length arrested by the indefatigable and energetic efforts of the Provost Marshal about six o'clock in the evening, in a house in Hasell street. The parties who were harboring them were also arrested.

The Charleston Mercury.
26 August 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—FOUR HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH DAY.

Wednesday night wore away without any incident beyond the usual desultory fire of the Morris Island batteries on Fort Sumter. At a few minutes before one o'clock, on Thursday morning, however, Batteries Gregg and Wagner opened with a furious fire upon Fort Sumter, Sullivan's Island and Batteries Simkins and Cheves. Our guns at the three last named points replied vigorously and for a little while the cannonade was exceedingly rapid, rudely disturbing the rest of many a slumberer in our community.

At half past five o'clock, a. m., on Thursday, a grand salute was fired from the enemy's fleet and land batteries, and, for the remainder of the day, the entire squadron off this harbor was gaily decked with flags. It is supposed that this glorification was in consequence of the news of FARRAGUT's successes at Mobile; but this is mere conjecture.

The summary of the firing for the last twenty four hours is as follows: Morris Island batteries at Fort Sumter 191 shots; Sullivan's Island batteries at Morris Island 109 shots; Battery Wagner at Sullivan's Island 75 shots; Battery Wagner at Batteries Simkins and Cheves 42 shots; and Batteries Simkins and Cheves at Battery Gregg 32 shots.

Besides these, 24 shells were thrown from Battery Gregg at the city on Wednesday night, and 15 on Thursday—mostly time-fuse shells. There was also some firing heard in the direction of Stono on Thursday afternoon—cause unknown.

THE LATE THOMAS LINING.—Thick and fast have the shafts of death fallen amongst the young men of Charleston during the campaign now closing in Virginia. The losses of that splendid company, the Charleston Light Dragoons, especially, have spread sorrow and mourning far and wide in this community. The subject of this notice was one of the bravest spirits of all that gallant troop. He fell, mortally wounded, at the opening of the cavalry fight at Trevillian's. The patriotic devotion of the deceased on that occasion was all the more conspicuous, inasmuch as his participation in the battle was purely voluntary. Chance had at the time assigned him to a duty in the rear, which would have released him honorably from every obligation to join in the fray; but his impetuous spirit could ill brook absence from the post of danger, and, resigning to another the duty which detained him from the field, he sought the foremost position amongst our advanced skirmishers. The enemy having brought up an overwhelming force, our skirmish line was slowly forced back upon our main body. It was at this moment, while bravely contending with the advancing foe, that Mr. LINING was struck down by a bullet which entered his knee severing the femoral artery. He survived his fall but a few minutes. His comrades and superior officers speak in the highest terms of his gallantry. His remains fell into the hands of the enemy, and were buried by them, with all proper respect, near the scene of his glorious death.

THREE YANKEE PRISONERS OF WAR, including Col. CROOK, of the N. Y. Cavalry, who made their escape from the hospital, were retaken yesterday. They were found concealed in an empty house in the lower portion of the city; and a fourth party, who aided them in their escape, has also been arrested and is in custody.

The Charleston Mercury.

26 August 1864, 2

THE YANKEE PRISONERS AT ANDERSONVILLE — A correspondent of the Atlanta *Confederacy* says:

"Andersonville was an interesting and novel spectacle to me. The Yankee prisoners within the stockade, about 30,000 in number, when closely viewed, resemble more in their motions a hive of bees seen through a glass opening than anything else I can think of. The area of the stockade is being rapidly increased by General Winder, who is evidently desirous of doing all in his power to make them comfortable. They have thousands of little huts and tents, variously constructed, which seem to protect them from the scorching rays of the sun and the inclemency of the weather generally. Gen. W. informed me that very soon the lumber would be procurable to put up temporary shanties for their comfort.

A fine but small stream of water runs through the stockade, supplying them with water for bathing and other purposes. I saw hundreds of them bathing in this stream at once. Others, not engaged in bathing, were walking about among their fellows, each, in the language of the famous ballad of Young Tamerlane, "a mother naked man." I learn that many of them have bartered away nearly all their clothing for tobacco. On the whole, their condition, bad as it is, and bad as it deserves to be, seemed better than could have been expected. In spite, however, of every effort to treat them with humanity, their mortality is great, averaging about one hundred per day. About 2000 are in hospital.—Over 30,000 have been received since the establishment of Andersonville as a military prison.

"The prisoners are said to be very docile, but greatly exasperated at the Royal Ape for not exchanging them. They were greatly elated last evening at finding a paragraph in one of our newspapers stating that a general exchange of prisoners would soon be resumed.

"The defences of Andersonville are admirably planned by the skillful veteran, General Winder. Formidable batteries of artillery bear directly on the prisoners, in the event of an *emeute;* and strong works, with artillery, defend the place against hostilities from without. A strong force of infantry is there also. Raiders would find themselves wofully mistaken if they were to attempt the liberation of the prisoners."

GEORGE N. SANDERS' COURTSHIP.—A lady furnishes the following concerning George N. Sanders, who figured so prominently in the late Clay, Holcombe and Greeley Peace Conference:

He started in life as an editor of a newspaper in Kentucky; I think it was called the Mayflower, and had many lady patrons and contributors, among whom was Miss Reid, a daughter of Capt. Reid, of the Armstrong, who also designed the present United States flag. Sanders' courtship was as singular as his movements generally are. He was pleased with Miss Reid's style of writing and opened a correspondence with her. She then sent him her slipper; also a sash, marked the size of her waist, both of which he appeared to admire, as he visited her once and married her.

The Charleston Courier.
27 August 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH DAY.

The enemy continues to bombard the city with time fuse shells. During the night sixteen shots were fired at the city, ten of which were time fuses, and up to six P. M. Friday sixteen, of which twelve were time fuse shells. Two negroes, we learn, were severely wounded by fragments of shells.

Fifty shots were fired at Fort Sumter during the night, and thirty-six up to six o'clock Friday afternoon. Some firing was heard in the direction of Stono River Thursday evening, supposed to be a salute, as it lasted but a short time.

All the Yankee vessels inside and outside the Bar Friday afternoon fired another salute, the Monitors firing from field pieces on deck. Some of the vessels fired shotted guns bearing upon Fort Sumter. The gunboats *Pawnee*, *Pembina* and a river steamer left inside the Bar Thursday night, and sailed South. The *Wabash* also returned to this port during the night, and anchored outside. The Yankees, it is believed, have finished their stockade between Wagner and Gregg, as no working parties were observed upon it Friday.

The Charleston Courier.
27 August 1864, 2

Lieutenant Colonel Richard M. Cuyler, when the notorious raider and robber, Stoneman, was marched into Macon, a prisoner, ran to meet him, shook both his hands and congratulated the brigand upon his escape from bodily injury. But the worthy commander of the Macon Arsenal, our informant says, went so far as to tender his purse to this ill-visaged villain, and said that he might command his services at any time, and under all circumstances. Our informant is a gentleman of intelligence and good standing, a citizen of Sumter county, and will substantiate what is here said, if this Stoneman sympathiser desires it. This pragmatical official, if he is not belied, is a miserable skunk.—*Albany (Georgia) Patriot.*

The Yankees now say they don't want Mobile. They only want a safe harbor.

The Charleston Mercury.
27 August 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH DAY.

There has been no occurrence of special moment hereabouts since our last report. Battery Gregg has fired 59 shots at Fort Sumter, and the Swamp Angel Battery 36 shots at the same post.

The firing on the city is now kept up almost exclusively with time fuse shells. Sixteen of these projectiles were thrown from Battery Gregg Thursday night, and the same number between the hours of 8 a. m. and 6 p. m. yesterday.

The Charleston Courier.
29 August 1864, 1

FIRES.—A fire broke out in the building on Meeting, near Market-street, formerly used as an ice house by the Tudor Ice Company, Saturday morning. The fire originated in a compound of shavings, sawdust and charcoal, packed between a double floor, in the upper part of the building, for the purpose of preserving the ice. The fire was supposed to be extinguished, but broke out again Saturday night, when it was extinguished by the police. About ten o'clock Sunday morning the fire broke out afresh in the same building. The alarm was given, and the firemen were speedily on the spot. A flood of water was poured inside the building and the fire checked. It was found necessary, however, to remove the whole of the inflammable material.

Wm. McKinley, one of the colored firemen, attached to City Engine No. 6, fell through the hatchway on Saturday, and was precipitated to the bottom of the hold, a distance of forty feet. He was got out badly injured, but to what extent not ascertained at the time.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock Saturday, a two story wooden house, No. 22, East side of Ashley, two doors South of Bee-street, occupied by Mr. A. J. NICHERSON and family, took fire on the roof from some sparks from the Arsenal tower, where they were melting metal. Some sparks had previously ignited the piazza roof, but the fire was extinguished by the inmates of the house. The fire from the roof made such rapid progress as to barely give time for the removal of the furniture, which, with the assistance of a number of the Arsenal workmen, was mostly all saved. The family lost most of their clothing and a large number of valuable articles, which were stolen. The house, which was completely destroyed, belonged to Mrs. AMELIA STROBEL.

We regret to learn that Mr. SAMUEL J. WILSON, a member of the Vigilant Fire Engine Company, fell from the engine at this fire and broke his right arm, fracturing it in two places. He was conveyed home and attended by Drs. ROBERTSON and MILES.

The Charleston Courier.
29 August 1864, 1

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.—Saturday, at a few minutes to two o'clock P. M., an explosion occurred at the Powder Works a short distance above Augusta, Ga., resulting in the death of eight employees and the destruction of the Granulating House, which was the immediate scene of the accident.

The quantity of powder exploded was in the neighborhood of 6000 pounds, and, had it not been that the building was a light and frail construcure, the damage would have been immensely greater. As it was, all but one of those employed at the time was blown into fragments, portions of some of the bodies being hurled to the distance of over a hundred yards. The names of the unfortunate victims are as follows: Tom Ford, Foreman; James Heath, James Shields, Thomas Keese, Benjamin Scarboro, Brantly Kitchens, George Hayes and Alfred Rory, hands; and James Aikens, a detailed soldier, employed as a guard. The later was the only one not instantly killed, and even he, though living some ten minutes after the explosion, was unable to give any information as to the cause of the sad disaster. From the fact that a match box was found in the *debris*, it is supposed, says the Constitutionalist, that some matches, contrary to express orders, had been conveyed into the building.

It is not supposed that there will be any but a temporary delay resultant on the accident, no damage whatever having been done to the main works. Most of the victims, we regret to learn, were married men and leave families.

The Charleston Courier.
29 August 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH DAY.

Since our last report up to six o'clock Sunday evening, one hundred and sixty-seven shots have been fired at Fort Sumter, and eighty-one at the city; the latter were mostly time fuse shells. One lady is reported slightly and one negro badly wounded in the city. The only casualties at Fort Sumter have been one or two negroes slightly wounded. On Saturday Battery Wagner fired forty-eight shots at Sullivan's Island. Our batteries replied, firing twenty shots. Sunday Sullivan's Island batteries fired ten shots, and Wagner, in reply, eleven shots.

The enemy are reported building another battery at the mouth of Schooner Creek, on Morris' Island, in front of Battery Simkins, and between Gregg and Wagner. Battery Simkins and Sullivan's Island batteries opened fire upon the Yankee working parties engaged upon this battery.

A party of the enemy visited Legareville Saturday, and after destroying the remaining houses at Legare's "Village Place" took their departure.

The tornado which passed over the city Saturday afternoon is reported to have been equally severe on the Islands. On James' Island the Observatory was blown down; a tree was also blown across a tent, killing one man and wounding three others.

So far as observed the blow does not appear to have had any effect on the Y[illegible] there being no change of any impor[illegible]

The Charleston Courier.
29 August 1864,1

Have the ice making machines lately presented for our hospitals been set to work? If so, how have they worked, and can they afford a supply for patients or persons needing ice outside of a hospital? These questions are asked us and are referred for an answer to those having the information.

A TORNADO.—One of the most violent tornadoes we remember to have witnessed for many years, passed over this city between four and five o'clock Saturday afternoon, lasting about one hour. The scene during the hurricane, followed by a deluging rain and accompanied by lightning and thunder, was truly terrific.

At first rose clouds of dust, obscuring and driving everything before them, compared, as an old soldier described it, to the smoke of a great battle, while in almost every direction trees were being torn up by the roots, or large limbs falling, making it dangerous to pedestrians; fences were blown down, shutters swept from houses, roofs stripped of their covering, and some three or four small houses completely demolished. The front of Mr. WILEY'S store, on King-street, was blown out.

Many narrow escapes were made. We have not yet learned the extent of the damage on the river or coast, but in this connection may mention the following instance:

About seven o'clock Saturday morning a fishing party, consisting of Dr. T. R. ALDRICH, Thos. F LEBBY and WM L DAGGETT, left DEIGNAN'S wharf in a batteau and went up Cooper river, and from there to Wando river, where they remained during the day, experiencing very rough weather and continuous squalls. During the afternoon, the weather becoming still more threatening, the party concluded to seek a place of safety. On weighing anchor, the wind and tide were found to be so strong as to make it impossible for them to proceed, and they were compelled to beach their boat, which they happily accomplished just in time to escape the tornado. On landing, the party sought shelter in the house of M. W. VENNING, Esq., and were received and treated in the most kind and hospitable manner. On Mr. VENNING'S place trees and fences were blown down, and it was believed much damage had been done in that neighborhood. Upon the storm abating the party proceeded to the beach, and found their boat high and dry and filled with water. The boat was bailed out, and by great exertions it was got into the water, when they started for home. On the way four vessels were observed driven up on the beach, including a sloop belonging to Mr. VENNING. They succeeded in reaching the city a little after eight o'clock in the evening. Their families, who had been much alarmed, were relieved and highly gratified by their safe arrival, while the party were particularly grateful for having, under a kind Providence, passed through the perilous trial without a single mishap.

Many who visited their farms in this vicinity report considerable damage done by the gale, and the roads blocked up with fallen trees.

We expect reports from and of the effects of the storm of Saturday afternoon, which made its mark if it extended over any region with the force and violence exhibited in the city.

We hope also to hear of some of its effects on Yankee shipping and coast works.

Some trees in the city yielded to the storm, and many others have suffered in limbs, and will need the attention of a good tree surgeon to trim and arrange the damaged stumps.

We may remark, indeed, that many of our trees that have been neglected for three years or longer now need attention to prevent injury from excessive weight and growth of limbs.

A very fine *weeze* ("weeping willow") on the lot of T. J. KERR, on Pitt, near Beaufain-street, one of the largest of its kind, we believe, in the city, was destroyed. Its foliage would yield a fine supply of basket osier, if this kind can be used, as the basket willow—and from the appearance and flexibility and length of the twigs, we suppose they could be thus used.

A China tree has gone down on Beaufain-street, and another at the corner of Wentworth and Coming-streets.

A large mulberry was destroyed on Mr. HOGAN'S stable lot, on Meeting-street.

So far as we have observed, after this and other storms, our own native and forest trees stand the ordeal better than any of the other kinds that were once preferred for street and lot planting. As the best and hardiest trees are of slow growth, all who wish to leave their premises and grounds to their successors in better plight than they received them, should attend to this matter in time, and should be setting out trees of approved kinds.

The advice of the thrifty and provident farmer recorded by WALTER SCOTT, is at all times worthy of attention and remembrance:

"When you've nothing else to do, Jock, ye be steaking in a tree—it will be growing whiles you're sleeping."

We quote from memory, but in substance and meaning.

"ORDER 65."—Referring to this order, the *Constitutionalist* says: We think it the duty of the military authorities to receive and send safely beyond our territories, the deserter from the enemy; but we advise the citizens to let them alone, or if they are found by citizens, to turn them over at once to the nearest Provost Marshal.

If Gen. COOPER desires citizens to assist and employ these Yankee deserters, he has strangely and most erroneously read the minds of the people on the South in their entering into and continuance of this war with the United States.

To free ourselves of the Yankee nation and to keep our people pure of the wild isms of the puritans, can be said to be the original cause of this war. It is most certainly the wish of the citizens of the South to cling to that idea, and keep the population homogeneous. A broad interpretation of this Order will intermix among our people the very worst blood of the race which we are endeavoring so stubbornly to throw off.

In the war or after the war, our desire and determination should be, no more Yankees under

The Charleston Mercury.
29 August 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—FOUR HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH DAY.

The record of the firing since our last report runs as follows: Battery Gregg fired 92, and the Swamp Angel Battery 26 shots at Fort Sumter. Battery Wagner fired 59 shots at Sullivan's Island and 10 shots at Battery Simkins. Sullivan's Island fired 30 shots at Battery Gregg, and Battery Simkins 10 shots at the Swamp Angel Battery. More than sixty shells have been thrown at the city—chiefly fuse shells.

The enemy's fleet is unchanged in number and position. The storm of Saturday afternoon, which was so violent in the city, does not seem (say our signal men) to have done any material damage to the enemy's works on Morris Island.

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS.—Forty one Yankee officers, prisoners of war, arrived here on Saturday from Macon.

FROM CHARLESTON—SINKING OF A BLOCKADE RUNNER—THE BOMBARDMENT, ETC.

A letter in the New York *Herald* says:

On Tuesday night last, a large propeller ran through our fleet off Charleston, and got aground on the Sullivan's Island side of the channel, near Fort Moultrie.

She was discovered there in the morning. Some of the naval vessels opened on her without effect. She was seen by the batteries on Morris Island about the same time—daylight—and several shots were fired, nearly every one doing execution. The firing was kept up until she was made a complete wreck. She is now a shapeless hulk, nearly under water. A portion of her cargo was evidently destroyed with her, but a considerable portion was also saved by rebel wreckers.

The fire from our batteries is still kept up on Sumter and the city, slowly, but with most gratifying accuracy. A deserter who came in recently informs us that our firing does great execution, and is directed at the weakest points of the fort, a fact attributable to General Foster's knowledge of it while stationed there. The rebels, it is said, express great fear lest this continual bombardment of points by no means impregnable will ultimately interfere with the safety of their casemates, and much weaken the defences.

In consequence of the non-receipt of guns for which requisition has been made, Gen. Foster requested Admiral Dahlgren to loan him a battery, and the result is an arrangement by which a battery of six (I think) eleven inch guns is to be placed on Morris Island, between Chatfield and Gregg, to be manned by sailors and marines, and assist in the bombardment there. One gun has already gone up, and the rest will probably be mounted before this letter reaches you.

During the summer the main defences of Hilton Head island, consisting principally of a simple line of earthworks, with one or two batteries, have been extended, and strengthened by the construction of a citadel in their centre, thus enabling a small force to hold them against a larger force than the rebels can probably ever land here. Another citadel is to be erected near Mitchelville, rendering the island safe against any attack from the Coosahatchie direction. A third is to be constructed just outside the town of Beaufort.

These works are probably not absolutely necessary for the protection of these posts; but they will render them more impregnable and save much loss of life on our side should a serious attack be made.

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THE SULTRY WEATHER of the past week has been moistened occasionally by a few showers and thunder clouds, which, however, did very little towards cooling the atmosphere. On Saturday afternoon our city was visited by a most furious shower, which, fortunately, was of very short duration; but during the five minutes the storm was at its height, several fences and innumerable shade trees were laid low. In many cases trees were torn up by the roots. Slates, tiles and tin from the roofs of buildings were torn off and carried in the air like so many feathers. The rain fell in torrents, and was driven with such force against the window panes, as to lead many to suppose that it was hail. No doubt the Yankee blockaders enjoyed the breeze hugely

FIRES.—During Saturday, Saturday night and yesterday, our firemen have had an active time of it, there being no less than five alarms during the time mentioned. The first alarm shortly before noon on Saturday, as well as two subsequent ones in the afternoon and night, and the one yesterday about eleven o'clock, proceeded from the Ice House on Meeting street, near the market, the property of Mr. M. B. WILBUR. There is a large quantity of charcoal, sawdust and chaff, in the air-tight compartments of this building, and the numerous alarms afterwards were caused by the repeated breaking out of the flames after they had been apparently subdued.

While the firemen were busily engaged at the Ice House about noon on Saturday, an alarm was given for Ward No. 6, and a portion of the force had to be immediately transferred there. This alarm was caused by the burning of a two story frame house, in Ashley street, near Bee, the property of the estate of STROBEL. The fire, it is thought, originated from sparks of the Arsenal furnace near by. The building was almost entirely consumed.

While playing at one of the fires Mr. WILSON, of the Vigilant Company, accidentally fell from the brakes, and had one of his wrists broken.

At the Ice House a negro fireman fell through a trap door into one of the vaults, some thirty feet deep. A rope was immediately procured, and a member the Charleston Company (whose name we will be pleased to publish when we learn it) volunteered to go down to his rescue. As a volume of smoke was issuing from the trap door at the time, this was a heroic effor on the part of the Charleston fireman who rescued the negro, as well as a faithful fire dog belonging to the Palmetto Company, which had also fallen in.

The Charleston Courier.
30 August 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH DAY.

During Sunday night Battery Gregg fired forty-nine and the "Swamp Angel" eighteen shots at Fort Sumter. The "Swamp Angel" also opened fire upon Battery Simkins, firing fifty two shots. Battery Simkins replied and fired thirty six shots at the "Swamp Angel." Twenty shots were fired at the city.

During Monday the firing was very slow.—Batteries Gregg and Wagner fired at Fort Sumter forty three shots, and Sullivan's Island batteries at Gregg five shots. Only five shots were fired at the city during the day.

About nine o'clock Sunday night a terrific explosion, which shook the buildings in this city, took place. Many supposed it to be a two hundred pounder Parrott time fuse shell. It appears however, that about nine o'clock some musketry firing was heard at Fort Sumter. Upon examination Captain Hutchins discovered that the firing was about two hundred yards from the fort, in the direction of Fort Johnson. The firing continued a few seconds only, when three Yankee barges were seen coming in towards the West face. Captain Lewis, with a detachment of the Thirty-second Georgia, mounted the parapet and opened a fire of small arms upon the parties, but had not fired more than one or two rounds before a tremendous explosion occurred about thirty feet from the West face of the fort, near the wharf. After the explosion the enemy were seen in rapid retreat towards Morris' Island. Our men kept up the fire of small arms until the enemy had got entirely out of sight.

The Yankees it seems had floated down a torpedo from the direction of Fort Johnson. The torpedo exploded near the wharf of the fort. No damage was done to the works. The shock was distinctly perceptible all over the fort, and some of the officers on the Southwest angle were knocked down.

We have heard of no other movement of importance. There was no change in the fleet.

STEALING LUXURIES.—Several negroes were brought before the Mayor Monday morning, charged with stealing from the house of JOHN FRASER & CO. on Rutledge street, two cases of sardines, each case containing about sixteen dozen each. They stated that they had sold them to a shopkeeper on King-street, at a dollar a box. Lieut. CALDWELL, with Messrs. WELCH and MCPHERSON, Police Detectives, visited the premises designated, and found a large number of boxes of sardines stowed in a segar box and another lot in a old trunk under the stairway. The original packages and labels appear to have been destroyed. The Mayor sentenced the negroes to the Work House, and fined the other party one hundred dollars.

FIRE.—About 10 o'clock Monday morning a fire broke out in the upper stories of the wholesale boot and shoe house of Messrs. FORCE & MITCHELL, No. 21 Hayne-street. The flames extended to the adjoining building of T. J. & C. H. MOISE & Co., which, from the active exertions of the firemen, escaped any serious damage. The house of FORCE & MITCHELL was badly injured; the third and fourth stories being completely burnt out, and the rest of the building so badly shattered and saturated with water as to make it almost a complete wreck.

We learn that Mr. A. J. MUIR, a member of the Charleston Engine Company, was seriously injured by a fall through the hatchway of the building. The buildings damaged were the property of Mr. B. W. FORCE. This fire is attributed to incendiarism. It broke out a second time about 8 o'clock Monday evening, bringing out the firemen. The fire was speedily extinguished.

We are pleased to be able to report that Mr. MUIR, mentioned above as having been seriously injured, was, late last night, considered somewhat better of his injuries, and it is hoped they will not prove as serious as was anticipated at the time of the accident.

The foreign residents of Savannah who do not avail themselves of the granted application to "organize for the defence of Savannah," are informed that, without distinction, they will be sent to Atlanta on Tuesday, August 30.

The Charleston Mercury.

30 August 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—FOUR HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH DAY.

A few minutes after nine o'clock on Sunday night the operations of the siege were varied by a rather singular but abortive attempt, on the part of the enemy, to destroy Fort Sumter. The night was quite dark—sufficiently so to allow one of the enemy's boats to enter the harbor and gain a position at or near the southwest angle of the fort. There the enemy exploded a very powerful torpedo, charged, it is supposed with several hundred pounds of powder, and intended to blow up that portion of the fort, where they suppose the best cover is afforded for the garrison. The explosion was a very violent one, throwing up a great volume of water, but without harming the noble old fort in the slightest degree. Our James Island batteries immediately opened on the spot whence the light proceeded, but the night was so dark that their aim was necessarily conjectural, and they were soon signalled by Captain HUGUENIN to discontinue. Whether the enemy's boat escaped in safety is uncertain.

The firing since our last report has been as follows: Battery Gregg fired 87 shots and the Swamp Angel Battery 23 shots at Fort Sumter. Sullivan's Island and Battery Wagner exchanged five shots each. Battery Simkins fired 36 shots at the Swamp Angel Battery, and Battery Wagner 52 shots at Battery Simkins. There were but four shells thrown at the city from 8 a. m. up to 6 p m. yesterday

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CULPABLE NEGLIGENCE.—Chief NATHAN, of the Fire Department, requests us to call the attention of owners of real estate in the lower part of the city, to the large quantity of combustible matter left on many of the premises in the most exposed district. Persons who have neglected to clear away matter of this kind, with which their houses may happen to be encumbered, should consider that they are not only incurring a needless and foolish risk themselves, but are inflicting a grievous wrong upon the owners of property in the same neighborhood, by subjecting them to the same risk.

DESTRUCTION OF THE AUGUSTA POWDER WORKS.—The Savannah *News* learns that the Government Powder Works at Augusta were blown up on Saturday afternoon, at 12 o'clock, with some 30,000 pounds of powder. There were nine persons employed in the works at the time, all of whom, we learn, were instantly killed. We have heard no further particulars of the accident.

The destruction of these works will be a serious loss to the Government, but are gratified to know that the present supply of powder is ample, and that other works in the Confederacy will be able to furnish all that may be required.

ANOTHER FIRE.—Between nine and ten o'clock yesterday morning, the brick store No. 21 Hayne street, recently occupied by Messrs. FORCE & MITCHELL, was discovered to be on fire. In a few minutes the entire upper stories of the building were in a sheet of flame, and fears were entertained that Hayne street was again to be visited with one of those destructive conflagrations which repeatedly destroyed the fine structures in that locality. But fortunately the energetic firemen were soon on the ground, and their well directed streams confined the flames principally to the store in which it originated, which may be said to be entirely destroyed. The building next east, recently occupied by Messrs. MISE & CO., was partially damaged, and the store next west, lately occupied by STEVENSON & CO., received some slight injury. The burned building, as well as that next east, were the property of the Bank of Charleston, and were fully insured. The origin of the fire is unknown, though as the entire premises in that street are unoccupied, it is strongly suspected to be incendiary.

The name of the fireman who so gallantly rescued the negro from the vault at the ice house is JOSEPH ASTLE

The Charleston Courier.
31 August 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH DAY.

The firing since our last has been about as usual. Eighty-six shots have been fired from six P. M. Monday evening to six P. M. Tuesday, at Fort Sumter, and twenty-nine shots at the city, most of which were time fuse shells. A colored woman, named *Adeline Rousseau*, was mortally wounded about 12 M. Tuesday, by the fragment of a fuse shell, and died about four o'clock, Tuesday evening.

Quite a heavy artillery duel took place Tuesday evening between our batteries on Sullivan's and James' Islands and the enemy on Morris' Island. Our James' Island batteries fired thirteen shots at Battery Wagner, and thirty shots at the "Swamp Angel" Battery. The latter in reply fired twenty-five shots at James' Island. Battery Wagner fired at Sullivans's Island thirty-one shots. Sullivan's Island responded and fired thirteen shots.

The enemy, yesterday, were again busy at their new battery at the mouth of Schooner Creek, and have considerably extended its dimensions. A working party was also engaged at the stockade between Wagner and Gregg.

The fleet remained perfectly quiet.

AUDACIOUS ROBBERY.—Tuesday night, a few minutes before nine o'clock, two soldiers entered the Barber's shop on King-street, third door from Radcliffe-street, and opposite the Postoffice, when one of them desired to be shampooed. Having taken the chair for that purpose, the Barber approached him, when the other soldier, who occupied a seat behind him, suddenly threw his arms around him, and his companion sprang from the chair, throttled the Barber with one hand, while with the other he relieved him of a very handsome gold watch, with which they both made off. In their hurry the cap and bayonet of the fellow who wanted shampooing was left behind, and it is hoped may lead to their detection. The time, place and circumstance of this outrage mark it as one of unusual audacity.

The Charleston Mercury.
31 August 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—FOUR HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH DAY.

Since our last report, and up to 6 o'clock last evening, the enemy has thrown 31 time-fuse shells into the city. At last we have to report another casualty as resulting from the bombardment. A negro woman belonging to the estate of T. W MALONE, was struck in the head yesterday afternoon by a fragment of shell and mangled so terribly that she survived her injuries but a short time.

The record of the firing at the various batteries runs as follows: Battery Gregg fired 78 and the Swamp Angel Battery 38 shots at Fort Sumter. The Swamp Angel Battery fired 20 shots [illegible] James Island, and Battery Wagner threw [illegible] Battery Wagner threw 31 and Battery Gregg 12 shots at Sullivan's Island, to which the latter replied with 13 shots.

RESIGNATION OF A TELEGRAPH SUPERINTENDENT —Mr JAMES R DOWELL General Superintendent of the Southern Telegraph Company, has resigned that position.

FATALITY OF THE WAR —The Washington *Chronicle* says the 72d Pennsylvania has arrived in that city, and been placed on duty there for two weeks, when its term of service will expire. They went into service 1500 strong, and have received nearly a thousand recruits; but now number only 160 men.

STEAMER ASHORE —The blockade runner *Hope*, a new and first class steamer, was run ashore, near Wilmington by the Yankees last week, near Fort Caswell. It is feared she will be a total loss. She belongs to FRASER & Co., and was making her first trip Every hing dull, owing to the quarantine regulations, which keeps the steamers below. No appearance of Yellow Jack to this time, which is, doubtless, owing to the precautions thus observed

DARING ROBBERY —Last evening, a few minutes past nine o'clock, two men in soldier's uniform went into the barber shop of *Clarence Nelson*, free person of color, opposite the Post-office One of them stated that he wanted his head champooned, and while *Nelson* was engaged in the preliminary arrangements, the other throttled him by the neck, snatched a fine gold watch from his pocket, and then both hurriedly left, leaving the unfortunate barber, minus his watch, insensible on the floor. When he was sufficiently recovered he proceeded to the Guard House and reported his case. The soldiers, in their haste to get away, left a bayonet and scabbard behind, which, it is hoped, may lead to their detection.



STRAYED FROM CAMP OF German Artillery, at McPhersonville, on Monday, August 22, a CHESNUT SORREL HORSE, about 14¾ hands high, branded C. S. on left shoulder; one hind foot white. Any information thankfully received. WM. K BACHMAN,
Comd'g German Artillery, Hampton Legion,
August 31 c wf2

The Charleston Mercury.
31 August 1864, 2

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.—For over one year—three hundred and ninety days—dating from the first instant, an iron hail has been rained on Charleston and its defences—more iron has been fired at Fort Sumter than would lay a railroad track forty miles in length—more powder burned than would suffice to blow up every building in New York, and this day it is said to be stronger and better defended than the day when first assailed by the monitors, iron clads and other war vessels of our fleet. The cost has been millions—the success nothing. The money spent in this fruitless undertaking would pay the entire State debt of New York, and with it the State debt, perhaps, of half a dozen other States, and Charleston still stands—Fort Sumter still flaunts a defiant flag and in its strength still "laughs a siege to scorn." Its capture was to be among the first fruits promised, and in staring capitals the Abolition press called Charleston the "doomed city." If doomed at all, it is doomed to withstand all efforts to capture it, and while it stands, it will be a monument of the inefficiency and folly of the rulers at Washington.—*N Y News.*

Richmond Enquirer.

31 August 1864, 1

Hon. Pierre Soule.—A Havana correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing under date of the 18th, says: "Last week a schooner from Nassau brought to our port no less a personage than Mr. Pierre Soule, but for what purpose I am quite unable to say. It is supposed by some that he is awaiting the return here of General Preston, who went to Europe, and not to Mexico, as erroneously reported."

The Charleston Courier.

1 September 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH DAY.

During the twenty-four hours closing at six o'clock Wednesday evening, one hundred shots were fired at Fort Sumter, and forty at the city. No casualties are reported.

Battery Simkins kept up a steady fire Tuesday night on the enemy's new battery, erecting at the mouth of Schooner Creek, firing sixty-six shots. Gregg and Wagner, in reply, fired twenty shots at Simkins, and during the night fourteen shots at Sullivan's Island.

The enemy on Tuesday sent in a flag of truce boat from the fleet with letters for our prisoners. Col. Rhett's boat that went out to meet it was fired at some three or four times from Morris' Island. An explanation has been asked.

No change in the fleet is reported.

Escaped Prisoner Arrested by a Woman.—Mrs. Patterson, of Sumter county, Ga., a few days ago arrested and returned a Federal prisoner who had escaped from Camp Sumter. Prisoner came to her house, she being alone, and asked for breakfast. Under pretence of preparing it, she procured a double-barreled gun from another part of the house, and presenting it to Mr. Prisoner, told him to march before her or she would kill him. In this position she kept him marching for seven miles, until she had turned him over to the guard at Camp Sumter.

The Charleston Mercury.
1 September 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—FOUR HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH DAY.

There was much less firing yesterday than for several days past. Battery Gregg fired 30 shots at Fort Sumter, and, between 8 a. m. and 6 p. m. yesterday, there were 19 shells thrown at the city.

It may not be generally known that the enemy is now firing shells fitted with time fuses as well as percussion caps, so that, by means of this new expedient, they have a double chance of exploding.

PROMOTIONS.—It is stated that Brig. Gen. M. C BUTLER has been promoted to Major General, to command HAMPTON'S old division. Colonel JOHN DUNNOVANT, Colonel of the 5th S. C. Cavalry, has been promoted to Brigadier General, to command BUTLER'S old brigade. By the latter promotion, Lieut. Col. R. J. JEFFORDS, rises, by grade, to the rank of Colonel, commanding 5th S. C. Cavalry.

The blockade-runner *Lillian*, from Wilmington for Bermuda, with six hundred and fifty bales of cotton, was captured on the 24th instant.

The Charleston Courier.
2 September 1864, 1

Seige of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIRST DAY.

One hundred and eleven shots in all were fired yesterday between the batteries on both sides. During the day twenty-one shots, mostly in shells, were fired at the city, mortally wounding one negro and taking off the leg of another. The enemy are still at work on their battery at the mouth of Schooner Creek, and our batteries are keeping up a steady fire upon the working parties.

Two transports, one a very large vessel, loaded with troops, came inside the bar from the South Thursday evening, and took up a position near the Monitors off Morris' Island.

Lieut. R. C. GILCHRIST returned Thursday afternoon from an official interview with the enemy under flag of truce, at Port Royal Ferry. He reports that six hundred of our officers, sent by the Yankee Government to be placed under our fire or for exchange, have arrived at Hilton Head. Among them is Capt. HENRY BUIST, of this city, who is reported well and kindly treated. The flag of truce officer informed Lt. GILCHRIST that there were some fourteen sick officers among those sent down. These had been placed in comfortable quarters, and assurances were given that every possible attention should be paid them.

We learn that another flag of truce for the purpose of sending off some thirty or sixty non-combatants and prisoners, will be sent down the harbor on Saturday.

There is no change in the fleet.

We are now in a most critical stage of the year as to health, and in a season which for some weeks will demand unusual care for the prevention of disease for all soldiers and citizens, and especially for those necessarily exposed by duties in certain regions. The experience of the war as to the advantages and results of strict military discipline and sanitary police in camps and posts has offered many useful and encouraging lessons to all who can improve and apply, and the records of the war along our coast and in other places supposed liable to local or peculiar diseases, should furnish valuable materials for future researches and investigations of medical and philosophical inquirers. We hope it will not be deemed impertinent or obtrusive to urge on all Surgeons specially the observation and noting of all facts and instances showing the value of any remedies or prescriptions, new or old, or of any preventive expedients—and as, in many cases, detachments of our soldiers are at intervals longer or shorter, without a Surgeon, it will be proper and beneficial for any officers or Chaplains, or soldiers intelligently competent for observation, to note and record any pertinent or significant facts for future reference and inquiry. Any communications or suggestions promising to promote the health of soldiers or citizens, or aiding in the adoption and application of sanitary and preventive measures, will be gladly received for the *Courier*.

ARRIVED HOME.—We had the pleasure of meeting on the street yesterday morning our young friend and fellow-townsman, C. W. QUINN, Chief Engineer of the Confederate steamer *Florida*. Mr. QUINN is on sick leave of absence, and came passenger in the steamer *Mary Powers*, from Bermuda. He has been with the *Florida* since her fitting up and sailing from Mobile, and gives the most interesting accounts of her voyages and adventures. We trust our young friend will soon be restored to health and recover his usual elasticity of spirits.

The Charleston Courier.
2 September 1864, 1

Loss of the Steamer Mary Bowers.—The steamer *Mary Bowers*, Captain J. Horsey, belonging to Lamar's Importing and Exporting Company, of Savannah, while attempting to run into this harbor Wednesday night, ran over a sunken wreck, supposed to be the *Georgiana*, just off Long Island, and was cut in two. She sunk in from five to seven minutes, the officers, passengers and crew barely escaping in the small boats. The *Mary Bowers* left Burmuda on Thursday afternoon, August 25th, with an assorted cargo.—She had a good passage and cleared the blockaders off this port when she unfortunately ran against the sunken wreck. Nothing was saved from the vessel, as she went down almost instantly. The passengers and crew arrived in the city Thursday morning.

Army Supplies.—The Yankee Commissary General in calling for army supplies, desires kiln dried corn meal—one half to be from white flint corn.

The waste that has been suffered in our Commissariat would have been prevented in part, and the occasion for selling condemned corn or meal avoided, by a proper adoption of kiln drying, as was earnestly urged in the *Courier* at the opening of the war.

The vinegar test of the U. S. Army for vinegar is that, we believe, of the *Pharmacopeia*—one ounce troy of vinegar taking thirty-five grains of *bi-carb potash*. How much have we of that grade—or is there any good vinegar on hand at all?

Roasted and ground rye is also called for largely by the Yankee Commissary—we suppose for coffee. Notwithstanding the repeated failures of many friends, we insist from actual and repeated trials and observations that rye properly selected and prepared can furnish a beverage for the table that nine out of ten participants cannot distinguish from good coffee—and we believe it would have on good trial all the beneficial effects of coffee.

Wheat, barley, okra, and other substitutes may succeed as well when properly tried, but we speak for the rye from ample and frequent trials made long before the war. It was usual with many families even when coffee was cheap and plentifully supplied, to mix with it rye from one-third to one-half, and many from these trials learned even to prefer all rye, but for the name and fashion of the thing.

The Charleston Courier.
2 September 1864, 2

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.—For over one year—three hundred and ninety days—dating from the first instant, an iron hail has been rained on Charleston and its defences—more iron has been fired at Fort Sumter than would lay a rail road track forty miles in length—more powder burned than would suffice to blow up every building in New York, and this day it is said to be stronger and better defended than the day when first assailed by the monitors, iron-clads and other war vessels of our fleet. The cost has been millions—the success nothing. The money spent in this fruitless undertaking would pay the entire State debt of New York, and with it the State debt, perhaps, of half a dozen other States, and Charleston still stands—Fort Sumter still flaunts a defiant flag and in its strength still "laughs a siege to scorn." Its capture was to be among the first fruits promised, and in staring capitals the Abolition press called Charleston the "doomed city." If doomed at all, it is doomed to withstand all efforts to capture it, and while it stands, it will be a monument of the inefficiency and folly of the rulers at Washington.

[*New York News.*

The Charleston Mercury.
2 September 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—FOUR HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIRST DAY.

Considerable activity was noticed amongst the enemy's forces upon Morris Island yesterday. It is thought that they are hauling ammunition to their various batteries.

The report of the firing is as follows: Battery Gregg fired 32 shots at Fort Sumter, 1 shot at Fort Ripley and 4 shots at Castle Pinckney. Battery Wagner fired 21 shots at Battery Simkins, to which the latter replied with 31 shots.

The number of shells thrown at the city from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. was 24. A negro had his leg taken off yesterday afternoon by a fragment of one of these shells, and afterwards died of his injuries.

A side-wheel steamer, apparently heavily laden with troops, came from the south yesterday and anchored off this harbor.

Communication was held yesterday, per flag of truce at Port Royal Ferry, between the respective Headquarters of Generals JONES and FOSTER—the former being represented by Lieutenant GILCHRIST, Acting A. A. G. By this means we learn that the 600 Confederate officers, sent for by General FOSTER, to be held by him as an offset for the Yankee officers now in confinement here, have arrived at Port Royal. Amongst the number is Captain HENRY BUIST, of this city. We trust that the arrival of these prisoners is but the preliminary to their speedy exchange.

LOSS OF A BLOCKADE RUNNER.—The fine new steamer *Mary Bowers*, Captain HORSEY, from Bermuda, with an assorted cargo, had the misfortune to run upon a sunken obstruction about a mile from the beach of Long Island, near this bar, at an early hour on Thursday morning. The cause of the accident appeared to be the remains of a wreck, and as the *Bowers* was coming rapidly for the harbor, she went on to it with such force as to make immense openings in her bottom, and caused her to sink in a few minutes; most of the officers and men saving only what they stood in.

The *Mary Bowers* was the property of the Lamar Company. The officers and crew reached this city yesterday.

The Charleston Mercury.
2 September 1864, 2

ELLIOTT'S BRIGADE INFIRMARY.

PETERSBURG, August 28.

Editor Mercury: Allow me, through the columns of your paper, to acknowledge the receipt of $75 from the Ladies of Okiawn, South Carolina, for the benefit of the sick and wounded of this Brigade. This pleasing evidence of their kind thoughtfulness was received through Dr. Backman, of Charleston.

L. C. HASELL, Brigade Surgeon,
Elliott's S. C Brigade.

The Charleston Courier.
3 September 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND DAY.

Seventy-eight shots were fired at Fort Sumter and forty at the city, during the twenty-four hours since last report, ending six o'clock Friday evening. A cow was killed by a fragment of a fuze shell. Our batteries, Simkins and Cheves, kept up a lively fire yesterday on the enemy's new battery at the mouth of Schooner Creek, firing some fifty-seven shots. This battery is some two hundred yards nearer to our James' Island batteries than Battery Gregg. Battery Wagner replied and fired twenty shots at Simkins. Some few scattering shots were fired between the other batteries.

The enemy, a second time, Thursday night, attempted to blow up Fort Sumter with another torpedo, but miserably failed. The torpedo exploded about three hundred yards from the fort, doing no damage. Fort Johnson opened a heavy fire upon the party, when they made a rapid retreat towards Morris' Island.

The exchange of non-combatants (Surgeons) takes place in the harbor this morning.

There is no change in the fleet to report.

FIRE.—About eight o'clock Friday night a fire broke out in a range of offices on North Atlantic Wharf. Some three or four of the offices were consumed. The fire first broke out in the office formerly occupied by Messrs. WARDLAW & WALKER, and rapidly extended to the adjoining premises. The prompt and zealous exertions of the firemen arrested the progress of the fire in time to save most of the range. It is not known how the fire originated.

SMUGGLING.—Lieut. CALDWELL and Sergeant DAVIS, of the Police, detected and brought to the Guard House Thursday night, several cases of Martel brandy and nine kegs of whiskey, which was seized under suspicion of its being smuggled into the city from on board a blockade runner.

Editor's Courier—One of those mysterious rockets were again observed in the Northeastern portion of the city, on the evening of the 1st inst., between seven and eight o'clock.

Are our warnings still unheeded? and are we still subjected to these fly-trap annoyances?—What are our Provost Guard doing? And where are the Police? ENQUIRER.

The Charleston Mercury.
3 September 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—FOUR HUNDRED AND TWENTY SECOND DAY.

Since our last report seventy eight shots have been fired at Fort Sumter and forty shots at the city. Batteries Simkins and Cheves have kept up a steady fire on the enemy's working parties at their new battery on Schooner Creek, firing some fifty seven shots.

The Yankees made another futile attempt last night to blow up Fort Sumter, but failed, the torpedo exploding about three hundred yards from the fort.

There is no change in the fleet.

The only life lost yesterday by the enemy's shells was that of an unfortunate cow. A negro was severely, but not dangerously wounded by a fragment of shell.

FIRE.—Between seven and eight o'clock, last evening, the office recently occupied by Messrs. PATTERSON & STOCK, on Atlantic Wharf, was discovered to be on fire, and notwithstanding the promptness of the alarm, and the early response of the Fire Department, the whole row of offices known as "Mills' Range," was destroyed. At one time the store of Mr. KINLOCH, west of the Range, was on fire, but the exertions of the firemen soon checked the flames in that direction. The enemy on Morris Island, as is usual with them, on seeing the blaze, shelled most furiously, and no doubt they will regret to hear that none of our gallant firemen were injured.

PIERRE SOULE.—A correspondent at Havanna, writing under date of the 18th, says: "Last week a schooner from Nassau brought to our port no less a personage than Mr. PIERRE SOULE, but for what purpose I am quite unable to say. It is supposed by some that he is awaiting the return here of General PRESTON, who went to Europe, and not to Mexico, as was erroneously reported."

EXECUTION OF ONE OF MOSBY'S MEN.—CHAS. FENTON BEAVERS, of Loudonn County, Virginia, formerly a member of MOSBY'S Company, who had taken the oath of allegiance to the United States Government, and was subsequently caught with MOSBY'S men (so say the Northern papers.) was hung in the yard of the Old Capitol prison on the 25th.

Richmond Enquirer.

3 September 1864, 2

A Woman Soldier.—A very good looking and respectable soldier girl, says the Nashville *Press*, made her appearance at the Provost Marshal's office, in Nashville, on Tuesday night, dressed in a suit of blue, with artillery trappings. She enlisted as a member of battery C, First Tennessee artillery, under the name of John Hoffman. She gives her real name as Louisa Hoffman, and says her father and mother reside in New York city. She further states that she originally belonged to the First Virginia cavalry, and was in both of the Bull Run fights. Since that time she engaged herself as cook in the First Ohio regiment, becoming tired of which position she determined to enlist as a soldier in the artillery service. She makes a very handsome soldier.

The Charleston Courier.
5 September 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH DAY.

Two hundred shots were fired at Fort Sumter, and eighty two at the city during the forty-eight hours, ending six o'clock Friday evening. No casualties are reported. In the same time Battery Wagner fired eighty-eight shots at our James Island batteries, and the latter twenty nine shots at Battery Wagner. Nothing else of importance occurred except the flag of truce communication, which lasted from eleven A. M. to one P. M., Saturday, the report of which will be found in our columns elsewhere.

There was no change in the fleet.

GOING TO THE YANKEES.—The following Jews were on Sunday, 28th ult., arrested in Charles City County, Va., by our pickets, while making their way to the enemy, as they confessed when caught: Fred Hultz, Henry Barnacle, Lewis Langreth, Henry Langreth, Henry Friedorn, Charles Gundleth, Wm. Heinrach and Charles Corleit. Two of them, who belonged to the 19th Reserves, were once before caught going to the enemy.

The Charleston Courier.
5 September 1864, 1

FLAG OF TRUCE—RETURN OF NON-COMBATANTS.—Another flag of truce communication with the enemy for the purpose of returning some forty non-combatant prisoners in our hands took place in the harbor on side of Fort Sumter Saturday morning. The prisoners, including several officers, for special exchange of Captains FRANK BONNEAU, HENRY RUST, JULIAN MAYRANT, and others, together with several Yankee naval officers and privates, also intended, if the occasion offered, for an equal exchange, and several Yankees wishing to pass through the lines, were embarked by Captain GAYER, Provost Marshal, on board the steamer *Cax*, Captain SWINTON, at GAILLARD'S Mill wharf, West end of Tradd-street, about eight o'clock. Col. JOHN F. LAY, officer in command and agent for the arrangement of the business, with Lieut. OGIER, Major PARKER, and several other officers, came on board immediately afterwards, but owing to some derangement of the machinery the steamer was nearly two hours in getting under way.

The *Cax* proceeded down the harbor to the outer buoy, where the U. S steamer *Wyoming*, Captain JONES, was anchored awaiting our arrival. The *Cax* was ranged alongside the *Wyoming* and Colonel LAY, with Lieutenant OGIER, invited on board by Lieutenant Colonel WOODFORD, of the Hundred and Twenty-seventh New York, Commissioner on the part of the Yankees. Before proceeding to business, Colonel LAY demanded an explanation of the firing from Morris Island during the hours agreed upon for the flag of truce. Lieutenant Colonel WOODFORD regretted the occurrence, but stated that positive orders, which he exhibited, had been issued by General FOSTER for the suspension of all firing during the truce.

Colonel WOODFORD stated that the case should be reported to General FOSTER and a strict investigation be made.

An agreeable interview afterwards followed, which terminated in the return to Gen. FOSTER of thirty-nine Surgeons and Chaplains with four other officers, under parole for thirty days, to effect the special change already mentioned. Should they not be able to accomplish their object, they are to return at the expiration of the above time. Captain DONAGHEY, of the *Water Witch*, and the other naval officers and privates, were brought back to the city, none of our officers having been brought on the *Wyoming* for exchange. The negociations passed off harmoniously and to the satisfaction of both parties. The Yankee press was represented by the correspondent of the New York *Herald*, Mr. OSCAR G. SAWYER, who is also the appointed agent of Governor SEYMOUR, to take care of the interests of soldiers from the State of New York in the department of the South.

We take the following account of the arrival of our officers at Hilton Head from the Port Royal *Palmetto Herald* of the 1st inst. *The Cax*, it is believed, is now anchored off this harbor, as it was probably the same boat which was reported to have arrived on here a day or two since.

The steamer Crescent arrived at this port from Fort Delaware on Friday last, with over six hundred rebel officers, prisoners of war, who are sent here to be placed under fire on Morris' Island, in retaliation for the rebel proceeding in placing a like number of Union officers under our fire in the city of Charleston. They have doubtless, ere this, been sent to their destination. Among the prisoners are many officers of high rank.

On her voyage from Fort Delaware to this port, the Crescent ran ashore near Cape Romain, and narrowly escaped a total wreck, on the morning of the 24th. During the excitement of the moment, one of the rebel prisoners, a soldier, is supposed to have jumped overboard and made his escape to the shore.

The circumstances connected with the affair were of such a suspicious character that, on the facts being reported to him, Gen. Foster immediately ordered a court martial to try charges against the captain and second officer. A court was immediately convened, of which Col Littlefield was President, and Lieut. Col. Woodford, Judge Advocate General of the Department, Judge Advocate. After mature consideration of the facts developed in the testimony adduced, the court was convinced that no wilful design could be attributed to the officers of the ship in running the ship out of her course, and putting her ashore, but they found that there was a good deal of negligence on the part of the captain and second officer in navigating the ship. The captain was therefore recommended to be reprimanded by the General commanding, and the second officer in charge of the vessel at the time she went ashore was fined $100, and ordered to be imprisoned until the fine was paid. As will be observed by the General Orders appearing elsewhere, the General commanding approves the sentences, and administers a severe but well deserved reprimand to the captain, and dissolves the court.

Since the ship has been lying here, three prisoners have escaped, but all have been recaptured after they had been in the water a long time, and were thoroughly exhausted. They will soon be in a place where escape will be impossible.

The following is a list of the returned prisoners taken on board the *Wyoming*:

Surgeon Preston H Gallaher, Acting Assistant Surgeon Henry B Bates, Assistant Surgeon Adolphus Bilhart, Hospital Steward Hiram T Bird, Surgeon Hawkins Brown, Surgeon Stephen L Burdett, Captain Seth G Clark, Acting Assistant Surgeon John J H Crossman, Assistant Surgeon John C Dixon, Surgeon John S Finley, Assistant Surgeon Herod D Garrison, Assistant Surgeon John M Gray, Assistant Surgeon Lewis A Grimes, Assistant Surgeon Elijah B Hale, Chaplain Chas Humphreys, Assistant Surgeon John L Kramlor, Assistant Surgeon Hariah B Noble, Surgeon Horace T Persons, Acting Assistant Surgeon Wm H Pierson, Assistant Surgeon Charles G Robertson, Acting Assistant Surgeon George H Russell, Assistant Surgeon Wm V Rutledge, Assistant Surgeon Lee M Sackett, Assistant Surgeon Frederick A Scholl, Surgeon Peter E Stokes, Surgeon John F Taggart, Assistant Surgeon Samuel D Tobey, Assistant Surgeon John T Wilton, Surgeon Luther D Waterman, Surgeon Andrew N Weir, Assistant Surgeon Zacharias A White, Chaplain Buel Whitney, Assistant Surgeon George A Wilson, Surgeon Joseph M Wishard, Assistant Surgeon Mathew H Young, Surgeon C J Wilton, Surgeon B Higgins, 123d Ohio; Surgeon [illegible], U S Volunteers; Surgeon J H Harrington, 16th Conn., Captain J O McWilliams, on parole for special exchange for Captain [illegible]; Lieut Sanborn for Captain Robinett.

The Charleston Mercury.
5 September 1864, 1

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

THE PRACTICE EXISTING OF BOYS RUNNING with Engines, at times of alarm and fire, is strictly forbidden. Officers and Members of Volunteer Companies and Managers of City Engines, are requested to see that this order is carried out. Parents and Guardians of Children are enjoined to keep them at home. Hereafter, if found at Fires, or running with Engines, they will be arrested and placed in the House of Correction.

M. H. NATHAN,
September 5 8 Chief of Fire Department.

The Charleston Mercury.
5 September 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—FOUR HUNDRED AND TWENTY FOURTH DAY.

A cessation of hostilities in this harbor took place during Saturday forenoon, in order to allow communication, by flag of truce, between the hostile forces.

About nine o'clock the steamer *Celt* proceeded down the harbor and met the Yankee steamer *Wyoming*. Col. JNO. F. LAY, who represented Gen. JONES' headquarters on the occasion, then delivered over some forty Yankee Surgeons and Chaplains. There was no exchange of prisoners, nor was any definite understanding arrived at looking to a future exchange. At 1.30 p. m., the *Celt* returned and hostilities were soon after resumed.

The report of the firing since Saturday morning is as follows: Battery Gregg has fired 137 shots at Fort Sumter, and 51 at the city; Battery Wagner has fired 41 shots at James Island.

The Port Royal paper of the 1st announces the arrival of the steamer *Crescent*, from Fort Delaware, with over six hundred Confederate prisoners, many of high rank. On her voyage the *Crescent* ran ashore off Cape Romain, narrowly escaping total wreck. Three or four prisoners escaped.

DEATH OF LEWIS VANDER HORST, OF THE CHARLESTON LIGHT DRAGOONS.—The intense anxiety as to the fate of this gentleman, and the uncertainty which overshadowed it, has finally settled into a mournful reality. He fell on the field of battle on the 28th May, near Hawes' Store, Hanover County, Virginia—a disastrous day to many of the generous youths of South Carolina; and rendered especially painful by certain events that attended it. His age was thirty-eight years.

Another brave man has thus added his name to the DEATH ROLL of the Confederacy; that imperishable ROLL of honor, to be encircled with unfading laurels to the end of our historical annals; and on which the eyes of succeeding generations will gaze, with mingled emotions of wonder, of awe and compassion.

He had been in service from the beginning of the war, and in the battle of Pocotaligo some two years since, had already given proof of his ardor and courage, and of his fitness to make an intrepid and steady soldier. Alas! the encounter at HAWES' Store, has closed his career in arms, but the recollection of him will dwell as a sacred thought, in the breasts of his brave comrades, only to perish when they too shall have passed away from earth.

No member of his magnificent corps, for magnificent it may well be called, filled as it is, with the sons of the heroic men, who had earned a title to reverence and renown in the great Revolution of '76, was more beloved than LEWIS VANDER HORST. Not endowed with any of those brilliant parts which catch and dazzle for a day, imparting an unsteady, ephemeral popularity, then fade away into oblivion, he possessed the nobler and far more enduring virtues of an excellent heart; the most precious gift of God to a human creature. If anything can test to the bottom the natural and moral qualities of a man, it is the ordeal of military life. It is in the camp that the touchstone is applied. There, the shield of virtue exhibits a brighter burnish, and vice removes her mask, revealing all her odious deformity. If there exists selfishness, ill-humor, debased morals, backwardness in duty, or a mean cringing to vulgar authority—the camp will most assuredly expose these disgraceful features of the soldier. But in the organization of this upright, brave and pure hearted man, none of these were seen. Sincerity, modesty, ingenuous manners, overflowing generosity, a cheerful contented demeanor, with absolute submission to duty—these constituted his worth; his undisputed claim to esteem and admiration, and thus drew towards him the affections of every officer and private of the corps.

What more could be said in honor to his memory? What loftier commendation, living and dying as he has, without a stain upon his name, as a good citizen, a dutiful son, an amiable friend, and a faithful soldier?

His death has created profound sorrows. Venerable parents are smitten; tears flow, and the sighs of many follow him to the grave in which he lies; yet, let the sufferers remember that, though the mortal part has perished, unsullied reputation survives, and that the reverence, the gratitude and applause of the country over her fallen children will never languish or cease—that their precious blood sealed to rise from the earth, settling, as it were, above her sacred altars, in her holy temples, like the mist of incense, there to rest forever, until this country itself shall have been rolled up as a scroll.

The writer of these elegiac lines knew LEWIS VANDER HORST well and closely, from boyhood to ripe manhood, and places this offering on record, not as flattery to his deceased friend, but as his own homage to virtue.

What tragic tears bedim the eye—
What deaths we suffer ere we die;
How many broken friendships we deplore,
And loves of youth that are no more.

AN ADVENTURE IN BROAD RIVER WATERS.—We have already alluded to the fact that the steamship *Crescent*, with 600 of our brave and long suffering officers, had arrived at Port Royal. Since this we have had one of the "600" to land on our shores, after much privation and suffering.

Orderly Sergeant GEO. H. ELLISON, Company E 31 Alabama Volunteers, was captured in Virginia last May, while on a scout for Gen. EWELL; he was carried to Washington and put in prison, and every effort was used to convince him that he would be tried as a spy and sentenced to be shot. Under these pretexts he was urged to take LINCOLN'S oath of allegiance, and in this way save his life. He refused, and after several months confinement, was sent, with others, to General FOSTER'S command for some retaliatory measures, the Yankees insisting that he was an officer and ranking him as Captain. Sergeant ELLISON and two others, Captain PARKINS, of Tennessee and a Captain of the 48th Ga., determined, after their arrival in Broad River, to make an attempt to escape. On the night of Aug. 30th, he in company with his two companions, with the assistance of their comrades on board the ship, let themselves into the river, one and a half miles from the Hilton Head shore. Being expert swimmers, they depended upon their "muscle" to reach the land; keeping in the shade of the steamer as far as possible, they boldly swam off, the tide was very strong and against them, and when about 200 yards away from the floating prison, Capt. PARKINS showed signs of giving out, while the other expressed fears of his ability to go much further, more than a mile of rough water was still between them and the beach.

Sergeant ELLISON assisted Captain PARKINS, to rest himself, as far as he was able, to do so, but it was of no avail, his two comrades had undertaken more than they were able to accomplish, and with great regret, they had to part company, the two making their way back to the steamer, while ELLISON pushed out bravely for the twinkling lights on land.

After great effort he reached the Island very much exhausted, and when morning came, he made his way to some vessels and asked for work—he obtained it, and as a laborer, had leave to go about the Island. He sought information about localities, and having fixed his best course to reach "Dixie," made his escape during the night of the 31st. We will not give the particulars of his journey, but it is pleasant to know, that beyond the fatigue incident to so daring an enterprise, he is quite well, and upon reaching our lines, was kindly cared for and assisted to clothing and money at Hardeville.

He reports that the Yankee gunboat fired at by Captain NEALE'S battery, from Bucklingham, on the 28th, received a 20-pounder Parrott shot through her hull, doing some damage. He met Captain THOS. PINCKNEY, 4th S. C. Cavalry, among the officers on the steamer, and was introduced to him. The 600 have since been landed near Beaufort. It was understood from the positive orders read to the troops, that the draft would be enforced in General FOSTER'S Department on 5th September, both white and black being liable to conscription. It was known on the Island that recruiting Sergeants had made their way over to the main, for the purpose of running off male slaves, who were to be put in the army, to the credit of Massachusetts—the agents of that State paying the bounty, &c., &c. As much as $1000 is offered, and a liberal fee paid to the Sergeant for each man mustered in.

Sergeant ELLISON was on Saturday last at Pocotaligo, S. C., the headquarters of Colonel COLCOCK, commanding 31 Military District.

THE WAYSIDE HOME.—We feel it our duty, as public journalists, to call attention to the communication of Mr. GIBBES, the active and zealous President of the Wayside Home, published in another part of to-day's paper. The contributions to that noble institution, (which is fully as much needed now as at the time when it was established) have been gradually but steadily diminishing for some time past, until now they have sunk to a figure altogether insignificant, as compared with the outlay required in the maintainance of the Home. We do trust that Charleston will never suffer the Wayside Home to languish, while the war lasts; but unless a more general and generous support is given by its friends, it must inevitably be closed very soon.

We are also informed by the Steward, Major WILEY, that donations of supplies have almost entirely ceased. Heretofore it had been usual for the Home to receive a goodly supply of rice, grist, meal, vegetables, etc., weekly, and now when its funds are low, these donations have also been stopped. Will not our planters give the Home an occasional lift, in the way of provisions?

The Charleston Mercury.
5 September 1864, 2

FUEL FOR THE APPROACHING WINTER.—We would most earnestly direct the special attention of planters on the lines of the Northeastern and Charleston and Savannah Railroad, to the advertisement of Alderman SALINAS, Chairman of the Committee appointed by City Council to supply our citizens, particularly the poor, with cheap fuel during the approaching cold season. By a recent report from Alderman SALINAS to City Council, already published in Council Proceedings, it may have been noticed, that during last winter upwards of three thousand cords of wood were supplied to our citizens at a good paying price to the planter, but at a price which saved the poor city "consumers" in the aggregate a sum over fifteen times that many dollars; and this is what our city fathers wish to repeat during the coming winter, and with the co-operation of the planters and the railroads mentioned, they can accomplish their wishes even more successfully than last winter; but without the assistance and co-operation of the parties named, their considerate object, so much to the comfort and pecuniary interest of the thousands of poor in our city must fail. Let the patriotic planter then at once communicate with Alderman SALINAS, who will enter into a remunerative and permanent contract for his wood supply; and we have little doubt the railroads will find facilities for bringing it to town, and thus ensure to our citizens a sufficiency of this paramount necessity.

BOYS TAKE NOTICE.—Chief NATHAN, of the Fire Department, publishes a notice in to-day's paper, that "the practice existing of boys running with engines at times of alarm and fire is strictly forbidden," and "that hereafter if found at fires or running with engines, they will be arrested and placed in the house of correction." It is to be hoped the boys will take notice of this order, and that the Police and Fire Department will strictly enforce it.

THE ALARM OF FIRE Saturday forenoon proceeded from some of the buildings on Atlantic wharf, which were only partially consumed during the fire of the evening preceeding. The fire department was prompt in its response to the alarm, and soon quelled the rising flames.

The Charleston Courier.
6 September 1864, 1

The Problem of Prisoners.

We beg leave to propose a cheap, simple, and, we believe, efficacious and advantageous solution of the problem of prisoners, and exchange or want of exchange, which has puzzled Mr. Commissioner OULD, and is otherwise perplexing. We do not expect our solution to be adopted, unless it percolates through and saturates all grades of opinion until it reaches some favored adviser or counsellor, whose advice will be taken. Nothing that has been indicated or declared or demonstrated by the press as probable or expedient has ever been done since this war opened, we believe, until it was adopted and urged in and from some favored quarter. We therefore do not expect or desire any official attention to be paid to the following proposition and suggestion which we offer for the solution of the puzzling problem of the prisoners.

We have, we may say, 30,000 prisoners, "be the same more or less,"—we need not affect greater precision—and to guard them requires a number of good Confederate soldiers, "more or less," and to feed them even according to the starvation bill of fare reported by the Yankee officers who, lately through our foolish courtesy, passed back to the enemy, requires somethings that we have not in "wasteful or ridiculous excess."

We propose then that these prisoners—the privates and non-commissioned officers—against whom no special charges are pending for violations of the regulations of war, be discharged and sent home or turned loose on and over our lines with proper notice. Let each prisoner so discharged be officially, and distinctly told that he will not again be taken or treated as a prisoner of war if found within our lines or in arms against us, unless he can show a "certificate of exchange."

Let us keep the officers we now have and all others we can get, and keep them safely and closely, with no waste of champagne or courtesies, and with no comforts or luxuries that we do not give our own soldiers, unless such as we permit them to receive from their friends.

We believe this plan of solving the problem will work well in many ways at home and abroad, and will be followed by very few, if any, counteracting evils or injuries.

It will be a prompt and sufficient response to the clamor about ill treatment and starvation, and in its probable effect abroad will be worth more to us than all the unworthy diplomacy and beggarly appeals which SLIDELL and MASON can attempt or exhibit at the back stairs of the Tuileries or of Downing-street. Gentlemen and fellow-citizens, brethren of the press and of the "household of the faith" of the Confederate family, what say ye to this plan?

The Charleston Courier.
6 September 1864, 1

DEATH OF COL. T. B. LAMAR.—Colonel THOMPSON B. LAMAR, of Florida, died on the 20th ult., in Virginia, of pneumonia, contracted by exposure after severe wounds received in the battle of the 16th ult. Col. LAMAR was a Georgian by birth and education—the only remaining brother of Col. L. Q. C LAMAR, now of Mississippi—Colonel JEFFERSON LAMAR, another brother, having fallen on the bloody battle field of Gettysburg. Colonel T. B. LAMLR emigrated to Florida some ten years ago, and his high talents and sterling character soon brought him into public position.

The Charleston Mercury.
6 September 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—FOUR HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH DAY.

During Sunday night thirty-four shots were fired by Battery Gregg at Fort Sumter, and nineteen at the city. At the same time an artillery duel took place between Battery Wagner and our James Island Batteries, the former firing twenty-eight and the latter twenty-one shots.

The firing yesterday was much less than usual, only two shots having been fired at Fort Sumter and eighteen at the city. Otherwise, all was quiet.

The latest Northern papers received state positively that the six hundred Confederate officers who recently arrived at Port Royal in the steamer *Crescent*, are to be placed under our fire, and that they *will not be exchanged.*

CONFEDERATE MEDICINES.—A medical friend informs us, in a brief note, that during a recent casual visit to the office of Surgeon General MOORE, a day or two since, he was equally surprised and delighted to find a cabinet filled with choice extracts and preparations of various medicinal substances, mineral as well as vegetable. Many of these articles were with difficulty to be procured here before the war. They are prepared at the C S. Laboratory, in South Carolina, and for neatness of preparation and general "getting up," will compare favorably with the best English and French preparations of similar character. Many of them, our correspondent says, are of Southern growth, as well as of Southern manufacture; indeed, exclusively Southern, as they are not found growing north of the Potomac.

Even in this can our sunny land claim superiority—rich in all mineral and vegetable productions, as she is, we will shortly be able to claim a Pharmacopœia of our own, and be in this, as in everything else, independent.

LINCOLN'S DRAFT for 500,000 men, to fill up his armies, was to have taken place yesterday.

The Charleston Courier.
7 September 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDRED AND TWENTY SIXTH DAY.

The firing on Fort Sumter was very slow during the twenty four hours ending six o'clock Tuesday evening, twenty eight being the total number of shots fired at the fort during that time. The fire upon the city is kept up about the same. Twenty-two shells were fired Monday night and thirteen Tuesday. One negro woman was killed. Battery Simkins, during Monday night, kept up a lively fire on the enemy's new battery at the mouth of Schooner Creek, firing some twenty-three shots, to which Battery Wagner responded and fired sixteen shots in return A few shots were exchanged between Sullivan's Island and Morris' Island Batteries. No change in the fleet is reported.

More Daring Assaults.—Another of those daring assaults which are becoming too frequent for public safety, was committed Monday night. As Mr. Bavin, in company with his father, was on his way home through Radcliffe-street, he was assaulted by two men, one of whom attempted to knock him down. Mr. Bavin defended himself, when the party drew a knife and made several thrusts at his breast, fortunately, however, doing nothing more than cutting Mr. Bavin's clothing in a number of places. In the struggle which ensued, the attacking party was deprived of his knife, which has been left at our office. It is an ordinary table knife, sharpened and rounded at the point. The approach of some other persons put the rascals to flight. It was no doubt the intention of these ruffians to knock Mr. Bavin down and then rob him.

On Tuesday morning another knock down, but somewhat different from the above, occurred at the corner of Meeting and John streets. John Mullins, a stalwart seaman, belonging to the gunboat Charleston, created some excitement in that locality about nine o'clock, by summarily knocking down two or three men, just, he said, by way of amusement. It was some time before he allowed himself to be taken prisoner. He then gave as his reasons for the assault, that the party knocked down had been talking despondingly of the loss of Atlanta, and the spirit moved him to show that there was plenty of life and muscle left in the country.

The Charleston Courier.
7 September 1864,1

The Fall of Atlanta.

Heaven has vouchsafed the Confederate arms a brilliant series of successes extending through eight months of the present year. During that period the enemy has done his utmost to carry out plans devised with skill, pains and deliberation, for whose execution he was furnished abundantly with all physical means and appliances. His armies have been powerful, thoroughly equipped and well appointed. His men have fought with firmness and intrepidity. Although driven from our lines with frightful slaughter, and invariably defeated in every attack, his soldiers, though hurled back bleeding and broken, have rushed again upon our solid ranks, with a gallant courage worthy of a good cause. Notwithstanding the martial skill, determined courage and persistent resolution of the enemy, his overwhelming numbers and important advantages, the Confederate armies were victorious on every battle field, the well laid schemes of our antagonist come to naught, and we stood with tranquil spirits, hopeful hearts, arms nerved with triple strength, our brows bathed in the light of battle, awaiting other onsets, and contemplating the probabilities of a speedy deliverance from the burden of woes we are staggering under.

But it has pleased Almighty God to interrupt that splendid success. The first day of the ninth month, at the incoming of another season, a cloud has been spread over our glory, and sadness has taken the place of rejoicing, disappointment of confident expectation, mortification of boasting. The enemy has at last succeeded in accomplishing an important object of one of his campaigns. Another city has fallen into his hands, and a large, powerful, resolute army under a general of some measure of skill, and endowed with uncommon energy and determination, holds a strong position in the heart of a wealthy and prosperous State, and menaces several vital points in our Confederacy. Such an event is a calamity. Had our loss in men, stores and ammunition been far lighter, the time of its occurrence makes that reverse no less than a calamity.

All of us perceive the intimate connection existing between the armies of the Confederacy and the peace men in the United States. These constitute two immense forces that are working together for the procurement of peace. The party whose nomination and platform we are considering, are altogether dependent for success on the courage and resolution of our fighting men. If their generalship, sagacity, valor and vigilance are unable to obtain victories, and to arrest the progress of the invading hordes, the existing administration will laugh to scorn all the efforts of the opposition, and in spite of the most powerful combinations, will continue to hold the places they occupy. Our success in battle insures the success of McClellan. Our failure will inevitably lead to his defeat. It is the victories that have crowned our arms since this year began, that have given existence, strength and harmony to that organization, which has arrayed itself with firm, defiant front against the despot and his minions. It is our long unbroken series of splendid successes that has emboldened the few men of sense and honesty in Yankeedom to raise their voices in denunciation of the unconstitutional, base, foolish measures adopted and enforced by their Government, and they have gathered around the banner of their exceptional men so large a number, as that they have good hope of being able to make head against the oppressor and tyrant.

That heavy reverse occurs at the infancy of that organization. It has not been but started in its career. It has not had time to mature its plans and to develop and augment its actual strength. We are aware that that party, no matter how numerous, harmonious and powerful, engages in the contest with the party in power under many and grave disadvantages. Even if the campaigns under Grant and Sherman come to grief before the end of the present month, it is extremely doubtful whether Lincoln, with the treasury at his command, backed by the army, supported by the thousands who are growing rich by the war and who are deriving their maintenance from employments of various sorts in his service, will defeat his rival, and replace himself in the Presidential Chair. If it is highly probable he will be able to retain the power he now wields, even in case we are altogether victorious, there is no ground for the hope that the opposition will succeed if our armies are visited with defeat.

Contemplating the fall of Atlanta from this point of view we are obliged to consider it a disaster of great magnitude.

But the campaign is not over. The army under Hood presents a strong front to the foe. The noble men who confront the arrogant and powerful army at Lovejoy's do not suffer under the humiliation of defeat. Though pressed by overwhelming numbers, and fighting until their strength was exhausted, they face the foe as conquerors under the inspiration of gallant deeds. Full of life, nerved with invincible resolution, strong in the sense of the nature of the cause, with strong confidence in the patriotism and capacity of their young leader and his heroic compeers, let us pray that God may grant them complete and glorious victory.

The Charleston Mercury.
7 September 1864, Z

A CORRECTION.

CHARLESTON, MONDAY, September 5.

To the Editor of the Mercury: A mistake in the statement made by Sergeant Ellison, of Company E, 31 Alabama Volunteers, which appeared in this day's MERCURY, needs correction. No fight occurred on the 28th ultimo, at Buckingham Ferry, below Bluffton, between our batteries and the Yankee gunboat; neither is there any heavy or light battery in that section of country commanded by the Captain Noble mentioned. On Tuesday, the 30th, however, the Palmetto Guard Artillery, Siege Train, Captain B. C. Webb, and Captain W. T. DePass' Battery, took up a position at Buckingham Ferry, and had a lively time, compelling two Yankee boats, considerably crippled, to get out of range. None others presenting themselves to renew the contest, and the shades of night approaching, the order "limber to the rear" being given, each battery returned to its own camp, in high glee at the pleasant result: that we were not vanquished, but gave the enemy fully twelve hours to bring reinforcements. I am, &c.;

NO. 3, ON NO. 1 GUN,
Palmetto Guard Artillery, Siege Train.

The Charleston Mercury.
7 September 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—FOUR HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH DAY.

There were but eight shots fired at Fort Sumter on Monday night, and fifteen on Tuesday. Battery Gregg fired twenty-two shots at the city on Monday night and thirteen on Tuesday. One negro woman was killed. We were in error in stating that *Adaline Rottereau*, the negro woman killed on the 30th ult., belonged to the estate of T. W. MALONE. She was, we learn, a free woman.

Since our last report Battery Simkins has kept up a brisk fire on the enemy's new work at the mouth of Schooner Creek, to which Battery Wagner has replied. A few scattering shots were also exchanged between the batteries of Morris and Sullivan's Islands.

The attention of our readers generally is directed to the card of Mr. DAVID BARROW, in this day's paper. Mr. BARROW has been for several years known to our community in the grocery and commission trade, and he now enters into the auction business, and solicits consignments. Parties from the country and elsewhere entrusting their commissions to Mr. BARROW, will be faithfully attended to.

In addition to the auction business, Mr. BARROW will still continue the retail grocery trade, and, we may add, that he has now on hand a full supply of groceries, including a fine article of apple brandy and St. Croix rum.

The Charleston Mercury.
7 September 1864, 2

LOSS OF RAILROAD STOCK.—The loss of engines and cars by the fall of Atlanta was heavy. Six of the former and ninety-eight of the latter were destroyed. We think a little prudent foresight might have been exhibited, and this kind of property at least saved.

GENERAL WINDER REMOVED.—The Richmond *Enquirer* states that General J. H. WINDER has been removed from the command of the post at Andersonville, Ga.

The Charleston Courier.
8 September 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY.

There was about the usual firing on Fort Sumter and the city Wednesday. Thirty four shots were fired during the day at the fort, and twenty four at the city.

About four o'clock yesterday afternoon a large body of men, estimated at from six hundred to a thousand, were landed on Folly Island from Lighthouse Inlet, and marched to Morris' Island, into the stockade or "pen." They are believed to be the Confederate prisoners recently arrived from Fort Delaware. They were strongly guarded by a large number of sentinels. The baggage of the prisoners was brought to the enclosure in four wagons from the lower end of the Island.—No official information of the above that we could learn has been received by our authorities.

Two new guns on sling carts, drawn respectively by twelve and fourteen horse, were brought from the lower end of the Island to Battery Gregg.

There was no change in the fleet.

The Charleston Mercury.
8 September 1864, 2

MILITARY ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS 19TH REGIMENT S. C. M.,)
HADDRILLS, September 7, 1864. (

[*GENERAL ORDER No. —*].

I. THE NINETEENTH REGIMENT SOUTH CAROLINA MILITIA is hereby ordered to assemble at Strawberry—their usual place of rendezvous—on SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 12 o'clock, m., precisely.

By order of P P. BONNEAU,
September 8 1* Colonel Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS, 18TH REGIMENT. S C. M.,)
CHARLESTON, September 7, 1864. (

[*GENERAL ORDER No. 2.*]

I. THE 18TH REGIMENT, SO. CA. MILITIA, IS HEREBY ordered to assemble at Ridgeville, their usual place of rendezvous, on SATURDAY, the 10th instant. The rolls to be called at 11 o'clock, a. m., precisely.

II. Lieut. Col. BROWNING and Maj SHULER are hereby charged with the extension of this order in their respective Battalions.

III. The Quartermaster of the Regiment, Captain C. FOSTER, is authorized to furnish transportation.

By order of JNO. E. CAREW,
Colonel Commanding.
E. P. TOOMER, Adjutant. 2 September 7

PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,)
COLUMBIA, September 5, 1864. (

TO THE CITIZENS OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE GALLANT ARMY OF TENNESSEE HAS BEEN compelled by numbers to evacuate Atlanta. Whilst the Confederate authorities will doubtless do their duty, through the army and the State reserves now organized and in the field, under Brigadier General CHESNUT, towards the defence of the State, the present military condition of the country requires that every man who can wield a weapon should be in some organization for the attainment of the same object.

The annexed orders provide for such organizations as the Executive is authorized to require, under the law; and it is expected that every one who is liable will, without excuse, rally to the colors of the State in his appropriate organization.

But the force now most useful for all our military purposes is a mounted force; and that (it can only be voluntary) I conjure the yeomanry of the State, by every consideration of interest and patriotism, at once to organize. Let it be formed without reference to age. Many a man over fifty will make as efficient a mounted soldier as others half his years. In 1851, the State, then looking to the possible conflict which is now upon us, could boast as gallant a body of mounted men—many of them now over fifty—as ever flashed a sabre in the face of a foe. Many of these are doing good service in the field. Let those at home unite with their younger fellow citizens in organizing companies for mounted service. Each man must mount and equip himself, except as to a carbine, which, of the most approved kind, the State will furnish. The horses, (one to each officer and man), upon being registered with the captains of companies, as also the equipments, which (the horse and equipments) shall be used for military purposes, will be exempt from impressments, seizure, distress and execution.

If in a regiment or district enough do not unite to form a company, let them organize with from fifteen to thirty, electing a lieutenant, unite with some organization in another regiment or district, so as to make up a company, and selecting a captain, determine the rank of their lieutenants by lot or otherwise. Upon the organization of companies having in the aggregate, including four commissioned and eight non-commissioned officers, not less than sixty-eight, they will be received and armed; and when the number of companies is sufficient, will be organized into battalions and regiments by the election of field officers.

All persons liable to service, who do not attach themselves to a mounted company, will be organized in one of the two classes embraced in the annexed order from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office.

Citizens of South Carolina! You entered this contest resolved to live free or perish. Your brothers, sons and fathers of the army and State reserves are already in the field. Place yourselves by their sides, and make good your determination that no foul minion of the despot Lincoln should ever place, with impunity, his unhallowed foot-print on the soil of your State. Make them rue the day they attempted to efface you from your heritage and give it to others. The ray of hope which some sanguine persons supposed they saw in the Chicago Convention has gone out in darkness. Be not deluded. There is no prospect of peace from that quarter. Peace is to be obtained alone, under the blessing of God, through your fortitude, your sacrifices and your own strong arms.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Columbia, this fifth day of September, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty four.

M. L BONHAM.

WM. R. HUNT, Secretary of State.
September 7

The Charleston Mercury.
6 September 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—FOUR HUNDRED AND TWENTY SEVENTH DAY.

The most noteworthy incident hereabouts, on yesterday, was the landing of 600 Confederate officers, prisoners of war, on Morris Island. The Northern papers had already informed us that these prisoners were sent hither to be "placed under the fire of the rebel batteries." Their debarkation yesterday was plainly seen by our lookouts. On landing, they were marched up to this end of the Island to the enclosure or pen lately erected, where they are now confined, under guard of about twenty sentinels.

The bombardment of the city was continued on Wednesday, 24 shells having been thrown from 8, a. m., to 6, p. m. Battery Gregg fired 30 and the Swamp Angel Battery 4 shots at Fort Sumter.

The weather was rather boisterous off this harbor yesterday, and the fleet seemed to be having a very rough time of it.

The Charleston Mercury.
8 September 1864, 2

PLOT TO LIBERATE CONFEDERATE OFFICERS.—The fact that six hundred Confederate officers were sent to Hilton Head, on the *Crescent City*, to be placed under fire on Morris Island, has been stated. A letter to the New York *Times* gives the following incident of the voyage:

Immediately on landing, Captain H. Prentiss, in command of the guard, reported to General Foster his suspicions of an attempt on the part of William Baxter, the second mate of the vessel, to run her ashore at Cape Roman, with a view of allowing the prisoners to escape. The Crescent left Fort Delaware last Saturday under convoy of the naval supply steamer Admiral, and, when off Cape Roman, it is alleged the Crescent forsook her regular course and made a direct line for the shore. The mate was in charge of the steamer at the time—the Captain having gone to his berth.

When the Admiral saw the Crescent making inland she showed lights and sent up rockets, of which the mate took no notice, although he was informed that signals were being made. The Crescent ran aground at nearly low tide; consequently at high water she was enabled to get afloat. While the vessel was ashore, it is reported that one of the prisoners, Lieutenant-Colonel Woodford, jumped overboard, and escaped by swimming, although the Captain of the guard suspects that he is concealed on board the vessel. Both the captain and mate were arrested, and the latter was put in irons by order of General Foster. It is thought that the rebel officers bribed the mate to run the steamer ashore; but as to that matter, as well as other matters attending the whole affair, we shall be better informed when the Board of Inquiry, about to be convened, shall have made their report.

At present the subject is too delicate to warrant speculation, and I am unwilling that the parties under arrest should be made to bear the burden of an unfavorable opinion until the facts of the case are proven against them. As to the guard, they were ready to a man to do their duty to the fullest extent. A strict eye was kept on the mate, and preparations were made to shoot the first rebel who should attempt to escape.—The guard was composed principally of the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Ohio Regiment—hundred day men, and volunteered their service on the occasion, their time of enlistment having expired on the 23d instant. The Admiral signalled to a gunboat in the vicinity, which gunboat ran up as near the Crescent as possible, in order to repel any attack that the rebels might make from the shore. Fortunately for the rebels no hostile demonstrations were made. One of the prisoners has since stated that if the vessel had remained aground an hour or two longer a considerable force of cavalry would come down to assist the prisoners in escaping.—The prisoners are all officers, ranking from colonel downward.

THE PRISONERS OF WAR.—The New York *Times* says:

The duty of the military authorities is surely clear. Exchange the white prisoners man for man at least; if no better can be done for the negro troops now, their time will come anon, unless the South is to have a monopoly of the capture of prisoners. It is doubtless true that the maddening tortures and exposures our men have to endure form parts of the rebel scheme to compel us to make an exchange. What if it is so. They will have the odds in their favor in any case, in all that is most savage in this war. But let our authorities see to the release of our brave and patriotic soldiers.

The Charleston Courier.
9 September 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY.

Sixty-three shots were fired at Sumter and thirty eight at the city, from six P. M. Wednesday to six P. M. Thursday. Battery Simkins fired twelve shots at the enemy's new battery, which was replied to by Battery Wagner, firing eight shots at Simkins. Gregg also fired some nine shots at Sullivan's Island.

In the city three persons, one man and two children, were wounded by pieces of shell. One child was severely wounded.

The enemy were hard at work to-day on the palisades near Battery Wagner. There is no doubt of our officers being now confined in the stockade between Wagner and the middle battery. The stockade appears to be a four sided enclosure, with four sentinels, who can be distinctly seen, on each face.

No change in the fleet is reported.

After what we have endeavored to present in behalf of the Wayside Home, we know not how to do more than to refer to the official appeal and statement given elsewhere. We confidently and firmly believe, after full and frequent opportunities of personal observation and inspection, and after hearing the voluntary testimony of many guests and visitors, that this resort was needed specially; that it is still needed; that it has been well and faithfully managed and conducted, and that its discontinuance would work great evil and suffering, for which, under present circumstances, there would be no adequate remedy.

The good soldiers, would, perhaps, suffer and endure in quiet, but many might yield to the temptations of hunger and neglect and endeavor to help themselves.

We ask nothing—not even a ten cent piece of currency—on the bare plea of charity. We believe and we strictly affirm that we, all at home and all not in the army, and all citizens and residents, owe as a debt and duty, and not as an act of grace or benevolence, a comfortable maintenance for the soldier. The Government has undertaken to provide for the soldier while actually at duty or in a hospital, and this duty is on the whole tolerably well discharged, and in all cases should be up to the full measure of means and abilities.

But for the many soldiers necessarily passing through this city, and in the present state of transportation, detained here from twelve to twenty-four hours or longer, there is no official provision, and for these the Wayside Home was designed and opened. Those who know the present posture of affairs, can tell whether the quiet and peace and good order of the city and the streets, and the safety of houses and premises and stores, would be increased by increasing the number of hungry visitors and transient persons without provision for them

A list for subscriptions will be found at the *Courier* office.

We invite special attention to the call of Col. EDWARD MAGRATH, of the 16th S. C. M., for a meeting on Saturday, 10th inst, at 10 A. M., in the Aiken Park, on Meeting-street. The call needs no explanation or enforcement for all who wish and desire to do their duty. Any who do not intend to do anything towards their duty can give notice readily by doing nothing.

What becomes of the salt, whiskey and other things supposed to be made under details, or exemptions, or special contracts for Government?

Many persons have exemption for whiskey, we believe, and there are at least a score of stills working in this [illegible] from the Government [illegible] and customers know any thing—and yet there is not a supply of passable whiskey for the hospitals and apothecaries. We have seen and tried to taste samples of whiskey thus furnished, which no citizen would willingly use for liniment or lotion or any external application for a horse. Is it not possible to get good wholesome whiskey or spirits of some kind for the hospitals and apothecaries? We beg attention to the subject and examination of any samples offered.

The Charleston Mercury.
9 September 1864, 2

OBITUARY.

☞ **The Relatives, Friends and Acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. ALEXANDER, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of their infant son, EDWARD ASHBY, at No. 87 Cannon street, THIS MORNING, at Nine o'clock.**

September 9

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DIED, near Cokesbury, S. C., on the 20th June, 1864, Mrs. PHOEBE CAROLINE PINCKNEY, wife of C. C. PINCKNEY, Sr. aged 72 years.

The Charleston Mercury.
9 September 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—FOUR HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY.

During the twenty-four hours, ending six o'clock Thursday evening, sixty-three shots were fired at Sumter, and thirty eight at the city. Battery Simkins kept up a slow and steady fire on the enemy's new battery Wednesday night, firing twelve shots. Battery Wagner responded and fired eight shots at Simkins.

In the city one white man and two white children were wounded during the day; one child severely.

The Confederate prisoners on Morris Island have all been placed in the square stockade between Wagner and the Middle Battery, and guarded by four sentinels on each face.

No change in the fleet is reported.

The Charleston Courier.
10 September 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY.

During Thursday night six shots were fired at Fort Sumter and twelve shots at the city. On Friday the enemy ceased firing at the fort and fired eighteen shots at the city up to six P. M. A colored barber named *William*, was struck in the head by a Parrott shell Friday morning and instantly killed.

Since last report Battery Wagner fired nineteen shots at James' Island batteries and Battery Gregg eight shots. Twelve shots were fired by our James' Island batteries in return.

An additional number of Confederate prisoners were brought from the lower end of the Island to the stockade Thursday.

Battery Wagner yesterday afternoon fired a salute of forty-one guns, supposed to be in honor of the victory at Atlanta.

The following exchanged prisoners arrived in this city by the Savannah Rail Road Friday afternoon, from Port Royal: Lieutenant PACKARD, Sergeant W. C. CARROLL, Privates M PRIESTER, P. L. WILLIAMS, J T. TUTEN, J. TROWELL.

The gunboat *Flambeau* with a monitor in tow, came from the South Friday morning and towed the monitor inside the bar, making it the fifth monitor now in the fleet off this port.

There was no other change in the fleet.

The Charleston Courier.
10 September 1864, 2

PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBIA, September 5, 1864.

To the Citizens of South Carolina:

THE GALLANT ARMY OF TENNESSEE HAS been compelled by numbers to evacuate Atlanta. Whilst the Confederate authorities will double us do their duty through the Army and the State Reserves, now organized and in the field, under Brigadier General CHESNUT, towards the defence of the State, the present military condition of the country requires that every many who can wield a weapon should be in some organization for the attainment of the same object.

The annexed orders provide for such organizations as the Executive is authorized to require under the law; and it is expected that every one who is liable will, without excuse, rally to the colors of the State in his appropriate organization.

But the force now most useful for all our military purposes is a *mounted force;* and that (it can only be voluntary,) I conjure the yeomanry of the State, by every consideration of interest and patriotism, at once to organize. Let it be formed without reference to age. Many a man over 50 will make as efficient a mounted soldier as others half his years. In 61 the state, then looking to the possible conflict which is now upon us, could boast as gallant a body of mounted men, many of them now over 60, as ever flashed a sabre in the face of a foe. Many of these are doing good service in the field. Let those at home unite with their younger fellow-citizens in organizing companies for mounted service. Each man must mount and equip himself, except as to a carbine, which, of the most approved kind, the State will furnish.

The horses (one to each officer and man) upon being registered with the Captain of Companies, as also the equipments, which (the horse and equipments) shall be used for military purposes, will be exempt from impressment, seizure, distress and execution.

If in a regiment or district enough do not unite to form a company, let them organize with from 10 to 15, electing a lieutenant, unite with some organization in another regiment or district, so as to make up a company, and selecting a captain, determine the rank of their lieutenants by lot or otherwise. Upon the organization of companies having in the aggregate, including four (4) commissioned and eight (8) non-commissioned officers, not less than sixty-eight (68), they will be received and armed; and when the number of companies is sufficient, will be organized into battalions and regiments by the election of field officers.

All persons liable to service, who do not attach themselves to a mounted company, will be organized in one of the two classes embraced in the annexed order from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office.

Citizens of South Carolina! You entered this contest resolved to be free or perish. Your brothers, sons and fathers of the army and States Reserves are already in the field. Place yourselves by their sides and make good your determination, that no foul minion of the despot Lincoln should ever place, with impunity, his unallowed footprint on the soil of your State. You have never wronged your foes. Make them rue the day they attempted to efface you from your heritage and give it to others. The ray of hope which some sanguine persons supposed they saw in the Chicago Convention has gone out in darkness. Be not deluded. There is no prospect of peace from that quarter. Peace is to be obtained alone, under the blessing of God, through your fortitude, your sacrifices and your own strong arms.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Co-
[L. S.] lumbia, this 5th day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

M. L. BONHAM.

WM. R. HUNTT, Secretary of State.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

ADJT AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
COLUMBIA, September 7, 1864.

[GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 11.]

THE MILITARY OFFICERS COMMANDING REGIMENTS AND COMPANIES, and the Aides-de-Camp of the Governor in the execution of General Orders No. 10, from this office, will be governed by the following instructions, to wit:

I. Brigadier General Chesnut, commanding Reserves of the State, having, by General Orders No. 6, (September 6th, instant,) required all detailed men, including those between the ages of 18 and 45 years, as well those of the Reserve Corps, to be enrolled and organized for service, such persons will not be included in the organization of troops under General Orders No. 10 from this office.

II. By "resident aliens" is intended such as were domiciled in the State at the time of issuing said orders, including such as have been residents of other States of the Confederacy, but who have come into this State to avoid military service elsewhere, and excluding transient aliens who have never been domiciled in the Confederacy.

III. Persons mentioned in the "Abstract of the Exemption Law of this State," herewith published, will not be included in the organization of companies for service beyond their Districts and will not be required to report at the Brigade rendezvous, where they produce certificates of exemption from this office, or where they show their cause of exemption by affidavit (and other satisfactory proof in writing if required) to the commanding officers of Regiments.

IV. Applications for the exemption of rail road officers and employees, of overseers, of persons employed in the manufacture of arms, munitions of war and army supplies, of employees in paper mills, printing establishments and iron manufactories, will be referred to this office for final action, and all cases of exemption will be subject to revision at this office.

V. All certificates of physical disability heretofore granted by State Surgeons are revoked, and persons claiming exemptions on that ground are required to appear for examination before the Surgeons appointed to act under orders of the Aides de-camp at the Brigade rendezvous, unless they shall be excused by the commanding officers of Regiments on account of inability to attend.

VI. Paragraph No. 4 of General Orders No. 10, is so amended that the persons who are not liable to service beyond their Districts will continue in their Beat company organizations, and all vacancies in company, battalion or regimental offices, caused by the organizations made in pursuance of General Orders No. 10 and these orders, will be filled by elections on *Saturday*, the 10th instant.

VII. When the troops have assembled at the Brigade rendezvous, the Aides-de-camp will proceed to organize them into companies of not less than sixty-eight (68) and not more than one hundred (100) men, including the commissioned officers, by the election of one Captain and three Lieutenants to each company; and, in forming the companies, regard will be had, as far as may be practicable, to the geographical proximity of the regiments.

VIII. The time fixed for the assembling of the troops at the Brigade rendezvous, is 10 o'clock A. M. on *Tuesday* next, and for such as go by rail road, the commanding officers of regiments will issue transportation.

By order of the Governor.

A. C GARLINGTON,
Adjutant and Inspector General S. C.

The Charleston Courier.
10 September 1864, 2

Soldiers' Directory of Public Offices.

Headquarters of General Sam Jones, 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. Gonsales, 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.

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 Wm A. Bayne, corner Meeting-street and Wragg's Square.

J. S. Ryan, Captain and Chief of Subsistence Engineer Department, Northeast corner King and Citadel Square.

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 Sasor, Assistant Quartermaster, District Quartermaster, and Post Paymaster 6th Military District, 574 King-st.

Paymaster Army Department, Charlotte-street, South east corner Elizabeth.

Major Echols, Chief Engineer South Carolina, 47 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 of General Hospitals, Surgeon N S. Crowell, 570 King-street.

Medical Examining Board, 572 King-street, East side.

Medical Director, Dr. T. L. Ogier, 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. Geddings, President.

Senior Chaplain of Hospitals in and around Charleston, Dr. Winkler, Southeast corner Smith and Montague streets. Preaching on Sunday morning at Citadel Square Church, half-past 10 o'clock.

Naval Paymaster, Charlotte-street, Southeast corner of Elizabeth.

Captain E. A. Kahl, 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.

C. 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. 6, Hudson-street.

Southern Express Office, Orphan House, entrance on St. Philip-street.

Mayor's Office, Orphan House, entrance on Calhoun street.

Captain Provost Quartermaster, John-street, three doors West of Alexander.

Wayside Hospital, W. J. Wiley, [illegible], Southwest corner King [illegible] Wragg-street.

PERSONAL.—Among the visitors to Columbia at present is Capt. DURANT DA PONTE, one of the proprietors and editors of the New Orleans *Delta*, a sterling paper now in the hands of the Federals. Capt. D has but recently returned from the City of Mexico, whither he was dispatched on a special mission. Retiring from the army, he has again affiliated himself with the press, and is now one of the associate editors of the Richmond *Whig*.

The Charleston Mercury.
10 September 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—FOUR HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH DAY.

Yesterday passed without a single shot being fired by the enemy at Fort Sumter. It is long indeed since the proud old Ruin has had so long a respite from bombardment.

Battery Wagner fired 17 and Battery Gregg 8 shots at our James Island batteries, which replied with 12 shots.

From 8 a. m., up to 6 p. m., 18 shells had been thrown at the city.

A negro man named *Wm Simonds*, the slave of *Francis*, the well known King-street barber, was struck yesterday morning, and instantly killed, by one of the enemy's shells.

The Charleston Courier.
12 September 1864,1

Siege of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH DAY.

The bombardment of Fort Sumter was renewed Sunday morning. One hundred and forty-six shots were fired at the fort during the day. Since last report ninety shots have been fired at the city. One white man is reported killed and one colored woman dangerously wounded.

The enemy erected a gun over Wagner through the day, for the purpose, it is believed, of mounting a new gun. Large working parties have also been at work upon Battery Gregg, building another traverse, and cutting embrasures for new guns. Another party was also observed at work on the extension of Battery Gregg.

Friday night Batteries Gregg and Wagner kept up a vigorous fire on James' and Sullivan's Islands. Battery Wagner fired at Simkins and Fort Johnson fifty-eight shots; Batteries Gregg and Wagner at Sullivan's Island ninety shots; Battery Simkins at Morris' Island forty-one shots; Sullivans' Island at the enemy sixty-five shots.

Private Sessions, Company K, Second South Carolina Artillery, on James' Island, was killed, and one man dangerously wounded, by a fragment of shell.

Some activity has been manifested by the fleet during the past two or three days. On Friday afternoon two of the enemy's barges landed on the points of Long and Dewee's islands on a reconnoisance. The barges were followed by a small steamer which came in to a few hundred yards off the Inlet and remained there until the return of the barges, when they all left together. About 3 o'clock a Yankee gunboat moved up and opened fire upon Battery Marshall and a point battery. The bombardment continued until five o'clock, lasting two hours, when they left. Our batteries replied, the effect of which could not be ascertained. No damage was done to our batteries, and no casualties occurred.

Quite a lively communication was kept up between the Monitors by means of small boats, Sunday. There is no change in the number of vessels in the fleet.

As the few readers who have opportunities and inclination now for the sports of the woods and fields may be seeking shot, we can inform them that some of our dealers and gun-makers have made arrangements to supply orders.

A. DUPORT and J. H. HAPPOLDT, well known and approved for faithful and ingenious work in all departments of gun craft, have made and can make excellent shot, as may be seen by examining any samples

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It is not perhaps necessary or proper to inform everybody exactly as to the disposition of prisoners and the numbers in any place. We may note, however, as a hopeful sign of reform, the beginning of measures to change the ill advised policy of concentration which was applied to prisoners instead of to our soldiers. The list at Andersonville, Ga., is and will be largely reduced, and the list in this city and other places increased.

Patriotism at Home Illustrated.

A few items of expense incurred by a wounded soldier on his way home, whilst in Columbia, S. C.

Three meals at a hotel	$30.00
Attendance of a servant at do., for one hour, whilst undergoing a severe surgical operation	10.00
Omnibus fare (being unable to walk in consequence of wound)	12.00
	$52.00
Add to this 2d fare on rail road from Charlotte to Columbia, 110 miles	$10.00
	$62.00

From the above it may be readily inferred that from the time a disabled soldier reaches his home in Georgia, from EARLY's army in the Valley, *he bleeds most freely.* E.

The Charleston Mercury.
12 September 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—FOUR HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIRST DAY.

Since our last report the Morris Island batteries have fired forty-eight shells at the city.

The enemy is engaged making reconnoisances of Dewees' and Long Islands.

There has been very little firing going on between the batteries in the harbor.

A large number of Yankee prisoners arrived in the city on Saturday, and were assigned to proper quarters. More are expected to day.

A free woman of color, named *Harriet Fordham*, was instantly killed by one of the enemy's shells yesterday.

IMPORTANT TO SALT PURCHASERS.—We are authentically informed that there are no less than twenty three salt manufacturers in Charleston and vicinity, within the conscript age, who are detailed to make salt on the special conditions that they would sell the article to consumers at the works at nine dollars a bushel, or delivered at any of the railroad depots, in good shipping order, at twelve dollars. Now, the question arises, with these twenty three salt boilers, bound to these conditions, how is it that salt is to day from twenty to twenty five dollars a bushel in our market? The question is easily solved, but we do not propose to do it just now. We would, however, say to our farmers, planters and country consumers generally, that if they club together for any particular District, and appoint a responsible agent here, they can have their salt at the prices to which the salt boilers have bound themmselves to supply consumers, else the boiler refusing to supply at these prices will not have his detail renewed. We may advert to this matter again, and furnish the names of the salt boilers so detailed.

The Charleston Courier.
13 September 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDRED AND THIRTY FIRST DAY.

There was no firing on Fort Sumter Monday. Sixteen mortar and sixteen Columbiad shells were fired from Battery Simkins at Schooner Creek Battery. The Yankees, in return, fired some twenty-two rifle shells, doing no damage. Twenty-three shots were fired at the city during the day.

A large working party was engaged at work on Battery Gregg during the day, cutting embrasures, &c., for new guns.

There was no change in the fleet.

The Charleston Mercury.
13 September 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—FOUR HUNDRED AND THIRTY SECOND DAY.

The artillery firing in the harbor yesterday was somewhat less rapid than usual. Battery Gregg fired five shots at Fort Sumter, eighteen at the city and three at Sullivan's Island.

Several trial shots were fired from one of our large BLAKELY guns, at the Half Moon Battery.

A large proportion of the Yankee prisoners recently sent to this city, have been quartered, temporarily, at least, on the Race Course.

The Charleston Mercury.
13 September 1864, 1

LOST, ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, in Radcliffe street, a POCKET BOOK, containing about $50 in bills, and several Certificates of Confederate Four Per Cent. Stock, drawn in the name of the subscriber. A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of the Pocket Book with its contents. Persons are hereby cautioned against buying any such Certificates, as application will be immediately made for their renewal at the Treasury Office.

JAMES H. ELLIOTT,
Rutledge street, opposite Radcliffe.

September 13 1*

The Charleston Courier.
14 September 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SECOND DAY.

Sixteen shots were fired at Fort Sumter and twenty-three at the city since last report. The only casualty was the beheading of an unfortunate dog standing in the gateway of a building struck by a hundred-pounder Parrott. Some heavy firing was heard in the direction of Stono early Tuesday morning, the cause of which we have not learned. The enemy's working parties are still busily engaged on Batteries Gregg and Wagner. Carts were also busy hauling ammunition during the day to these batteries. Unusual activity was also observed in the enemy's fleet. A large number of tents are reported recently erected on Horse Island, and the enemy also active in that locality. There has been no material change in the fleet.

The Charleston Courier.

14 September 1864, 2

LA CRIOLLA

HAS BEEN REMOVED TO 547 KING-STREET. As usual a good stock and selection of the best TOBACCO, SEGARS, PIPES, &c., can be found at this resort. †3 September 14

José Jara, owner

The Charleston Mercury.
14 September 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—FOUR HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD DAY.

The enemy is apparently very busy hauling ammunition, &c., to Battery Wagner and Gregg.

Since our last report, sixteen shots have been fired at Fort Sumter, and twenty-three at the city. Heavy firing was also heard on Tuesday morning in the direction of Stono.

Unusual activity was manifested yesterday amongst the vessels composing the enemy's fleet off this harbor.

The Charleston Mercury.

14 September 1864, 1

REMOVAL.

JOSE JARA BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM THE PUBLIC that he has removed his Segar Store from No. 342 King street, between Society and George streets, to No. 545 King, between Radcliffe and Morris streets.

September 14

La Criolla

The Charleston Courier.
15 September 1864, 1

AN ELOQUENT RABBI.—A correspondent of the *Register* writes from Columbus, Ga.:

Last Sabbath morning I attended services in the Jewish Synagogue, and heard that celebrated Rabbi, Mr. Gutheim, of New Orleans. I must confess I was surprised, delighted and edified. He is a wonderful man, always drawing a crowd whenever he comes here, and none fail to realize benefit from his discourse. His ready flow of language, which is in the most elegant English, is no less astonishing than the comprehensiveness of his ideas, the soundness of his reasoning and the depth and pathos of his thoughts. He is a refugee from New Orleans, and at present a resident of Monigomery, preaching in this city every six weeks. From his appearance, I should say he is scarce thirty years old. On the occasion referred to, his subject was—God rules the earth; his text Deut. 4: 39. His sermon was one of the ablest I ever listened to—plainly depicting man's sinfulness and utter dependence, clearly proving that conflict in the human heart which Paul so tersely expresses as a fact in his experience—"When I would do good, evil is present with me." Mr. Gutheim's remedy for man was religion, but what that religion was, beyond a general acknowledgment and worship of God—a thing to be sought after, but how found, he did not say. Had that gifted intellect been enlighted by a knowledge of the truth as it is in Christ Jesus—had that heart been fired by a love for Him, by whose stripes we are healed, what an opportunity and what a treat it would have been to have heard him point, as a remedy, to Him who is the way, the truth and the life—not Shiloh to come, but a Shiloh who did come ere the sceptre departed from Judah.

The Charleston Mercury.
15 September 1864, 1

Death of Colonel D. F. Jamison.

It is with inexpressible regret that we announce the sudden demise of Colonel D. F. JAMISON, the President of the Military Court of this Department. He died, after a very brief illness, at noon yesterday, at his residence in this city, and the intelligence of his departure from the scene of his active and useful labors has saddened our entire community. In his death, society has lost, not an ornament merely, but a safeguard; one whose character, uprightness, and intelligence, and calm well-balanced judgment exercised a most salutary influence on all classes. The world of letters deplores the extinction of a most highly cultivated and appreciative genius, and his friends weep over the loss of one whose rare fidelity, strong affections and genial nature made him the centre of all social and domestic charities. We must leave to other hands the sad yet grateful duty of portraying his distinguished life and manners in fitting characters; we can do no more than join in the common sorrow which follows to his grave one of Carolina's best gentlemen, and one of our State's most honored and valuable citizens. At an early hour this morning his remains were attended to the Railroad Depot, (whence they will be borne to their last resting place, in his family burial ground,) by the Major General commanding this Department, General RIPLEY, the Mayor, and a large escort of distinguished friends.

The Charleston Mercury.

15 September 1864, 1

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS,
2D AND 6TH MILITARY DISTRICTS S. C.
ORDNANCE OFFICE, ADAM'S RUN, S. C.,
September 14, 1864.

WANTED, AN ARMORER, OR EVEN A FIRST RATE BLACKSMITH, to perform the usual repairs to SMALL ARMS incident to the service. The duty will be light, and the usual detail pay allowed. Address the undersigned, giving testimonials as to character and qualifications; stating the command to which the party belong.

SAM. W. MAURICE,
1st Lieutenant Artillery and Ordnance Officer.
September 15

The Charleston Mercury.
15 September 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—FOUR HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOURTH DAY.

At an early hour yesterday morning the monitors steamed up and attacked Battery Marshall. The Battery replied with spirit, and the firing was kept up for about an hour, when the monitors withdrew, having evidently come off second best in the engagement. Later in the day one of the monitors was *towed* off in the direction of Port Royal.

There was no bombardment of the city yesterday. Rumor assigned, as a cause for the cessation of the shelling, that a flag of truce had been received from FOSTER; and a thousand ridiculous stories were afloat as to the nature of the communication alleged to have been received.

The truth is that no flag of truce whatever was received, and there is no foundation for the story except in the fact that Capt. GILCHRIST, of Gen. JONES' Staff, left the city yesterday morning, expecting to communicate with the enemy, as usual, at Port Royal Ferry. He has not yet returned.

The real cause of the cessation of the bombardment of the city may, we think, be inferred from the fact that a working party was observed to be very busy at Battery Gregg yesterday, mounting a new gun in the chamber whence the shells fired at the city invariably proceed. It is not unlikely that their long range gun may have been burst or strained by the rapid discharges of Tuesday morning, and that they paused in the bombardment yesterday only for the purpose of getting a new gun into position.

So far from any truce having existed, Battery Gregg fired, during Wednesday afternoon, 13 shots at Sumter and 3 more at Sullivan's Island.

THE advertisement of Messrs. CHAS. D. CARR & Co., in this day's paper, deserves the attention of the trade and our readers generally.

WE WOULD call attention to the notice of the Mayor for a meeting of the Board of Health at 12, m., this day. A full attendance is earnestly requested, as the City Registrar will make his report.

MATCHES GOOD AND CHEAP.—As a matter of public benefit, we would direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. MARZYCK, in this day's paper. Mr. MARZYCK is now extensively engaged in the manufacture of matches, and turns out a very superior article. Specimens may be seen and orders left at LA CRIOLLA, No. 547 King street.

IMPOSITION.—We are requested to call the attention of sick or wounded soldiers, visiting Charleston, to the fact that an ambulance is daily in attendance on the arrival of the South Carolina cars to convey soldiers to the Wayside Home. Drivers of carriages and hacks are so anxious for a fare, that several instances have occurred recently, where they inform the soldier there is no mode of conveyance to the Home except theirs, and the consequence has been that the poor soldier has had to pay five dollars for a ride, while the ambulance, specially intended for him, drove off empty. Since the arrangement made with Colonel SIMONS, this gentleman never fails to have an ambulance at the South Carolina Railroad depot in the afternoon, and at the Home at 7 o'clock in the morning, to convey passengers to the Savannah road.

THE GEORGIA MILITIA IN HOOD'S ARMY.—In the following letter to General HOOD, Governor BROWN temporarily withdraws the Georgia State (Reserve) Troops from the Army of Tennessee:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Milledgeville, September 10, 1864.

Gen. J B Hood, Commanding Army of Tennessee:

GENERAL: As the militia of the State were called out for the defence of Atlanta during the campaign against it which has terminated by the fall of the city into the hands of the enemy, and as many of them left their homes without preparation, expecting to be gone but a few weeks, who have remained in service over three months (most of the time in the trenches), justice requires that they be permitted, while the enemy are preparing for the winter campaign, to return to their homes and look for a time, after important interests and prepare themselves for such service as may be required when another campaign commences against other important points in the State. I therefore hereby withdraw said organization from your command, in the hope that I shall be able to return it with great numbers and equal efficiency, when the interest of the public service requires it. In this connection I beg leave to tender to you, General, my sincere thanks for your impartiality and justice to the State troops and for your uniform courtesy and kindness to me individually. With assurances of my high consideration and esteem, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

The body of General Morgan was brought to Abingdon, where it was interred to await the time when the soil of his loved Kentucky can receive into its bosom the remains of her gallant and heroic son.

MARRIED,

At Charleston, S. C., on Monday, September 12th, 1864, by Rev. M. SPEATNER, Mr. HENRY SOLOMONS, London, England, to Miss LENA JACOBS, of Germany.

The Charleston Courier.
16 September 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDRED AND THIRTY FIFTH DAY.

The enemy on Wednesday morning opened fire from two wooden gunboats at long range, on Battery Marshall, Sullivan's Island. It is believed to have been merely a feint, to test the range of our guns. In reply Battery Marshall kept up a lively fire on the gunboats from two small pieces attached to the battery. The action lasted about an hour, the enemy's boats being struck several times, after which they withdrew. One man was mortally and one slightly wounded. No damage was done to the battery. The monitors took no part in the engagement. One monitor was towed outside the bar by a transport soon after the fight, and sailed South.

Since our last report seventy-three shots have been fired at Fort Sumter, and twenty-five shots at the city. Battery Gregg also fired twenty-two shots at Sullivan's Island, and Battery Wagner six shots at James' Island. Some few shots were fired at Fort Johnson, doing no damage. Battery Simkins also kept up a slow fire on Schooner Creek battery Wednesday night.

The enemy have a large party on Battery Gregg at work on the chamber of the gun bearing upon the city. On Thursday the shells thrown into the city were from a battery to the left of Battery Gregg. During the day the garrison of Fort Sumter opened fire with rifles upon the Yankee workers at Gregg, driving and keeping them under cover the balance of the day.

The enemy's carts and wagons were observed busily employed all day hauling ammunition from the lower end of the Island to Battery Gregg.

With the exception of the departure of one monitor, there has been no change in the enemy's fleet. It now consists, outside the bar, of the *Wabash*, one propellor gunboat, three tugs and one light ship; inside the bar, four monitors, one propellor gunboat, one side wheel gunboat, one sloop-of-war, a river steamer, three tugs, one barkentine, one tern, two schooners; and in Light House Inlet one schooner and two sloops; off Coles' Island two gunboats, one transport, four schooners; in Stono one gunboat and five schooners.

Captain R. C. GILCHRIST returned Thursday afternoon from Port Royal Ferry. He was met at the Ferry, under flag of truce, by Colonel WOODFORD and Major ANDERSON, from General FOSTER'S headquarters, when an exchange of official documents and letters from the prisoners on both sides was made.

No prisoners were exchanged, but it is reported that negotiations are in progress for that purpose. General FOSTER, in a letter to General JONES, states that the Confederate officers prisoners in his department have been placed in tents in the stockade on Morris' Island under our fire. They are allowed the usual army ration, and he says they will be kept there until he is notified by General JONES of the removal of all Federal prisoners from Charleston.

Another flag of truce communication will take place in the harbor on Monday next.

General FOSTER, we learn, proposes to make some point on the Savannah river the general place of meeting of flag of truce communications between the departments.

The temporary absence of the Reporter who usually attends to the "Siege" and other local matters [illegible] will explain the omission of the Siege report for Wednesday as usual in our issue of next day—an omission supplied in the report published this day for Wednesday and Thursday.

The Charleston Courier.
16 September 1864, 2

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT, S. C., ORDNANCE OFFICE, ADAMS' RUN, S. C., SEPTEMBER 14, 1864.—Wanted, an ARMORER, or even a first rate BLACKSMITH, to perform the usual repairs to small arms incident to the service.—The duty will be light, and the usual detail pay allowed. Address the undersigned, giving testimonials as to character and qualifications, stating the command to which the party belongs. S. M. W. M URICE,
First Lieut. artillery and Ordnance Officer.
September 16 3

The Charleston Mercury.
16 September 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—FOUR HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIFTH DAY.

The following is a summary of the firing in this harbor since our last report: The enemy's Morris Island batteries have fired 43 shots at Fort Sumter, 22 at Sullivan's Island, 20 at the city, and 6 at our James' Island batteries.

A large working party of the enemy continue to be busy at the gun chamber from which the bombardment of the city has hitherto been kept up. The shells thrown at the city yesterday were fired from a gun mounted to the left of the chamber at which the working party were engaged.

Captain GILCHRIST returned from Port Royal Ferry to Department Headquarters yesterday.—He has communicated, under flag of truce, with the enemy, but without effecting any important result. He brings a letter from FOSTER officially notifying General JONES that the Confederate officers, prisoners of war, lately sent to this Department, are now confined, under fire, near Cumming's Point, Morris Island; that they have been placed within a roomy stockade and provided with tents, and with supplies of food as nearly as possible approximating the Confederate ration; and that, upon receiving an official assurance from General JONES that the Federal prisoners now in Charleston have been removed from under fire, he will at once relieve, in like manner, the six hundred Confederate officers now in his power.

The Charleston Mercury.
16 September 1864, 2

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

C. S.—ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, S. C.,
CHARLESTON, S. C., September 14, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE REQUESTED AT THIS OFFICE from planters and others, to furnish the Engineer Department with HEWN or SAWED TIMBER, each stick to measure (12) twelve inches square, and of such lengths as may be agreed on.

Contractors will state the price per foot, also the number of sticks that can be delivered per week in Charleston.

In consideration of this service, such contractors may be exempted from furnishing slaves for work on coast defences during the time of such contract, if proportionate to the quota of slaves called for. Several contractors can unite to organize a working party.

WM. H. ECHOLS,
September 16 fmw12 Major and Chief Engineer.

HEADQUARTERS,
2D AND 6TH MILITARY DISTRICTS S. C.,
ORDNANCE OFFICE, ADAM'S RUN, S. C.,
September 14, 1864.

WANTED, AN ARMORER, OR EVEN A FIRST RATE BLACKSMITH, to perform the usual repairs to SMALL ARMS incident to the service. The duty will be light, and the usual detail pay allowed. Address the undersigned, giving testimonials as to character and qualifications; stating the command to which the party belong.

SAM. W. MAURICE,
1st Lieutenant Artillery and Ordnance Officer.
September 15 3

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
CHARLESTON, September 7, 1864.

PERMITS TO VISIT VESSELS NOW AT QUARANTINE, issued by Dr. W. H. HUGER, Port Physician, and countersigned by the Hon. CHARLES MACBETH, Mayor of Charleston, will be respected by all guards under the command of the Provost Marshal.

All persons attempting to leave any of the wharves, without proper permits, will be arrested and brought to this office.

WM. J. GAYER,
September 8 A. A. G. and Provost Marshal.

OFFICE CHIEF PAYMASTER,
DEPARTMENT SO. CA., GEORGIA AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, September 7, 1864.

THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL HAVING DECIDED that the Pay Rolls of the several Regiments of South Carolina State troops disbanded in February last, should be submitted to the Secretary of War for his approval, before payment, Captains of above mentioned regiments are hereby directed to forward their Company Pay Rolls to this office, in order that they may be submitted to the Secretary of War.

E. A. DESLONDE,
September 8 Major and Quartermaster.

The Charleston Courier.
17 September 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIXTH DAY.

No new movement of the enemy has taken place since our last report. Ninety three shots were fired at Fort Sumter and thirty-four at the city during Thursday night and Friday up to six P. M. Private J. C. Kay, Company I, was wounded severely in the leg at Fort Sumter by a fragment of shell. Sullivan's Island batteries during Thursday night fired forty-seven shots at the enemy on Morris' Island. The latter replied, and opened fire on batteries Simkins and Johnson, firing some twelve shots. Battery Wagner also opened on Battery Haskell and fired ten shots, doing no damage.

No change in the fleet is reported.

Even according to the bloodiest codes of recognized war, it is not allowed, we believe, to fire into a city that is not simply and merely a military post, until it has been invested and attacked, and effectually surrounded by a force apparently sufficient for occupation when surrendered.

Charleston is not besieged in any sense approaching this condition—its land approaches, two rivers and three rail roads, are open and in free use, and the only token of a siege, or summons, or pretext for treating it as a city liable to shells, is a few batteries only near enough to annoy and alarm and disturb non-combatants, invalids and others, and not to weaken in any way the military defences.

The shelling is not—even after Gen. Foster's emphatic assertion—directed to or at any works, shops, or arsenals, or other military posts—or if so, the Yankees are bad artillerists.

Judged by its effects and mode in reference to the rules of war, the shelling of Charleston can only be pronounced by impartial witnesses an experimental school of practice in developing new results in artillery.

Are we ready to continue champagne courtesies and frequent flags of truce with persons ordering and approving such shelling, and branding us falsely for cruelties to prisoners whom they will not relieve by exchange?

One hundred and fourteen thousand men of military ages and qualifications detailed as "agriculturists," or overseers, or farmers—perhaps many of them are men who never superintended a crop, and never knew before the war that they were fit for that task! One third of this number may be added for various State offices and exemptions, many of them needless, and many of them now keeping out of the field men who can do no good elsewhere! A valiant army of peace-establishment officers in the Quartermaster, Commissary and Purchasing Departments, including men who had or showed no fitness for such duties, but a great fondness for Militia offices and honors in time of peace! An Act of Congress passed in February, 1862, ordering and requiring the reform and re-organization of certain departments of the service, and a discriminating preference for soldiers otherwise qualified for bureau duties but disqualified for the field!

Here are a few hints which may be considered by any croakers who talk or think about exhaustion and desperation.

Some of these croakers may indeed be driven to desperation as was the candid beggar, hale and hearty but lazy; who applied to one of the Boards of relief in New York some years ago: "If you don't help me soon," was his disparing and pathetic appeal, "I must be driven to a deed my soul abhors." "What is that," asked the relenting commissioner, fearing suicide or other dreadful expedient. "Why, to work, sir," was the reply.—Some of the canting, whining creatures who never see any consolation but in the profits they extort from our disasters or disappointments, may be driven to work or to fight—a sure preventive or cure for hypochondria.

The Charleston Mercury.
17 September 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—FOUR HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIXTH DAY.

We have little to report to-day. The enemy's bombardment of the city yesterday was quite brisk, about 40 shells, in all, having been thrown. An old negro woman, killed, was the only victim.

There was the usual exchange of shots, during the day, amongst the hostile batteries in the harbor, but nothing worthy of special note.

There will, we understand, be another communication with the enemy, by flag of truce, on Monday next.

CITADEL SQUARE CHURCH.—Service will be performed in this Church regularly every Sabbath morning, at half-past 10 o'clock. Seats free.

THE PASTOR of the Huguenot Congregation being absent from the city, there will be no services in the Second Presbyterian Church to-morrow, and until further notice.

GREER'T RESTAURANT.—The proprietor of this old and well known establishment announces in to day's paper that he has removed to No. 535 King street, nearly opposite the Postoffice. The new establishment will open to-day at eleven o'clock, when LOUIS and his associates will be pleased to meet their patrons, and serve them up with something dainty

WE WOULD call the attention of the apothecaries of this city to the importance of keeping their stores open until a later hour than has been their habit. On several occasions parties have been much inconvenienced in consequence of the difficulty of procuring medicines even when sought before the hour of 10 p. m. It is, we suppose, only necessary to draw the notice of the Druggists to this matter to have the evil corrected.

The Charleston Courier.
19 September 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH DAY.

Since our last report the enemy have kept up a brisk fire on the city, with only occasional attention to Fort Sumter. Friday night forty-five shots were fired at the city, and three shots at Sumter. Saturday thirty-five shots at the city and forty-four at Sumter; Saturday night twenty shots at the city and twenty-three at Sumter.

A remarkably narrow escape was made by a child Saturday. The child was sitting in an outbuilding when a shell struck it, demolishing the building and knocking the child down into a sink, from which it was taken without having been injured.

The firing upon Fort Sumter during the past two days has been mostly from small rifle guns. The enemy have been forced to discontinue their labor on Gregg by our sharp-shooters at Sumter.

Quite a spirited duel with small arms was kept up between both parties on Saturday and Sunday.

They are also reported working at their battery on Long Island during the night time.

Another Monitor was towed inside the Bar Saturday, making five now with the fleet. There was no other change of importance.

Fires.

A destructive fire of unknown origin, resulting in considerable loss of property, broke out in a small wooden house on the south side of Clifford-street, near King, in the rear of C. D. AHRENS's former coffee grinding establishment about half-past one o'clock Saturday afternoon. Owing to the nature of the buildings the flames spread with great rapidity, and a fresh breeze springing up at the time carried the sparks and falling flakes over into Berresford, Archdale, West and Beaufain-streets. The firemen, who arrived a few moments after the alarm, were quickly at work, directing their efforts to check the fire on Clifford-street, but were almost immediately compelled to divide their force and constantly change positions to attend to some new outbreak of the flames. Another difficulty for some time was the scarcity of water, the tide being low and the city drains empty. The fire raged with considerable fury, at one time it being reported that the whole of the West and lower part of Archdale-street was in flames.

The handsome Hall of the German Friendly Society, West side of Archdale-street, and the Lecture Room of the German Lutheran Church, are the principal buildings destroyed. Most of the property consumed were old small wooden buildings, occupied by free persons of color. A large part of the loss is covered by insurance.

The following is a list of the buildings consumed or damaged, with the names of the owners taken from the City Census of 1861:

ARCHDALE-STREET.

West side—No. 27, Hall of the German Friendly Society; Nos. 29, 31, 33, 35, belonging to the Estate of ROBERT F. HENRY.

East side—No 10, owned by *Ann E. Brady*, f. p. c.; No. 12, owned by HENRY HORLBECK; No 14, owned by Mrs. ANN FOX; No. 16, owned by A. L. SALOMON; No. 18, owned by JOHN KING.

BERRESFORD-STREET.

South side—Nos. 11 and 13, owned by H. H. HICKS; No. 15, owned by Estate WM. PATTON.

North side—No. 12, owned by MARY MUSHINGTON; No. 14, owned by Southwestern Rail Road Bank.

BEAUFAIN-STREET.

North side—No. 46, opposite Mazyck-street, owned by Mrs. H. G. NAYLER.

CLIFFORD-STREET.

South side—Nos. 3, 5, 7, owned by MOSES D. HYAMS; No. 9 and Lecture Room, owned by German Lutheran Church.

Several rear buildings of houses on King-street, adjoining the burnt property on Clifford-street, and belonging to Mrs LOUISA BELSER, were consumed.

WEST-STREET,

South side—Nos. 1, 3 and 5, owned by Estate of ROBERT F HENRY; No 7, owned by Estate of THOS. D. CONDY; No. 9, owned by JOS. W. HARRISON; Nos. 11 and 13, owned by Dr. HENRY R FROST; No. 15, owned by *Eugenia Hedley*, f. p. c.; No 17, owned by JOS. H. DUKES.

Several out buildings in the rear of Mazyck-street were also destroyed.

Fortunately no serious accident occured, notwithstanding the danger to which the gallant firemen, who deserve the greatest credit, were subjected.

Manager CHARLES J. EERRY, City Engine No. 6, had a narrow escape. He was struck on the left shoulder and in the left side by fragments, and had just stepped aside in time to avoid being instantly crushed to death.

Mr. J. P. BRODENBURG, a member of the Eagle Engine Company, was knocked down by the falling wall and ceiling, while in the upper story of the house in Beaufain-street. Mr. WITTSCHEN, another member, was also slightly injured.

About half-past six o'clock Sunday morning another fire was discovered to have broken out in the three story brick house No. 53 Tradd-street, belonging to the Trust Estate of Mrs. EDW RAVENEL. The firemen were again summoned out and soon appeared upon the spot. The building adjoins the large tenement house Southeast corner of Tradd and Meeting-streets, owned by ALEXANDER GORDON, Esq. Unable to save the building on Tradd-street, the exertions of the Fire Department were directed to the spreading of the flames, and to saving the tenement building, the upper stories of which, with the roof, were completely burnt out.

The endurance of our Firemen during the past two days has been severely tried, and to their skill, activity and indomitable will, the city undoubtedly is largely indebted for a narrow escape of what threatened to be an extensive conflagration.

REGISTRATION OF EXEMPTS AND DETAILED MEN. The War Department has ordered the registration of all male white persons between the ages of seventeen and fifty years who are not now actually in the field or in the reserves, and also of all boys who will attain to the age of seventeen within the next twelve months, with the month in which they will become seventeen. The grounds of exemption or detail will also have to be given.

The Charleston Courier.
19 September 1864, 1

We repeat under the observation of late instances, but without any confident hope of success, in directing attention, a proposition we have uttered on several occasions.

There could and should be a thorough inspection of all buildings unoccupied and exposed, and a thorough removal of all materials or elements that could aid the designs of incendiaries or increase the probabilities of danger from carelessness or accidental dropping of fire.

Throughout a portion of the city shell proof coverts and boxes for watchmen could be easily provided, and these watchmen should be ordered to examine all places threatened with fire within their beats at safe intervals.

A prompt attention to discovering and extinguishing the first show of fire will often prevent loss, and labor, and exposure for the brave firemen. Some of the loungers and loafers about the streets, old and young, have so keen a zest for fires that on discovering a fire which could be put out with a bucket of water, or a wet rag, they dash off bawling fire, instead of putting it out.

The ringing of the police bell will be changed as usual on Tuesday, 20th inst., to 7 and 8½ P. M

Cannot some Almanac makers or publishers reprint the Constitutions of the Confederate States and of South Carolina?

We have tried and can commend the matches now offered at Aiman's well known drug store. The matches made here by Mr. J. Marzyck, and sold at "La Criolla," 547 King-street, are fully up to the maker's warranty, and are at least as good as the best we have had of Confederate origin—and much better than many we have tried.

Segars, Tobacco Pipes, &c.—Jose Jara, of "La Criolla," announces in our columns this morning a new supply of the best brands of fine chewing and smoking tobacco, together with pipes, cigarettes, &c., for sale, wholesale and retail, at his new establishment 547 King-street, West side. The attention of dealers, retailers, &c., is invited to the card published in this morning's issue.

General Order No. 65 is bringing an average of one hundred Yankees weekly into our lines, and they are being sent to the United States.—Those of them that prefer to remain as mechanics and laborers are provided with employment—the prisoners now on our hands are the same class of men, with far greater reasons for behaving themselves and attending to their employment than the deserter. The latter, if caught in the United States, is subject to the death penalty, while the former is secure in our shops; his authorities can never discover that he has given "aid and comfort" to our cause by working for us, and his pay continues during his captivity. These motives render guards unnecessary; his self-interest guards against an escape, and his comfort makes him contented.

The Charleston Courier.
19 September 1864, 1

Is it True?—A Northern telegram announces that Farragut has succeeded in obtaining the services of the man who set torpedoes in Mobile Bay, and is now engaged in taking them up.

The Charleston Mercury.
19 September 1864, 1

FOR SALE.—I OFFER FOR SALE MY SEGER STORE and all contents—and Store can be obtained. Apply at No. 555 KING STREET.
September 19 1*

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—Wanted, by this Department, 500 WATER BUCKETS. Apply to MOTTE A. PRINGLE,
September 19 mwf3 Major and Quartermaster.

The Charleston Courier.
20 September 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINTH DAY.

The Swamp Angel Battery fired seventeen and Battery Gregg six shots at Fort Sumter during Sunday night, after which the enemy ceased firing upon the fort and had not renewed it up to the hour of closing our report, nine o'clock Monday evening. The firing upon the city continues about the same. Eighteen shots were fired Sunday night and twenty-three Monday to six P. M. We heard of no casualties.

A large working party were engaged on the battery used for shelling the city, and cars and wagons employed during the day hauling from the lower end of the Island to Gregg.

A sling carrying a large gun drawn by twenty horses, arrived at Battery Gregg about four o'clock Monday afternoon. The enemy have thrown up a covered way connecting Battery Gregg with the sand hills South end of Morris' Island.

A large transport with troops came up from the South in the afternoon, and sailed North. A brig deeply laden also passed the Bar going South. She was followed by a tug with [illegible] flying, which passed Southwards.

There were only four Monitors inside the Bar Monday. The *Wabash*, *Pembina* and a propeller gunboat left this port some time during Sunday night.

Heavy firing was heard in the direction of Stono during the day.

The Drains and the Water Supply.

Messrs. Editors—In your report of the fire in Monday's issue of the *Courier* it is stated: "Another difficulty for sometime was the scarcity of water, the tide being low and the city drains empty."

It was supposed that one object of these drains was to shut in and retain the water occasionally for a term of tide. Are they not so furnished with water gates as to allow this? Are there not many large cisterns not now used for common purposes? Could not a sufficient supply of water be secured from these cisterns and from fire wells that could be supplied from roofs not otherwise used? Could not a reservoir for the artesian water be placed at a distance from the well and be made useful in fires and for other purposes?

Q.

The Charleston Courier.
20 September 1864, 2

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE FORCES, S. C.,
COLUMBIA, September 17, 1864.

[*SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 78—Extract.*]

I. THE PLAN WHICH HAS BEEN HERETOFORE adopted by the Enrolling Officers of furloughing men whose applications for detail and exemption are pending, will be discontinued. All such urloughs are hereby revoked.

II. Enrolling Officers will, in all cases of forwarding members of the Reserve Force to any point, furnish them with papers, stating in full the purpose for which they are sent.

III. The District Enrolling Officers will take the most effective method in their power of forwarding to their proper commands every man of the Reserve Class who cannot show his papers of detail, exemption or furlough.

By command Brig. Gen. CHESNUT.

September 19 8 ED. H. BARNWELL, A. A. G.

☞ CAPTAIN WILLIAM S. ELLIOTT.—THE friends of this gentleman are pleased to see his announcement as a Candidate for the Legislature at the ensuing election. We trust that his numerous friends will remember him on that occasion.

September 20 1T

The Charleston Mercury.
20 September 1864, 1

☞ CAPTAIN WM. S. ELLIOTT.—THE FRIENDS OF the above named gentleman are pleased to see his announcemement as a candidate for the Legislature at the coming election. He will receive a hearty support from his numerous friends. 1* September 20

The Charleston Mercury.
20 September, 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—FOUR HUNDRED AND THIRTY NINTH DAY.

There were no movements of special importance noticed yesterday amongst the enemy's land or naval forces in this vicinity. A large working party are still busy at the battery from which the bombardment of the city is kept up. The number of shells thrown at the city yesterday was 25. The Swamp Angel battery also threw some 15 shots at Fort Sumter.

We understand that communication will be held with the enemy by flag of truce off this harbor on the 23d instant.

"BELL RING."—By the notice of Captain SIGWALD, of the Police force, it will be seen that on and after to-day, and until otherwise announced, the times for ringing the Police Bells will be changed to 7 and 9 45 o'clock, p. m.

The Charleston Mercury.
20 September 1864, 2

GRANT'S VIEWS ON THE WAR.—The Washington papers give the following extract of a letter from Lieut. Gen. GRANT, dated

HEADQ'S ARMIES OF THE U. S.,
City Point, Va, Aug. 16, 1864.

Hon. E. B Washburne:

DEAR SIR: I state to all persons who visit me, that all we want now to insure an early restoration of the Union, is a determined unity of sentiment North. The rebels have now in their ranks their last men. The little boys and old men are guarding prisoners, guarding railroad bridges, and forming a good part of their garrison for intrenched positions. Any man lost by them cannot be replaced. They have robbed the cradle and the grave equally to get their present force.

Besides what they lose in frequent skirmishes and battles, they are now losing, from desertion and other causes, at least one regiment per day. With this drain against them the end is not far distant, if we will only prove true to ourselves.

Their only hope is in a divided North. This might give them reinforcements from Tennessee, Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri, while it would weaken us. With the draft quietly enforced, the enemy would become despondent, and would make but little resistance.

I have no doubt that the enemy are exceedingly anxious to hold out until after the Presidential election. They have many hopes from its effects. They hope a counter revolution, they hope the election of the peace candidate.; in fact, like Micawber, they hope for something to "turn up."

Our peace friends, if they expect peace from separation, are much mistaken. It would be but the beginning of war, with thousands of Northern men joining the South because of our disgrace in allowing separation. To have "peace on any terms," the South would demand the restoration of their slaves already freed. They would demand indemnity for losses sustained, and they would demand a treaty which would make the North slave hunters for the South. They would demand pay for the restoration of every slave escaping to the North.

Yours truly, U. S. GRANT.

The Charleston Courier.
21 September 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTIETH DAY.

The enemy's firing since our last report has been comparatively slow. During Monday night Battery Gregg fired six shots at the city, and the Swamp Angel thirteen shots at Fort Sumter. On Tuesday the Swamp Angel fired seventeen shots and Wagner and Gregg each three shots at Sumter. Battery Gregg, up to six P. M. Tuesday evening, fired nine shots at the city.

Another large gun, on a sling drawn by twenty horses, was brought to Battery Gregg Tuesday afternoon.

The enemy were at work turfing Gregg and erecting another stockade to the left of it. Some practicing at light field pieces in the rear of the Middle Battery were heard during the day. Considerable firing was again heard in the direction of Stono, believed to be the Lighthouse Inlet batteries firing at Secessionville and Battery Haskell.

The New York *Times*, of the 12th instant, has the following special dispatch from Washington, announcing the success of several naval officers who were paroled, and left this port on the 3d inst., in effecting a special exchange:

EXCHANGE OF NAVAL PRISONERS.—WASHINGTON, SUNDAY, September 11.—Lieut. Commander Williams, late of the United States steamer Powhatan, who, with others of the naval service, was captured a year since in the boat attack upon Fort Sumter, came North a few days ago upon a forty five days' parole from Mallory, Secretary of the Navy of the Southern Confederacy, to effect an exchange of himself and thirteen other naval officers captured at the same time. The exchange has been effected, and Commander Williams remains North. The others are expected to return within a few days, in exchange for a like number about to be sent South. The parole and exchange were made upon the suggestion and request of Secretary Mallory.

The Charleston Mercury.
21 September 1864, 1

General Beauregard.

We beg leave to congratulate our readers, upon the information we have received, from a source we deem unquestionable, that the President of the Confederate States has tendered to General BEAUREGARD the command of the army in Georgia. Of course he must accept it. This result, we learn, has been brought about by the earnest intervention and counsel of General LEE. We regret that the counsel of any one was necessary, to occasion an appointment so "fit to be made." But it is well that it is made; and must allay the disgust which the supersession of General JOHNSTON and the appointment of General HOOD to the command of this army produced. Let the President now, support Gen. BEAUREGARD in all the measures practicable to give him success. Let him allow General BEAUREGARD freely to choose his own staff, and carry out his recommendations, and throw into his hands all the reinforcements which can be spared from every quarter. The spirit of our people will rally to the support of our cause. The deep depression our late disasters produced will be changed for a cheerful and lively hope. The gallant General, whose star has ever led to victory, by his very name, inspires confidence of success. Let the people everywhere rise up and go forth to the great struggle for their liberties and existence, prepared to follow wherever he shall lead, and our redemption will be accomplished. We cordially support President DAVIS in this appointment.

The Charleston Mercury.
21 September 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTIETH DAY.

The enemy, yesterday, hauled another large gun from the lower end of Morris Island to Battery Gregg. A working party is engaged erecting a stockade to the left of Battery Gregg.

The following is a summary of the firing since our last report: The Swamp Angel Battery fired 30 shots at Fort Sumter; Battery Gregg fired 15 shots at the city and 6 at Fort Sumter. Firing was also heard in the direction of Stono; cause unknown.

The Charleston Courier.
22 September 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIFTH DAY.

Since our last report fifty-five shots have been fired at the city and Fort Sumter. The enemy opened fire upon the city from three guns Wednesday, one of them being from a new battery to the extreme left of Battery Gregg. A working party was observed busy on the slopes of Battery Gregg, and carts and wagons handling ammunition all day to the battery from the lower end of the Island. A gun was also up at Gregg, supposed to be for the purpose of mounting a new gun bearing on Fort Sumter. The enemy are reported erecting a new lookout on the South end of Morris' Island.

Five monitors were inside the bar Wednesday morning. The enemy's tugs and small boats were quite lively keeping up communications with the flag ship, the large transports and several other vessels of the fleet inside the bar. A number of them afterwards went round into Stono.

A river steamer came out of Stono and steamed inside the bar. She was filled with troops. Two schooners deeply laden came from the South in the afternoon, one anchored off the bar, the other sailed North.

The proper disposition of the prisoners is commanding attention, as we are pleased to learn from exchanges. Many friends have expressed approval of the proposition that has appeared in the *Courier* for a conditional release on self-parole of all privates against whom no charges of violations of war rules are brought. All justly liable to such charges should be demanded by and delivered to the State having jurisdiction. All prisoners who are good workmen in any line could be and should be released for employment under proper regulations and stipulations, with such guarantees as they can give, and should be exacted. A pursuit and adoption of these rules would soon solve the problem of prisoners or divest it of all troublesome features, and leave us only the officers, of whom many more could be safely kept in Charleston.

WHAT IS THE FUTURE OF OUR CONFEDERACY?—Our future is *to fight*—to fight while an enemy pollutes our soil—to fight as long as they deny our rights—to fight until independence is achieved—to fight as long as we have men willing to battle for homes, for children, for liberty, for all they hold dear. We have suffered too much, says the Macon *Index*, endured too much, lost too much, to fail now in the achievement of all for which such a great price was paid. Hope still looms up grandly and gloriously before us; liberty and honor and happiness and prosperity still lure us on to the mighty and magnificent prize for which we struggle; and while such is the case—while success is almost in our grasp, shall we ignominiously falter? Never. Southerners! be stout of heart—be firm—be unfaltering. Dare what seems a cruel lot. It only leads to the greater glory. 'Tis the brave, the unyielding, the determined, that fortune favors. But deserve her smile by your gallantry, and all she has is yours.

The Prisoners.

"P. W. A." writes from Richmond to the Savannah *Republican*:

There is a considerable number of Irishmen among the prisoners in our hands who were inveigled into the Federal army by foul means.—Many of them were seduced by the offer of large bounties, only a small part of which was ever allowed to reach their hands; others were drugged or drenched with vile liquor, and their names enrolled at a time when they were in no condition to exercise their free choice. These men, after having been tricked into the service and cheated of their bounty money, are now abandoned by the Government they had undertaken to serve. What claim, either in law or morals, has that Government upon them now? None whatever. Having first been cheated, and now forsaken, they are absolved from all obligation to serve further the Government of the United States. Indeed, they are free to take up arms against a Government that has been guilty of the great crime of abandoning its soldiers because their term of service had expired. It is not an unusual thing for prisoners, for far less provocation than this—indeed, without any provocation whatever—to enter the service of their captors. This practice has been common in all ages of the world, and at no period more so than during the wars of Frederick the Great.

The prisoners here spoken of have no sympathy for the North and no prejudice against the South. Indeed, they ought to be our friends, since the Confederates, like the people of their own country, only ask for the right to govern themselves. If they ever believed that the British Government was friendly to the South, and that the North would assist them in gaining their own freedom, after having deprived us of ours, their minds must have been disabused of this great error by this time. Earl Russell is now well known to be the cold, implacable enemy of the South, and the fast, fanatical friend of the North; and the United States will hardly send an army across the Atlantic Ocean to rescue Ireland from the thraldom of England, when they steadily refuse to rescue their Irish soldiers, and even their own countrymen, who have fallen into our hands as prisoners of war.

Why, then, should not the Irish prisoners at Andersonville and elsewhere form themselves into a division under Pat Cleburne or Mike Finnegan, or some other good officer, and tender their services to the Confederate Government? Their condition would be greatly improved thereby; they would be better clothed and better fed, and the mortality in battle would not be greater than it is now in prison. At all events the subject is worthy of their consideration; and under any circumstance their action should be perfectly free and voluntary. If they have not been treated as well while in prison as they could desire, the fault has not been wholly ours. The public enemy by closing our ports and ravaging and devasting our country, deprived us of the means of taking such care both of our own soldiers and the unfortunate prisoners in our hands, as we would wish to do under more auspicious circumstances.

The Government is now making arrangements to send back to Europe all deserters from the Yankee army who shall desire to be so disposed of.

The Charleston Courier.
22 September 1864, 1

We learn from the Raleigh *Confederate* that Gen. BEAUREGARD was in Raleigh last Friday and spent most of his time with Gov. VANCE. On his arrival at Greensboro' the cars were closed round by a throng of citizens of all ages and both sexes, to catch a glimpse of the immortal hero.—Being waited upon, says the Greensboro' *Citizen*, General BEAUREGARD presented himself at the car platform and after the band finished a patriotic air, he made them all a handsome, encouraging, conversational speech. He said we had been crowned with many victories; that every rose has its thorns, and we are, ever and anon, to feel them; that he never despairs even in the midst of the most terrible battles; that all is going well at Richmond and Petersburg; that we must endure, hope and fight, and our independence will be vouchsafed by the wise and beneficent Ruler of the Universe.

The Charleston Courier.
22 September 1864, 2

☞ THE PEOPLE'S TICKET.—THE FOLLOWING TICKET is presented to the voters of St Philip's and St. Michael's, as combining in an eminent degree the various interests, and an array of talent and ability that will do honor to these Parishes:

1. EDWARD McCRADY.
2. RICHARD YEADON.
3. R. B. RHETT, Jr.
4. J. K. SASS.
5. ROBERT N. GOURDIN.
6. WM. WHALEY.
7. JAS. M. EASON.
8. WM. LEBBY.
9. JOHN HANCKEL.
10. EDWARD MAGRATH.
11. JAS. B. CAMPBELL.
12. R. S. DURYEA.
13. W. G. DeSAUSSURE.
14. W. A. WARDLAW.
15. J. R. BOYLSTON.
16. W. J. GAYER.
17. W. Y. LEITCH.
18. F. J. PORCHER.
19. M. P. O'CONNER.
20. R. W. SEYMOUR. 10¶ September 17

☞ THE NAMES OF THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN are presented to the Voters of the Parishes of St. Philip's and St. Michael's, for their suffrages for the coming Legislature:

1. Brig. Gen. JAMES CONNER.
2. Col. O. H. SIMONTON.
3. Col. B. H. RUTLEDGE.
4. Col. PETER O. GAILLARD
5. Major J. J. LUCAS
6. Capt. HENRY PUIST.
7. WILLIAM C. BEE.
8. EDWARD McCRADY.
9. WILLIAMS MIDDLETON.
10. [illegible] R. RHETT, Jr.
11. ROBT. N. GOURDIN.
12. WILLIAM WHALEY.
13. W. A. WARDLAW.
14. JACOB K. SASS.
15. T. SAVAGE HEYWARD.
16. JAMES M. EASON.
17. WILLIAM LEBBY.
18. JAMES B. CAMPBELL.
19. WILMOT G. DeSAUSSURE
20. RICHARD YEADON.

September 17 19 m1¶ "CITIZEN".

☞ THE FOLLOWING TICKET FOR THE LEGISLATURE is respectfully submitted to the voters of these Parishes.

It has been carefully considered, and is arranged with reference to the different interests of the constituency, and the names are such as will command it to the approval of our citizens:

EDWARD McCRADY.
WILLIAM WHALEY.
W. G. DeSAUSSURE.
JAMES M. EASON.
R. B. RHETT, Jr.
JOHN HANCKEL.
J. B. CAMPBELL.
WM. A. HAYNE.
C. T. MITCHELL.
M. P. O'CONNOR.
J. J. LUCAS.
RICHARD YEADON.
J. R. BOYLSTON.
W. Y. LEITCH.
EDWARD MAGRATH
H. T. PEAKE.
S. LORD, Jr.
W. J. GAYER.
WM. LEBBY.
T. L. HUTCHINSON. 10 s September 10

☞ 1. RICHARD YEADON.
2. R. S. DURYEA.
3. WM. WHALEY.
4. ED. MAGRATH.
5. J. B. CAMPBELL.
6. F. D. RICHARDSON.
7. M. P. O'CONNOR.
8. WILLIAM S. ELLIOTT.
9. H. T. PEAKE.
10. J. S. RIGGS.
11. SAML. LORD, Jr.
12. H. L. PINCKNEY.
13. A. J. SALINAS.
14. CHARLES T. LOWNDES.
15. W. A. HAYNE.
16. T. P. LOCKWOOD.
17. J. R. BOYLSTON.
18. J. K. SASS.
19. GEO. W. [illegible]
20. JOHN TOWNSEND. [illegible] September 21

The Charleston Mercury.
22 September 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIRST DAY.

The report of the firing for yesterday is as follows: Battery Gregg fired 37 shots at the city and 2 at Fort Sumter. The Swamp Angel Battery fired 7 shots at Fort Sumter. Our James Island batteries fired 6 shots at Morris-Island. A few shots were also fired by one of the monitors, on picket duty.

The enemy is very busy hauling and mounting guns at Battery Gregg. Wagons laden with ammunition pass to and fro, all day long, between Cummings' Point and the lower end of the island.

The bombardment of the city yesterday was kept up quite briskly from three guns. One of these was a new gun, mounted in a new battery, just completed, near the extreme southern part of Gregg.

The Yankees have erected a lofty lookout station at the south end of Morris Island.

PERSONAL.—Private JEFFORDS, Co. E, 11th S. C. Infantry, HAGOOD'S Brigade, reported killed, is a prisoner at Point Lookout, and when heard from, quite well.

ELECTION NOTICES.—Quite a number of cards and notices, in regard to the approaching election for members of the Legislature, have been sent to us for publication, unaccompanied by the cash. This last named circumstance will account for their non-appearance.

MURDERED BY ESCAPED PRISONERS.—We are informed that a couple of escaped Yankee prisoners committed a foul murder on Tuesday last, within a few miles of George's Station. It appears that a young lad named HORN, accompanied by a negro, with a two horse wagon, went from George's Station a mile or two for a load of wood. They were met by two armed Yankees who wanted to take possession of the horses. The Yankees cut the traces and set the animals free. During the operation, young HORN resisted, and finally one of the Yankees shot him through the neck. The discharge of the gun frightened the horses, and in the melee, the negro mounted one of them and galloped off, when the other animal followed. Young HORN lived only a few hours. When the information reached George's Station, some fifteen or twenty gentlemen went immediately in pursuit of the Yankee murderers, and, it is to be hoped, that before this time, they have succeeded in capturing them.

The Charleston Mercury.

22 September 1864, 2

GEN. BEAUREGARD.—We learn from the Raleigh *Confederate* that General BEAUREGARD was in Raleigh last Friday and spent most of his time with Governor VANCE. On his arrival at Greensboro' the cars were closed round by a throng of citizens of all ages and both sexes, to catch a glimpse of the immortal hero. Being waited upon, says the Greensboro' *Citizen*, Gen. BEAUREGARD presented himself at the car platform and after the band finished a patriotic air, he made them all a handsome, encouraging, conversational speech. He said we had been crowned with many victories; that we must look for some reverses; that every rose has its thorns and we are, ever and anon, to feel them; that he never despairs even in the midst of the most terrible battles; that all is going well at Richmond and Petersburg; that we must endure, hope and fight, and our independence will be vouchsafed by the wise and bonificent Ruler of the Universe.

The Charleston Mercury.
22 September 1864, 2

CIRCULAR.

OFFICE OF AGENT OF THE STATE OF S. C.,
CAMDEN, September 8, 1864.

I. THE ATTENTION OF COMMISSIONERS OF Roads and Town Authorities is directed to the following orders from Department Headquarters:

HEADQUARTERS,
DEPARTMENT SO. CA. GA AND FLA.,
Charleston, S. C., September 5, 1864.

[*SPECIAL ORDERS NO.* 218] EXTRACT.

* * * * * *

V. ALL EXEMPTIONS OR DETAILS OF NEGROES under calls heretofore made for Slave Labor, granted prior to the 1st day of May, 1864, are hereby revoked.—Impressing Agents will respect only such details or exemptions as have been issued by the Major General Commanding since the date above mentioned.

* * * * * *

By command of Major General JONES.
F. C. WARWICK, Ass't Adj't Gen.

[EXTRACT.] HEADQUARTERS,
DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND FLA.,
CHARLESTON, S. C., September 2, 1864.

[*SPECIAL ORDERS NO.* 216]

* * * * * *

V. ALL APPLICATIONS FOR THE EXEMPTION OR DETAIL OF NEGROES, under calls for labor to work on the public defences must be made to these Headquarters, and in every application the particular work upon which said negroes are engaged—the number so employed, with a certificate on oath that said Negroes are absolutely necessary for the public service, must be given. No other applications will be considered, and no exemptions will be regarded by the State Agent or his subordinates, except such as emanate from these Headquarters.

* * * * * *

By command of Major General JONES.
CHAS. H. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant General.

II. All parties, whether individuals or companies, who own or employ more than one slave liable to Road duty, are required to furnish their quota of labor when called on, unless relieved by the proper detail, as above shown, a copy of which they will forward to this office.

III. Commissioners of Roads and Town authorities will forthwith incorporate in their returns the names of such owners or employees, with number of Road Hands in each case, and they are instructed to respect no detail not in strict accordance with the orders to which their attention is called.

R. B. JOHNSON,
Agent of State of South Carolina.

September 22 0 1

SLAVE LABOR FOR THE COAST.

DIVISION NO. 3.

I. COMMISSIONERS OF ROADS AND THE TOWN AUTHORITIES, within the Judicial Districts of Fairfield, Richland, Edgefield, Lexington, Barnwell and Orangeburg will forthwith summon all Slaveholders within their respective limits to deliver ONE-HALF of their slaves liable to road duty at the railroad depots nearest their residences, on THURSDAY, the 27th day of October next, at 9 o'clock, a. m., there to await transportation to Charleston for thirty days' labor on the fortifications.

II. The attention of Commissioners of Roads and the Authorities above named is directed to "Circular" from this Office of 8th instant. In all cases where owners or employers do not conform to its requirements, they will forthwith report them as defaulters.

B. R. JOHNSON,
Agent of the State of South Carolina.

Camden, S. C., September 18, 1864.

September 22 0 thsS

The Charleston Courier.
23 September 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY-SECOND DAY.

About eleven o'clock Thursday morning a column of troops, estimated from twelve to fifteen hundred, under the command of mounted officers, left from between Batteries Gregg and Wagner, and marched to the lower end of Morris' Island, accompanied by a considerable number of transportation wagons.

The lookout from Secessionville also reports that a transport in the afternoon left Morris' Island and sailed South, loaded with troops. Soon after two schooners filled with troops, were observed lying in Light House Inlet. They came from Morris' Island. A transport loaded with troops left Morris' Island and went round Cole's Island. From these movements it is believed that the enemy intend another demonstration somewhere on our coast. With the exception of the usual shelling of the city and Fort Sumter, the enemy were very quiet during Wednesday night.

Since our last report sixty-eight shots have been fired at the city and twenty-five at Fort Sumter. Battery Simkins also fired during the night some five shots at Schooner Creek Battery. The enemy continued all day yesterday hauling ammunition to Gregg and Wagner from the lower end of the Island.

A brig, deeply laden, was towed inside the Bar. There was no material change of moment of the enemy's fleet.

The Charleston Mercury.
23 September 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY-SECOND DAY.

About eleven o'clock on Thursday morning a large number of Yankee troops, estimated to number from twelve to fifteen hundred, were observed marching from the neighborhood of Battery Wagner to the lower end of Morris Island. They were commanded by mounted officers, and were accompanied by quite a number of transportation wagons.

The enemy is still industriously hauling ammunition to Batteries Gregg and Wagner. The firing on the city, since our last report, has continued lively, sixty-eight shells having been thrown up to six o'clock last evening. The Swamp Angel Battery has also fired eighteen shots at Fort Sumter, and Battery Gregg seven shots at the same post. During Wednesday night Battery Simkins fired a few shots at the new Yankee battery on Morris Island.

On Thursday there were but four Yankee sentinels guarding the "pen" or stockade enclosure, in which our captured officers are confined. Hitherto the detail of sentinels guarding the stockade has never been less than twenty.

A flag of truce steamer (the *Celt*), in charge of Colonel JOHN F. LAY, will go down the harbor at 8 o'clock, this morning, to communicate with the enemy's truce steamer.

GENERAL BEAUREGARD, we understand, has accepted the command of the Army of Tennessee. He is expected to arrive here on Sunday next, *en route* for his new scene of duty.

A FAITHFUL SERVANT.—*Richard*, the property of JOHN WITHERSPOON, Esq., of Society Hill, discovered a few days since, near his masters plantation, in Marlboro District, a party of three Yankees who had escaped from their place of confinement near Florence. They used every persuasion and argument to induce him to let them pass, but without success; and with a stick, which was the only weapon he had, they were held in check until he procured the assistance of some other servants, when they were arrested and brought safely to town. We are informed that some thirty of these fellows have escaped, and a party of them were lately detected in making a raft of rails and grape vine with which to cross the Pee Dee River.

The Charleston Courier.
24 September 1864, 1

[illegible]

FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY-THIRD DAY.

A flag of truce accompanied by the release of about eighty additional Yankee Surgeons and Chaplains, in our hands, and also for the passage through the lines of a number of families going North, met pass in the harbor of Fort Sumter, about half past ten o'clock Friday morning.

The flag of truce steamer Cosmopolitan, Captain Wm. McNulty, with the white flag flying the fore, bearing Col. Jno. F. Lay, Commissioner of Exchange on the part of Gen. Jones, and a number of officers and civilians, left Chisolm's Mill wharf shortly after eight o'clock, Friday morning, and proceeded down the harbor to the usual anchorage ground outside of Fort Sumter.

About ten o'clock the Yankee army steamer *Delaware*, Captain Tilton, came steaming up and ranged alongside the *Cosmopolitan*. Col. Lay was invited on board the *Delaware* by Col. Woodford and Col. Bennett, Commissioners to conduct proceedings on the part of General Foster. The interview which was held on board the *Delaware* lasted about an hour and resulted in the complete success of Col. Lay's negotiations for the future exchange of prisoners, and with satisfaction to both parties. The released Surgeons and Chaplains, with Mr. F. A. Sawyer, and family, and a number of women and children, were received on board the *Delaware* by Cols. Woodford and Bennett.

One passenger, the Rev. P. J. Keazy, a Catholic Clergyman, of Savannah, and five privates of the Florida cavalry, captured in Florida, were received on board the *Cosmopolitan*. About one hundred and fifty boxes and barrels of sanitary stores and clothing for the Yankee prisoners here and at Andersonville, Ga., and other places, forwarded by the New York Sanitary Commission, from the Woman's Central Relief Association, were also taken on board and brought to the city. An exchange of papers was made through Mr. Oscar J. Sawyer, of the New York *Herald*, and Mr. Geo. W. Johnson, of the New York *Times*. Yankee papers to the 19th inst., brought by the steamer *Fulton*, to Port Royal, were received.

The steamers parted about half-past twelve, the Yankee flag of truce boat proceeding to a river steamer among the fleet inside, bearing the flag of General Foster. The flag was transferred to the *Delaware*, after which she steamed outside the bar and sailed South. The *Cosmopolitan*, after weighing anchor, steamed up to the city, where she arrived about quarter to two o'clock.

We learn that, in all probability, the flag of truce for the exchange of naval prisoners, and also for some special exchange, will take place on Saturday, the first of October.

Our returned prisoners, who arrived yesterday, report a considerable increase recently of the Yankee troops at Hilton Head.

An increase of about four hundred Confederate prisoners to the Yankee pen on Morris Island was made Friday afternoon. They were landed from a steamer which came into Lighthouse Inlet from the North, and were marched down to the stockade about five o'clock in the afternoon, guarded by a strong force of both foot and mounted soldiers. The guard formed on the South of the "pen," or stockade, and the sentinels increased; only one sentinel having been on guard at each face during the morning. A number of ambulances brought up the rear of the prisoners.

Twenty-five shots were fired at the city Thursday night and five shots about five o'clock Friday, after the cessation of the flag of truce.

Working parties of the enemy were busy below Wagner yesterday. The enemy's wagons and carts were again engaged all day hauling ammunition to Batteries Gregg and Wagner.

There was no material change in the fleet

The Charleston Courier.
24 September 1864, 1

[From the New York Herald, September 12.]

Submarine Warfare.

A NEW ERA IN NAVAL WARFARE INAUGURATED—LAUNCH OF TORPEDO BOAT NO. 1—INTERESTING DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSEL—CHIEF ENGINEER W. W. WOOD, U. S. N., THE INVENTOR, ETC.

The first torpedo boat, worthy of any notice which has been planned since the rebellion, was launched yesterday afternoon at half-past three o'clock, at Fairhaven, Conn. The hull was built and modelled by Mr. S. H. Pook, son of the naval constructor of that name. She is a wooden vessel, seventy-five feet in length, twenty feet beam and seven feet depth of hold. She is built in the most substantial manner, with heavy beams supported by hanging knees, securely bolted and fastened. The deck is crammed about two feet fore and aft, and about as much athwartships, and this will be covered with a thickness of iron armor sufficiently strong to make it shot and shell proof.

The vessel will sit very low in the water under any circumstances; but when not actively employed she will float some twenty odd inches above the surface; but when approaching a vessel to destroy her or engage in blowing up obstructions, only the cram of her deck will be above the water. There are but three objects visible above the decks—viz: pilothouse, smoke-stack and ventilator. These only show a few inches at the most. These objects are perfectly shotproof, and their openings are protected in the most secure manner.

The novelty of the affair is not seen until a visit is made below the deck. Away aft is placed the engine, with a cylinder of eighteen inches in diameter and eighteen inches stroke of piston. This engine works a screw of a size capable of forcing the vessel through the water at the rate of say twelve miles per hour. Next comes the boiler which furnishes the steam for the main engine as well as for the auxiliary engines, which work the submerging pumps, and the mechanism by which the torpedo arm places the torpedo beneath the ship. Everything connected with these machines is of the most simple and durable kind, and not at all liable to get out of order. Forward of the boiler is the steering wheel, located beneath the pilot house, and then comes the torpedo machine. It must not be expected of us to explain in detail how the machine works. We will, however, give an illustration as to how the machine operates.

Let us suppose that an enemy's fleet were blockading our harbor, and we were in possession of one or more of these torpedo vessels. Twelve men, including engineer, officers, man the vessel. The steam is raised, and under the cover of night she steams out upon her mission. As she advances toward her victim, a torpedo, varying in its charge from sixty to two hundred pounds of powder, is placed in a basket-formed contrivance, which is secured to a long rod. The torpedo is capped, and the hammer which is to explode it is secured, and, everything being in readiness, the large working box is closed, the gate at the bow of the vessel is raised; the water then rushes in until it is filled. The machine is now set in motion, and a long iron arm carries the basket containing the torpedo out from the vessel, and, closing up to the enemy, by means of a rod within this arm, the torpedo is released from its receptacle and is deposited in the water in just such a position as allows it to float up against the bottom of the vessel intended to be destroyed. The machinery still keeps on revolving, and the same motion which caused the arm to run out brings it back; the vessel in the meantime backs out of the way of the vessel intended to be sunk, and at the moment fixed upon the hammer falls, the cap is exploded, and the work is done. The arm is withdrawn inside of the torpedo craft, and the basket again charged.

The torpedo is a secret affair, yet very simple, and with all the experiments made there has never been a failure. It must certainly do its duty. Its effects have been very carefully noted, and it can be made to act just as the operator desires. To explain how this control is obtained is not our purpose just at this time. It is a secret of too great value to us. Visitors will not be allowed on board under any circumstances whatever. The advent of this craft marks a new era in naval and submarine warfare. Iron clads are of no more value than wooden vessels against one of these new vessels, without guns or any appearance of destruction.

The history of this invention is somewhat peculiar, and should be placed on record at this time. When the iron clad system which has been so extensively in use in this country was in its earliest infancy the inventive genius of Chief Engineer W. W. Wood, U. S. N., became stirred itself to produce something which would enable us to hold these formidable engines of destruction in check, if not destroy them. Much careful study, with at times extensive private experimenting, at last developed this torpedo machine. The matter was laid before the Navy Department, who either flatly refused to have anything to do with it, or, to say the least, treated the matter very indifferently. At last a commission was appointed to examine into the merits of the invention, and, after due deliberation, pronounced, as all do who have seen it, and they are but few, that it was one worthy of immediate attention and of the greatest value. After all this the Department hesitated in adopting the plans, but Mr. Wood found parties who unhesitatingly advanced the funds to build the vessel, &c., complete. If she proved a success the Department could purchase her, or if she failed it could reject her.

It will not be many days before she is completed, and will be sent to perform important duties; but before she goes the public will have an opportunity to see how beautiful this little craft can do the work promised by her inventor. Engineer I. J. Lay, who has been the assistant of Chief Engineer Wood, has had the superintendence of the building of the vessel, her machinery and the torpedoes. He is a skillful engineer, and has experimented to some extent on this subject, and will probably be one of the first to test the work practically.

Our trans-Atlantic neighbors as well as the desponding rebels may look out for our new and destructive engine of war. We have quite a number of vessels on hand which will be converted into torpedo crafts in a few weeks. It will not be long before the mud and water will fly, and Europe as well as the so-called Confederacy will wonder at the progress and skill of the Yankee mechanics.

The Charleston Mercury.
24 September 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY THIRD DAY.

Pursuant to agreement, there was a cessation of hostilities in the harbor yesterday, during the forenoon, to allow an undisturbed meeting of the Yankee and Confederate truce steamers. At 8 a. m., the steamer *Celt*, in charge of Col. JOHN F. LAY, proceeded down the harbor and was met by the enemy's steamer *Newport*, bringing Col. WOODFORD, the representative of Gen. FOSTER.

The transactions that ensued were of no special interest. Colonel LAY delivered over to the enemy a number of captive Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons, Chaplains, etc., together with a number of persons (mostly of foreign birth) of doubtful loyalty, including Mr. SAWYER, the Principal of the Normal School, and family. About 140 boxes, etc., for the Yankee prisoners confined here were also received.

We are glad to learn that arrangements have now been completed for a general exchange at an early day of the naval officers held, as prisoners, on both sides.

In the afternoon the enemy's batteries reopened fire briskly upon the city, and were still keeping it up with unusual rapidity at the hour (midnight) when this report closes.

The Charleston Courier.
26 September 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIFTH DAY.

Since our last report eighty-six shots have been fired at the city up to 7 P. M. Sunday evening, and twenty-six at Fort Sumter. The enemy on Saturday and Sunday, from some cause, stopped firing on the city for several hours, the longest intervals that have occurred during the last two months.

A new rifle gun, believed to be a large hundred pounder Parrott bearing directly on Fort Sumter, was mounted in Battery Gregg Saturday.

The Yankee gunboat Pawnee steamed up Beach Channel to a position off Colonel Rhett's Headquarters Saturday, and sent in a flag of truce boat, which was met by a similar boat from Battery Marshall. The object of the truce was to send some fifteen boxes of clothing and some letters for naval prisoners in our hands. These have been brought to the city.

The enemy's working parties since Friday have been busily employed on Wagner and on the battery bearing on the city. A small squad has also been at work on Gregg. Their wagons are still engaged hauling ammunition to Gregg and Wagner. The enemy's work on the Long Island battery opposite Secessionville is also reported increasing.

A schooner deeply laden, from the North, came inside the bar Saturday. Another passed the bar going South.

There was considerable signalling in the fleet Saturday and Sunday. The flag ship, about half-past nine Sunday morning, hoisted a small blue flag, which was immediately answered by all the fleet both inside and outside the bar. Two of the Yankee tugs were very busy during the day cruising about among the rest of the vessels.

The Yankees are still at work on their new observatory on the South end of Morris Island. The Confederate prisoners were guarded by some twenty sentinels outside the pen.

There has been no change in the fleet. Five Monitors are now inside the bar.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS.—Gen. BEAUREGARD, accompanied by Col. D. B. HARRIS, Col. A. G. RICE and Col A. ROMAN, of the General's staff, arrived in Charleston by special train of the Northeastern Rail Road, eight o'clock Sunday morning. The General was met at the depot by a deputation of military officers and citizens, and escorted to the residence of our fellow citizen, Mr. THEO. D. WAGNER, whose guest the General will be during his stay in the city. The General, we are glad to state, is in excellent health and spirits, and expresses as he always has done, the most unbounded confidence in our future success. He is very warm in his praise of our army in Virginia, and especially of the heroic endurance of that portion of it doing duty in the trenches before Petersburg.

We learn that President DAVIS and General BEAUREGARD had a long consultation at Burkeville, Va., last week, the result of which is said to have been highly gratifying, and will probably lead to the assignment of General BEAUREGARD to the command of the Army of Tennessee.

The General will remain in our city until further orders.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire in Ward 4, about ten o'clock Sunday night, was caused by fire breaking out in the back store of FOGARTIE & STILLMAN, No 291 King-street, corner of Wentworth street. The upper part of the building with the roof was destroyed. The prompt attendance and efforts of the firemen prevented the spread of the flames. A colored man, member of City Engine, No. 9, was severely injured in the side.

DEPARTURE OF PRISONERS.—One hundred and ninety Yankee officers left here by special train Sunday for Lovejoy's Station, Ga., to be exchanged for Confederate prisoners captured in Georgia.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.—Two men in a small boat were arrested by the naval pickets Saturday night prowling about the harbor, and unable to give any definite account of themselves. One of them claims to be a gas fitter and the other a shoemaker, working in Cannon-street. Two others who were said to have been with them made their escape. The party arrested were turned over to the Provost Marshal, who committed them to jail.

The Charleston Mercury.
26 September 1864,1

General Beauregard.

General BEAUREGARD and Staff arrived in this city yesterday. He does not go on to the army in Georgia immediately, but is to remain here to await further orders.

We suppose the meaning of this movement to be this: The President has gone to the army in Georgia to endeavor to arrange matters, *without putting General* BEAUREGARD *in command*—that is, to reconcile, if possible, the army to General HOOD'S continuation in its command. If he succeeds, according to his estimation, General BEAUREGARD will be returned to his command near Petersburg. If he fails, General BEAUREGARD will be ordered to the command of the army in Georgia. Our deductions are drawn from the facts; and our readers can judge of their correctness as well as we can. If we are correct in our inferences, however, it appears to us they disclose, in the present emergencies, the most tremendous trifling.

PRESIDENT DAVIS' VISIT TO THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Mercury: Your paper of Saturday morning announces the passing of President Davis through Augusta, for the army near Atlanta. This may appear to some to be good news; but I fear, Mr. Editor, it is an augury of additional disaster.

Last fall, this very army was in a state of demoralization and discontent, under Gen. Bragg, near Chattanooga. President Davis visited it. It was supposed that the object of his visit was to heal discontents, allay dissatisfactions, produce harmony, and thus prepare it for success. He did directly the contrary. His object was simply to support General Bragg against the overwhelming opinion of the army, and he spread discontent and confusion throughout all its divisions.

Allow me to state some facts, communicated by an officer of that army. President Davis called a meeting of all the Generals for consultation, General Bragg being present. He stated that the object of his calling them together was to know, what in their opinion, should be done, to give the army efficiency and success. After some one of the Generals had objected to some orders he deemed injudicious or vexatious—General Buckner spoke out. He said that the first great thing to be done, to insure the success of that army against our foes, *was to remove General Bragg from its command.* The personal relations between General Bragg and himself were of the kindest nature; but whilst conceding to him the full credit of being a patriotic and brave soldier, he did not think him competent to so large a command; and *that*, in his opinion, was the judgment of the army. President Davis asked the opinions of the other Generals, and they coincided unanimously with that of General Buckner. What did President Davis do? Did he remove General Bragg from the command of the army? Not at all. He kept him at its head; and then, increased the demoralization of the army by changing and altering the command—and breaking up its organization, displacing generals—shifting corps and divisions—and spreading confusion, discontent and indignation generally throughout the army. Amongst other things, Forrest's troops were taken from him, and given to Wheeler. The effect of President Davis' visit to the army was soon after seen in the battle of Missionary Ridge. The army would not fight. At that battle, the Confederates lost but three hundred men, killed wounded and missing. It was, on our part, no fight at all. Conscious of this truth, General Bragg voluntarily resigned his command of the army. President Davis did not remove him. And now this same army, from the same cause, (the incompetency of one of President Davis' favorites) is visited, after disaster, by President Davis again. Is it his object to respect the feelings and opinions of this army, and to give them Generals to lead them in whom they have confidence? or is he intent only on bolstering up another favorite—reckless of the welfare of the Confederacy? Very few men take wisdom from the experience of others; but there are some men who can learn nothing *from* their own experience. If I am alarmed at President Davis' visit to the army of Georgia, you will see, Mr. Editor, it is not without reason.

ONE OF THE ARMY.

The Charleston Mercury.
26 September 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIFTH DAY.

But little of interest has transpired since our last report. Up to nightfall on Saturday there was no bombardment of the city. A few shells were thrown Saturday night, and from 8, a. m., to 6, p. m. on Sunday the number of shells fired was 19. Fort Sumter also received 8 shots. After the fire had broken out last night the firing on the city was, for a time, quite rapid.

A negro man was wounded last evening by a fragment of shell.

PERSONAL.—Gen. BEAUREGARD, accompanied by Cols. HARRIS, ROMAN and RICE, of his staff, arrived in the city by the Northeastern train yesterday morning. The General is staying at the residence of THEODORE D. WAGNER, Esq.

Hon. W. PORCHER MILES, the able and zealous representative of this district in Congress, has returned to the city. He will remain here, we understand, for some weeks.

THE ALARM OF FIRE about ten o'clock last night was caused by the burning of a small brick building in the rear of the store of Messrs. FOGARTIES & STILLMAN'S, corner King and Wentworth streets. In spite of the rapid shelling going on at the time, the firemen were promptly on the spot, and succeeded in confining the ravages of the flames to the building in which they had broken out.

ELECTION MATTERS.—We would respectfully call the attention of the managers of the State election to the fact that it is time that the usual announcement should be made of the time and places of election. It must be borne in mind that, for obvious reasons, the location of the polls for the Lower Wards must be changed and expediency, as well as the law, requires that due notice should be given of these changes, etc.

THE GREENVILLE TELEGRAPH LINE.—We learn that the subscription books for this enterprise are now open, and may be found at the Exchange Bank in Columbia. We learn further that the people along the route have generally responded in a handsome manner, and the success of the undertaking is now almost beyond peradventure.

RELIEF FOR OUR PRISONERS ON MORRIS ISLAND.—By the flag of truce boat on Friday last, several letters were received from our prisoners confined in the stockade on Morris Island, asking if the good people of Charleston could not do something to relieve some of their most pressing wants. Captain A. J. LEWIS writing to a friend says: "Cannot the people of Charleston send some tobacco to the prisoners here, many of them have been a long time in prison, and have no means of procuring any such thing unless from their friends in Dixie." The writer further says that some sweet potatoes, corn bread, etc., would be most acceptable, and adds that whatever eatables be sent, should be cooked, as they have no means of cooking there.

Now surely, in view of the fact that the Yankee prisoners here, by the last truce boat, received one hundred and fifty boxes, etc., from their friends, our thousand brave fellows on Morris Island have a right to expect something from [illegible] shall not be disappointed. Another boat will go down on Friday or Saturday next, and it is hoped she will be well loaded with the few luxuries which our men desire. Subscriptions are already being raised for this purpose, and we cordially invite our good citizens to contribute their mite. Any amounts left at our office will be acknowledged, and turned over to the committee for investment in the requisite necessaries.

Any packages addressed to Captain A. J. LEWIS, prisoner of war, Morris Island, care of Provost Marshal, will be delivered and distributed.

The Charleston Courier.
27 September 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIXTH DAY.

Ninety two shots have been fired at the city from last report to six o'clock Monday evening. The enemy continue to shell the city vigorously, the shots averaging about one every five minutes. Monday afternoon a large side wheel transport crowded with men came from the South and anchored outside the bar. About half past five o'clock in the afternoon, a body of men, supposed to be Confederate prisoners, numbering several hundred, were marched under guard from the lower end of the Island to the stockade or pen between Gregg and Wagner. Firing was heard in the direction of Stono during the day.

There was no change in the fleet.

The Charleston Mercury.
27 September 1864, 1

The President's Speech.

We lay before our readers this morning the President's speech, delivered at Macon. We make no comments upon this speech; but we cannot refrain from expressing our profound regret that such a speech should have been said to have been delivered by the Chief Magistrate of the Confederate States, for we cannot make up our minds, that he delivered it. We hope speedily to be able to deny its authenticity.

PRESIDENT DAVIS IN MACON.

[Reported especially for the Daily Telegraph and Confederate.]

President Davis arrived quite unexpectedly on the Central train at four o'clock yesterday morning. Indeed, no one in the city had the least intimation of his coming. A meeting was advertised in the morning journals to take place at the Baptist Church at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of devising means for the relief of the Atlanta refugees. As soon as the President's arrival became generally known, it was determined to invite him to address the meeting.

After an organization had been effected, a committee, consisting of Clifford Anderson, Howell Cobb and H. B. Troutman, was sent to the residence of General Cobb, where the President was stopping, to extend him a formal invitation. In a short while the committee returned to the Church escorting the President in person. When he arrived at the head of the right hand aisle, there was a prolonged applause. The President turned to the audience and repeatedly bowed very low.

Introduced by General Cobb, Mr Davis said:

Ladies and Gentlemen, Friends and Fellow-Citizens: It would have gladdened my heart to have met you in prosperity instead of adversity. But friends are drawn together in adversity. The son of a Georgian, who fought through the first Revolution, I would be untrue to myself if I should forget the State in her day of peril.

What though misfortune has befallen our arms from Decatur to Jonesboro', our cause is not lost. Sherman cannot keep up his long line of communication; and retreat sooner or later he must. And when that day comes, the fate that befel the army of the French Empire and its retreat from Moscow will be re enacted. Our cavalry and our people will harrass and destroy his army as did the Cossacks that of Napoleon, and the Yankee General, like him, will escape with only a body guard.

How can this be the most speedily effected. By the absentees of Hood's army returning to their posts. And will they not? Can they see the banished exiles, can they hear the wail of their suffering country women and children, and not come. By what influences they are made to stay away, it is not necessary to speak. If there is one who will stay at this hour, he is unworthy the name of a Georgian. To the women no appeal is necessary. They are like the Spartan mothers of old. I know of one who had lost all her sons except one of eight years. She wrote me that she wanted me to reserve a place for him in the ranks. The venerable General Polk, to whom I read the letter, knew that woman well, and said that it was characteristic of her. But I will not weary you by turning aside to relate the various incidents of giving up the last son to the cause of our country, known to me. Wherever we go we find the heart and hands of our noble women enlisted. They are seen wherever the eye may fall, or the step turn. They have one duty to perform—to buoy up the hearts of our people.

I know the deep disgrace felt by Georgia at our army falling back from Dalton to the interior of the State; but I was not of those who considered Atlanta lost when our army crossed the Chattahoochee. I resolved that it should not, and I then put a man in command who I knew would strike an honest and manly blow for the city, and many a Yankee's blood was made to nourish the soil before the prize was won.

It does not become us to revert to disaster. "Let the dead bury the dead." Let us with one arm and one effort endeavor to crush Sherman. I am going to the army to confer with our Generals. The end must be the defeat of our enemy. It has been said that I had abandoned Georgia to her fate. Shame upon such a falsehood. Where could the author have been when Walker, when Polk, and when General Stephen D. Lee was sent to her assistance. Miserable man. The man who uttered this was a scoundrel. He was not a man to save our country.

If I knew a General did not possess the right qualities to command, would I not be wrong if he was not removed? Why, when our army was falling back from Northern Georgia, I even heard that I had Bragg with pontoons to cross it to Cuba. But we must be charitable.

The man who can speculate ought to be made to take up his musket. When the war is over and our independence won (and we will establish our independence) who will be our aristocracy? I hope the limping soldier. To the young ladies I would say when choosing between an empty sleeve and the man who had remained at home and grown rich, always take the empty sleeve. Let the old men remain at home and make bread. But should they know of any young men keeping away from the service who cannot be made to go any other way, let them write to the Executive. I read all letters sent from the people, but have not the time to reply to them.

You have not many men between 18 and 45 left. The boys—God bless the boys—are, as rapidly as they become old enough, going to the field. The city of Macon is filled with stores, sick and wounded. It must not be abandoned when threatened, but when the enemy comes, instead of calling upon Hood's army for defence, the old men must fight, and when the enemy is driven beyond Chattanooga, they too can join in the general rejoicing.

Your prisoners are kept as a sort of Yankee capital. I have heard that one of their generals said that their exchange would defeat Sherman. I have tried every means, conceded everything to effect an exchange, to no purpose. Butler the Beast, with whom no Commissioner of Exchange would hold intercourse, had published in the newspapers that if we would consent to the exchange of negroes all difficulties might be removed. This is reported as an effort of his to get himself whitewashed by holding intercourse with gentlemen. If an exchange could be effected, I don't know but that I might be induced to recognize Butler. But in the future every effort will be given, as far as possible, to effect the end. We want our soldiers in the field, and we want the sick and wounded to return home.

It is not proper for me to speak of the number of men in the field. But this I will say, that two thirds of our men are absent—some sick, some wounded, but most of them absent without leave. The man who repents and goes back to his commander voluntarily, at once appeals to Executive clemency. But suppose he stays away until the war is over, and his comrades return home, when every man's history will be told, where will he shield himself?—It is upon these reflections that I rely to make men return to their duty, but after conferring with our generals at headquarters, if there be any other remedy, it shall be applied.

I love my friends and forgive my enemies. I have been asked to send reinforcements from Virginia to Georgia. In Virginia the disparity in numbers is just as great as it is in Georgia. Then I have been asked why the army sent to the Shenandoah Valley was not sent here? It was because an army of the enemy had penetrated that Valley to the very gates of Lynchburg, and General Early was sent to drive them back. This he not only successfully did, but, crossing the Potomac, came well nigh capturing Washington itself, and forced Grant to send two corps of his army to protect it. This the enemy denominated a raid. If so, Sherman's march into Georgia is a raid. What would prevent them now, if Early was withdrawn, penetrating down the Valley and putting a complete cordon of men around Richmond. I counselled with that great and brave soldier, General Lee, upon these points. My mind roamed over the whole field.

With this we can succeed. If one-half of the men now absent without leave will return to duty, we can defeat the enemy. With that hope I am going to the front. I may not realize this hope, but I know there are men there who have looked death in the face too often to despond now. Let no one despond. Let no one distrust, and remember that, if genius is the beau ideal, hope is the reality.

The President then alluded to the objects for which the meeting had assembled, and expressed the hope that the refugees and exiles would be well provided for. His remarks were often interrupted by applause.

The Charleston Mercury.
27 September 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY SIXTH DAY.

The bombardment of the city yesterday was quite brisk. From 8 a. m. to 6 p. m., forty seven shells were thrown, and after nightfall the firing became still more rapid. Battery Gregg also fired a few shots at Fort Sumter.

Since the Confederate officers in Foster's Lands were placed in the stockade enclosure on Morris Island, there have been several additions to their number. Yesterday morning a transport, apparently heavily laden with men, arrived off the bar, and there is reason to believe that she brought more prisoners for the "pen."

THE ALARM OF FIRE about seven o'clock yesterday morning was caused by the flames breaking out anew on the premises burned on Sunday evening, near the corner of King and Wentworth streets. No further material damage resulted.

The Charleston Courier.
28 September 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVENTH DAY.

The enemy, on Monday night, opened on the city furiously from a new gun on the point of Gregg, throwing two hundred pounder Parrott shells. The firing was continued from three guns Tuesday. During Monday night twenty-seven shots were fired at the city, and thirty three up to six o'clock Tuesday evening. The casualties were one white man killed and one white woman seriously wounded. Fifteen shots have been fired at Fort Sumter since last report.

The enemy's wagons were still employed hauling ammunition to Batteries Gregg and Wagner Tuesday.

The Yankees have finished a strong palisade of timbers planted vertically against the sides of Gregg's West face, as a protection against the high tides which are observed to continually wash away the base of their works. Sand bags and gabions are freely used in the rear of their traverses and chambers. The enemy's observatory on the lower end of Morris' Island is also reported finished. Considerable signalling was observed among the vessels of the fleet Monday night. About eleven o'clock Tuesday morning a picket Monitor off Sumter opened from a field piece on deck and fired ten shots at Sullivan's island. About six o'clock yesterday evening two side wheel gunboats, two tugs, one propeller gunboat and the *Pawnee*, were in motion taking position off Fort Sumter. The tug and one of the boats appeared to be filled with troops.

Two of the enemy's steamers were engaged yesterday endeavoring to save a portion of the wreck of the *Housatonic*.

The Charleston Mercury.
28 September 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY SEVENTH DAY.

From six o'clock, p. m., on Monday until the same hour on Tuesday, the number of shells thrown at the city was sixty. The enemy has finished his observatory at the lower end of Morris Island. A strong palisade has also been erected against the sides of Battery Gregg, as a protection from the tides washing away the base of their works.

Fifteen shots have been fired at Fort Sumter since our last report. About 11 o'clock Tuesday morning a monitor opened fire upon Sullivan's Island with a field piece, firing ten rounds.

About 6 o'clock Tuesday evening some six vessels took position off Fort Sumter.

OUR PRISONERS ON MORRIS ISLAND.—We are glad to report some handsome contributions to the fund for the relief of our suffering officers now confined under fire, on Morris Island.

In addition to the receipts of $760 already acknowledged, we now acknowledge the following additional sums: S Meyer, $10; F L O'Neill, $10; J H Johnston, $281; J S Ryan, $200; W T White, $5; J Norton, $5; J F & Co, $500; Bank of Charleston, $500; J K Sass, $50; Dr T Porcher, $50; W C B & Co, $500; Edgerton & Richards and Street & West & Co, $500; E Bates, $100; Mowry & Co, $100; A J Crews, $100; T Kelly, $50; Cash, $50; Cash (A S J), $100; Cash, $100; Horlot & Black, $250; John Hanckel, $100; C Oelrich, $10; Steamer Druid, $148; Cash, $10; F P, $10; Jas Kelly, $10; Wm Moran, $25; Cash, $20; Cash (J D L), $50.

The total of subscriptions, so far received at this office, is now $4549. This sum, with whatever additions may be made to it within the next few days, will be expended in the purchase of bread, hams, and other substantials, ready cooked, and securely boxed up for transmission to the unhappy occupants of FOSTER'S "pen." A considerable proportion of the whole sum contributed will be invested in chewing and smoking tobacco. These last named articles will, probably, prove the most acceptable that could be sent; as they are not only great comforts in themselves, but can be used to great advantage by our prisoners in barter for such desirable creature comforts as the Yankee sutlers may be able to supply. Parties who are willing and able to contribute to this patriotic movement by selling their tobacco and bacon at a reasonable rate, are invited to hand in immediately, at the MERCURY Counting Room, their proposals to supply, say ten boxes of chewing tobacco, with a proportionate amount of smoking tobacco, bacon, etc.

The Charleston Courier.
29 September 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINTH DAY.

The bombardment of the city since our last has been unusually severe, the enemy firing from three guns in rapid and constant succession. During the twenty-four hours ending six o'clock Wednesday evening eighty-eight shots were reported fired at the city. A number of casualties occurred, but mostly from flying bricks or splinters.

Mr. A. W. LADD was severely and dangerously wounded in the left shoulder by a fragment of shell, which exploded in the building where he was writing. Three other young men in the same room and building as Mr. LADD, very narrowly escaped being killed. The shell passed through the desk of one (Mr. C. J. POACHER) just as he had risen to close a shutter of the window against the heat of the sun. It then went under the desk, passing through the legs of Mr. W. LAMBERT, breaking the leg of the chair and leaving Mr. W. with only a slight bruise on the ankle.

Another shell, which exploded in a building, wounded four females of the family of Mr. JOHN BURCHMYER; one of them seriously, breaking her collar bone, besides inflicting several slight bruises.

A man by the name of COLLINS, a laborer, had his leg taken off Wednesday evening by the explosion of a shell in the building in which he resided

Captain SOULE left the city Wednesday morning to hold a flag of truce communication with the enemy at Port Royal Ferry for the exchange of letters and official documents. He will return to-day by the Savannah train.

The Charleston Mercury.
29 September 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHTH DAY.

During the twenty-four hours ending at six o'clock last evening, the number of shells thrown at the city was 88. Only three were fired at Fort Sumter.

Between the hours of seven and ten o'clock last evening the city was subjected to, by far, the most furious bombardment that it has thus far had to endure since the siege began.

For more than two hours the firing was exceedingly rapid. We have, as yet, no account of the exact number of shells thrown; but we think that one every three minutes would, as an average, be rather an underestimate than otherwise.

There were several casualties yesterday. Mr. A. W. LADD had his right arm taken off; Mr. JOHN COLLINS lost a leg; and, in a single household, four persons, two ladies and two children were badly injured, one of the children having her collar bone broken.

WE ARE requested to state that General JAMES CONNER is not a candidate for the Legislature, and that his duties in the field will prevent his taking his seat even if elected.

WE HAVE received from Mrs. M DE C. twenty five dollars for the Wayside Home, and twenty dollars for our prisoners on Morris Island.

WAYSIDE HOME.—We notice with pleasure the response which the patriotic citizens of Columbia have made to the call for aid from the Treasurer of the Wayside Home—$10,000 from Columbia, and Mr. MORDECAI thinks she will give $5000 more. Nobly contributed to a noble cause. Will Charleston hold back? Will her people refuse to give liberally to the support of an institution which reflects much credit on the city and State? We regret to hear the interior towns and wealthy planters are not responding as we expected. We hope yet they will realize the necessity of the call. In a few days will be published a list of the Charleston contributions, when we may have more to say.

RELIEF FOR OUR PRISONERS ON MORRIS ISLAND.—The following additional amounts have been received for the benefit of our prisoners on Morris Island: T P C (Washington Artillery), $5; S B Woodbury, $10; C J Quinby, $50. Edward and J B Laffitte, $1000; John E Cay, $10; Wm Lebby, $60; O Moore, $10; Cash, $10; J M H, $100, Cash, $50; Cash, $100; G W W & Co, $100; Williams Middleton, $200; Cash, $10; Cash, $100; B T Sellers, $10; A P Caldwell, $100; H Bulwinkle, $50; Conner & Co, $100; A Canale, $50; a Soldier from Adams' Run, $25; Mr M DeC, $25; a Carolina Matron, $10. Grand total, $6724.

The list is still open at our office.

The Charleston Courier.
30 September 1864,1

Siege of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH DAY.

The enemy's rapid fire upon the city Wednesday night suddenly ceased about ten o'clock. Our lookouts at the different posts and the guard boats report a very heavy explosion at that time on Morris' Island, which was unaccompanied by a shot, and is believed to have been the bursting of one of the enemy's big guns.

A young man who counted the number of shots in the heavy firing of Wednesday night reports one hundred and ten fired from five o'clock in the evening to the hour of closing at ten o'clock. The observatory reports from six to ten P. M. fifty-seven shots.

The enemy renewed their fire upon the city rather feebly Thursday morning. Some thirty-three shots were fired up to six o'clock Thursday evening. No further casualties were reported, but several very narrow escapes made. In one house the family but a moment previous to the entering of a shell had retired to the dining room, when the sitting room was struck, making a complete wreck of the room and contents. A prayer book on a side table appeared to be the only article that escaped destruction. It was opened at Psalm forty-ninth, commencing with: "Deliver me from mine enemies, O my God; defend me from them that rise up against me. Deliver me from the workers of iniquity and save me from bloody men."

Nothing of interest occurred during the day on the Island.

The enemy seem to have almost abandoned operations against Fort Sumter, only three shots having been fired at the fort since our last report.

Captain SOULE returned by the Savannah train Thursday afternoon, from a flag of truce communication with the enemy, held Wednesday afternoon at Port Royal Ferry. He was met by Col. WOODFORD, and exchanged letters and official documents.

No late Yankee papers were received.

Major LAMAR FONTAINE, of Gen. RODDY's Staff, captured on the 14th of December, 1863, was released on parole for special exchange, and accompanied Captain SOULE to the city. He has been paroled to effect an exchange of Captain HARRY WHITE, 67th Pennsylvania Volunteers. Major FONTAINE, since his capture, has been confined at Columbia, Tenn; Nashville Penitentiary; Louisville, Ky; Cincinnati, Ohio; Camp Chase, Ohio; Fort Delaware; from which last named place he was sent to Beaufort, South Carolina, and arrived there on the 28th of August. He states that about five hundred and forty-eight of our officers are confined on Morris' Island, forty at Beaufort, and twelve have made their escape—Captain HENRY BUIST, Lieut. A. W. BUIST and Lieut. RAVENEL, of South Carolina, are among the prisoners on Morris' Island. We learn that the exchange of naval prisoners will take place at Varina, and that one hundred and seventy two naval prisoners leave here this morning for Richmond.

Two suspicious personages, giving their names as HENRY BUCKLEY and HENRY TILBURN, were arrested Wednesday night by the Provost Guard. They were taken at DIONAN's ship yard at a late hour. They are believed to be deserters trying to make their way to the Yankee fleet.

It is stated that all the Yankee prisoners now in the city will shortly be removed.

Our Brave Defenders.

While blockade running has become a mania and a source of wide spread corruption, according to many observers and witnesses, and has not been systematically conducted for the benefit of the army except by and for the State of North Carolina—all honor to GOV. VANCE for it—it may awaken active interest in all hearts not thoroughly engrossed with *Mammon*, and dead to all feelings or promptings of patriotism or civic virtue or humanity, to read the following from the *Guardian*—from a letter lately received from a messenger of the "Central Association," writing from Virginia:

We had the 5th Regiment captured on Tuesday and Col. Henegan with it. Thirty odd men only escaped. It was done by surprise and a dash—first capturing the cavalry picket in front, and no videttes to report to the Colonel.

I am sorry to inform you that the brigade is very destitute of clothing and shoes. The best men and the worst of our country are marching and fighting every day without a shoe on their feet, and the weather is cold and wet here—their pants and coats ragged—not a change of shirts. I enclose a list of barefooted men in Conner's—formerly Kershaw's—brigade. I hope and think that our people will do something for them. If the mothers could see the bleeding feet of their sons it would most assuredly bring tears to their eyes. Many have no blankets to protect them from the wet and cold ground. The list I send you is of those who have not the sign of a shoe. There are very many who have their shoes tied and fastened together with strings; in one or two days marching they will be perfectly barefooted. I ascertained that the Government cannot furnish them. If you can do anything it ought to be done as soon as possible.

I will visit Petersburg this week, and also the hospitals in this city, and will report to you. The "Home" is getting on as usual. Poore is getting his baggage well arranged and things are working smooth. Your most obedient,

(Signed) O. A. PICKLE,
Messenger Central Association.

2d Regiment, barefooted	28 men
3d Regiment, barefooted	100
7th Regiment, barefooted	60
8th Regiment, barefooted	76
16th Regiment, barefooted	74
20th Regiment, barefooted	260
James' Battalion, barefooted	16
Total	613

NOTE.—The day after the letter was received the Association forwarded the following articles to Conner's Brigade, under charge of a special agent. M. LABORDE, Chairman.

700 (seven hundred) English Army Brogans.
1,200 (twelve hundred) Wool Socks.
300 Cotton Pants.
200 Cotton Shirts.
150 Cotton Drawers.
100 Cotton Jackets.

Major LAMAR FONTAINE, soldier and poet, and well known by name and good fame to many readers of the *Courier*, is now in this city and expects to remain some days. He has been for many months a prisoner and is now released on a conditional parole, which we hope will result in an exchange. He appears in usual health and in a cheering tone of spirits. Of course he brings no other news, but his friends will be pleased to receive this report.

The Charleston Courier.
30 September 1864, 1

The Sound of the Shells.

Every shell that comes hissing and whizzing and whistling and hurtling into and towards our city of memorable siege and defence, speaks in almost articulate tones a lesson and a warning which should be applied and heeded. It speaks a lesson of work, work, work, the great want of our Generals and Engineers in some cases, and especially the great want and defect in the earlier days of our preparations for the defence of Charleston.

We have used and applied tolerably well the resources of regular warfare as laid down in the books, so far as we could command them—and we have shown specimens of fighting men far beyond the precedents of the books—good, determined men, whose resolute spirit and courage have supplied or corrected many errors of defects of Generals or engineering plans. We have not, however, fully and adequately used the spade, and the hoe, and the shovel, and the mattock, and the pick axe, and the working tools of the military engineer, and it is for the sake and hope of urging and provoking full attention to these neglected resources that we refer to the sound, and voice, and lesson of the shells.

Every man, woman and child, in Charleston knew for months before the actual attack the outline and plan of the proposed attack on this city through and from Morris' Island.

Many citizens for years before, and in provident anticipation of this war, had attempted to awake and direct attention to Morris' Island After Secession these attempts were more zealously and perseveringly renewed. Months and months of preparation and warning were allowed us—a great parade of demonstrations was made—engineers, and assistant engineers and superintendents of labor, were employed in abundance—and many of them seemed very busily employed in planning and directing the defence of Morris' Island about those two exposed points the Mills House and the Charleston Hotel, which were never neglected by some officers untill the danger approached.

We shall not now recapitulate the siege and story of Morris' Island from the gallant but necessarily useless defence attempted by the young warrior MITCHELL, to the evacuation, which was luckily effected with more skill and credit than could have been expected.

Suffice it to say that the events and indications of the siege, so far as Morris' Island goes, show that it could and should have been defended—and the conduct of the enemy shows that they deemed it worthy of attack at all expense, and in preference to places apparently of equal value and more easily attempted.

The history of *Gregg* and *Wagner* certainly shows that sand works could be made practically proof against any shelling or cannonading, and we know, that with proper provision for covered ways of communication for supplies and reinforcements we could have kept these same forts indefinitely against any naval attack. By an extension of the chain or system of forts and batteries to the only points of landing that could probably be attempted by the enemy—a measure urged in advance by many—we could have kept in readiness infantry enough to have defeated any attempt by that arm which, actually gave the foe the command of the Island.

If Morris' Island was worth defending at all hazards, why was not the work more fully done in the long time of preparation and warning given us, and under the importunate remonstrances of CHEVES and HASKELL, and others who believed in work as well as orders and proclamations and parades? If it was not worth defending why was not adequate preparation made in time for evacuation? Both these questions will demand attention from competent consideration at a proper time. We only present them now to urge and renew the advice and opinion we cannot too often or too earnestly commend to all officers of every grade, and to all good citizens—work, work, work.

Our slanderers have said that our institutions and habits render labor or work dishonorable in the South—have not some of our officers and leaders given a needless and mischievous color to the charge by their persistent aversion to work as less honorable than fighting, when both were needed, and by the oppressive and injudicious and vexatious and wasteful mode of impressment employed to procure labor?

Have the sons of South Carolina in the field ever refused or declined to use and handle the working tools as well as the fighting tools of a soldier? We say confidently they have not, unless under the pernicious example and influence of incompetent officers, or a mistaken policy or orders, which, by calling for servile labor exclusively and needlessly, branded other labor as degrading. Servile and hireling labor we know is indispensably needed in some cases, even when soldiers are able and most willing to work—but there has been a grave error committed and gross injury sustained in the early neglect of work at some places, and the indolent pride of some officers who deemed it beneath their duty and dignity to oversee labor, or to set an example of labor to their commands.

These noble martyrs—among the first whose names will live long after Morris' Island has disappeared—CHEVES and HASKELL did not think so—the gallant and devoted LAMAR who against odds, and orders, and difficulties, and with several Generals in easy reach, but not aiding him, planned and brought in the memorable affair of Secessionville, did not think *work*, in any form, unworthy of a soldier fighting in earnest for his country and not merely for etiquette or official dignity.

We shall not mention living instances, but we hope our remarks will tend in some degree to encourage and stimulate officers, young officers especially, to imitate these noble examples, and to repel and refute the favorite slander of our foes, and to develop and apply all available resources of defence, and to prevent any possible repetition of the story of Morris' Island—which could have been either perfectly defended, or driven away into the sea, under the time and advantages we had before the attack on it, if all charged with its defence had appreciated and applied the mechanical resources of modern art and war as fully as these General mechanics and projectors, GILLMORE and FOSTER, have done with a zeal and ingenuity and versatility, worthy of a better cause, and giving us a lesson which may be used even now in our great adversity.

The Charleston Mercury.

30 September 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY NINTH DAY.

The number of shells thrown at the city, during the rapid bombardment of Wednesday night was 110. The firing ceased about 10 p. m, and the remainder of the night was comparatively quiet. During Thursday, up to 6 p. m., thirty three shells were thrown. We are glad to say that we have no casualties to report.

Captain SOULE, of General JONES' staff, returned to the city last evening from Port Royal Ferry, where he met one of General FOSTER'S subordinates, under flag of truce. Captain SOULE brought back with him Major LAMAR FONTAINE, who will endeavor to effect his special exchange for Captain H. WHITE, of the 67th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

WE ARE REQUESTED to state, for the information of all persons interested, that the Clerk of the Court is not authorized or required to issue writs for the election of members of the Legislature.

The Managers are appointed by the Legislature, and hold the election by virtue of that appointment.

The only duty that devolves on the Clerk in reference to this election, is to transmit the Returns of the Army vote received by him to the Managers.

THE following liberal donations for our men, now prisoners of war on Morris Island, have been received at our Office, and, in their name, gratefully acknowledged:

From Mrs. McKenzie, 8 baskets potatoes.

From Rev. E. T. Winkler, 1 box containing 12 pounds chewing, and 93¼ pounds Scarfalletti smoking tobacco.

From Mr. E. B. Scott, of Summerville, 1 box.

DIED, at Greenwood, Abbeville District, S. C., September 23d, 1864, aged 51 years, Mrs. MARGARET M MIKELL, widow of Dr. ÆNEAS M MIKELL, and daughter of the late WINBORN LAWTON, of James Island. Compelled, by the Northern enemy to peace and humanity, twice to flee with her children, from her seashore home, here she met the kindest friendship and unremitted attention and sympathy during a protracted illness.

We feel it a sad duty to chronicle the death of JOSEPH WARING BOON, another of that gallant corps, the "Charleston Light Dragoons," who has given his life for liberty.

Early in this struggle of independence, our young friend buckled on his armor, and with the "Congaree Troop" left his home, to battle for Southern rights, on Virginia's soil. There he passed through all the arduous duties of the first campaign, under which his health failed him, and he was compelled to return to Carolina to recruit his feeble constitution: while yet an invalid, he became restive and anxious to rejoin the army of his country, and before friends regarded it prudent, enlisted in the Dragoons, then on our coast. In this corps again he went to Virginia, and after a proud career, fell mortally wounded on the field of battle, at Trevillian's Station on the 11th June, 1864, in the 23d year of his age.

Thus has passed away a young man, in the morning of his life; the centre of a mother's hopes and affection; the last of an honored and a father's name—possessed of a warm and honest heart; of generous and noble impulses—he has died as he lived in the path of honor, and of duty. May He, "who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb" give comfort and consolation to his bereaved mother and widowed sister. Time with its many cares, new interests and association may soften the anguish of the heart, but long must the many virtues and intrinsic worth of JOSEPH WARING BOON live in the memory of all who have known and loved him.

The Charleston Courier.
1 October 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIRST DAY.

Eighty-four shells were fired at the city during the last twenty-four hours ending six P. M. Friday evening. Of these fifty-two were fired Thursday night.

Emma Mitchell, a colored woman, belonging to Mrs MARTHA MELTON, had her leg taken off by a piece of shell about half-past eight Thursday evening, and died shortly after. A little white child in the same building was also slightly bruised.

Twenty-seven shots were fired at Fort Sumter during the same time, from Battery Gregg and the Swamp Angel.

There was no change to note in the fleet.

Since writing the above, we learn that another colored woman was mortally wounded by a shell about nine o'clock.

Messrs. Editors—While approving in the main your proposition for the disposition of the question of prisoners, I submit, in pursuance of your invitation, one objection, or at least a point which needs further explanation.

Your proposition is, I believe, to liberate (outside our lines) all non-commissioned officers and privates on parole, with the distinct understanding that if ever again caught in the army without possessing the evidence of having been duly exchanged, they are to be put to death. Now arises the objection, or point for further explanation. How are these paroled Yankees to be identified? It is idle to suppose that such a multitude of men as the Yankee prisoners now constitute can be recognized in the usual manner, from features and other natural marks. How, then, are they to be known? Shall they be branded? Then how is the brand to be gotten rid of after an exchange may be effected?

With this difficulty over, I think your proposition is sanctioned, not only by the soundest dictates of humanity with prisoners themselves, but by the strongest lessons of expediency to our Government. S. A. M.

Adams' Run, S. C., September 29, 1864.

Some papers over the Savannah refer to the report that "MR DAVIS had tendered to General BEAUREGARD the command of the army in Georgia."

Why not Mr. BEAUREGARD, or President DAVIS? Can it be expected that any President duly elected and strengthened by the confidence and approval of his constituency, and of the noblest body of citizen soldiers ever assembled in America, should be eagerly willing to accept as utterances and signs of the public voice and wishes, the complaints or captious carpings of a few reporters, who will not even give him the proper title due to the office and to the country, without reference to the man?

CAPTAIN E PLINY BRYAN.—The remains of another brave and noble hero, who has acted a gallant and conspicuous part in the present war, particularly in the Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, were interred in their final resting place in the Catholic Church burying ground at Magnolia, Friday evening.

Captain E. PLINY BRYAN died in this city at twenty minutes past one o'clock Friday morning, of yellow fever. The deceased was in the 33d year of his age. He was a native of Prince George's County, Maryland, and at the commencement of the war a member of the Maryland Legislature. An ardent advocate of State Rights and State Sovereignty, he immediately espoused the cause of the South, and left home, friends and a brilliant prospect, to fight in defence of his cherished principles and the freedom of the South.

He at first entered the army as a private, and fought in that capacity at the first battle of Manassas. He was soon selected, however, from his active and energetic character, for the responsible position of principal scout for the Army of Northern Virginia. On one of his perilous expeditions he was captured and taken prisoner to Washington city, where he was confined five months. It was while in jail that he was commissioned as Captain in the Adjutant General's Department, and assigned for duty with General BEAUREGARD. The monotony of bureau duty became so irksome to his active temperament that he applied and was placed on special service with Gen. BEAUREGARD in Charleston. He was afterwards ordered to Florida, under General PATTON ANDERSON, and placed in charge of the torpedo department. His efforts on the St. John's River are well known, several Yankee steamers and gunboats testifying to the success of those efforts. He was afterwards ordered to Virginia, and for some time operated successfully in James River. He was again ordered to Charleston on special service, in which he remained up to the time of his death.

Of his valuable services in this department it is unnecessary for us to speak. In the early part of the war he was among the first to start a signal corps, which has been of inestimable service to us.

The deceased possessed a fearless and generous nature. No nobler heart has ceased to beat. We have not now space to eulogise his many virtues and his steadfast adherence to principle. The funeral services were performed at St. Patrick's Church, by Rev P. O'NEILL. He was followed to the grave by a melancholy cortege of brother officers, soldiers and friends.

The Charleston Mercury.
[1 October 1864]

General Beauregard, Again.

Gen. BEAUREGARD is on the wing again. He goes to-day to Augusta. It may be presumed that the exigency for his taking command of the army in Georgia, commenced at the fall of Atlanta. At the rate he has progressed, he may reach the army, if he ever reaches it at all, somewhere about the middle or end of next month: By that time, it may be useless for him to go to the army, for it may be no where. However, we must "hope," although it may not be "reality."

When General HOOD failed so disastrously, and Atlanta fell, it was plain that with JOHNSTON and HARDEE out of command in the army in Georgia, it must be discontented and demoralized. It required measures to be instantly taken, to restore it to confidence in its General and itself. Yet week after week has passed away, and nothing yet appears to be done. Even the promotion of FORREST, is more than doubtful; whilst HARDEE, who stands in Georgia, very much as LEE does in Virginia, withholds his sword from our service.

The feelings and opinions of all armies, ought to be consulted, if it is desired, that they should act efficiently. It does not matter what the merits of a General may be, if his soldiers lack confidence in him, he cannot be successful; and ought not to desire or be allowed to command them. Men will not willingly put up their lives, in battle, who believe that they are to be uselessly sacrificed. But more especially ought the opinions and feelings of the soldiers of the Confederate army be respected, because they are not merely soldiers—they are also citizens, fighting for their liberties and their country. That country is theirs; and it is eminently their privilege and their right, to judge of the men and measures employed, to save it by their toil and blood. He, therefore, who ignores the feelings and opinions of our armies, is false to the great principle of its organization; and in the natural course of things, must make our cause to stumble on in failures and disasters.

The Charleston Mercury.
1 October 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH DAY.

Since our last report the bombardment of the city has continued quite briskly. The number of shells fired from 6 p. m. Thursday, to the same hour yesterday, was 84. During the same interval Battery Gregg has fired 10 shots and the Swamp Angel Battery 17 shots at Fort Sumter.

The only casualty of which we heard yesterday was one negro woman killed.

The flag of truce boat, for the exchage of naval prisoners, will go down the harbor, from Chisolm's Mill wharf at eight o'clock on Monday morning.

CIRCUMSTANCES beyond our control prevent the appearance, in this day's issue of several of the favors handed in yesterday by our advertising friends.

THE POST OFFICE will be open, for delivery, at 10 o'clock this morning, at the Northeast corner of Cannon and Ashley streets.

The Charleston Courier.
3 October 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SECOND DAY.

The enemy's [illegible] bombardment of the city ceased yesterday [illegible] four and five o'clock Saturday afternoon, up to which time, seventy-two shots were fired since last report. A working party were engaged Saturday on the gun chamber in Gregg, bearing on the city, supposed to be preparing another gun to bear on the city.

Sidney, a prime young negro, belonging to H. HOLLBROOK, Jr., Brothers, and Phoebe, a free woman of color, were both instantly killed Friday night by the explosion of a two hundred pounder shell.

On Saturday a child about ten years old was also severely wounded. The above are the only casualties reported.

About fifty shots have been fired at Fort Sumter from Gregg and the Swamp Angel since our last report.

Battery Gregg opened on Sullivan's Island at six o'clock Saturday evening, and fired seventeen shots.

During Sunday the enemy's batteries were silent, and no movement of consequence either in the fleet or on land took place.

Eight gunboats were reported outside the bar blockading off the channels, at half-past six o'clock Sunday morning.

During Friday the frigate *Wabash* came from the South, and at dark was still under steam steering North.

Two steamers, each with a schooner in tow, came from the South and anchored outside the bar.

Another side-wheel gunboat, in appearance like the *Pawnee*, also came in from the South.

The Monitors off Cummings' Point, Saturday evening, were practicing with field pieces, which led to the impression that they had opened on Sumter.

A report from the lookout at Secessionville states that two transports came from the North and took position off Morris' Island Friday. Only one could be seen distinctly. She appeared to be filled with troops. Another transport was reported off Battery Island with a few troops on board.

A Sergeant and six men of the 1st S. C. Infantry, took a boat from Sullivan's Island, between ten and eleven o'clock Friday night, and are reported missing. It is believed they have deserted to the enemy, although the Sergeant, who was in charge of the boat, had been three years and a half in the service, and was considered a perfectly trustworthy man. His conduct is looked upon as strange and unaccountable.

The flag of truce steamer *Celt*, Captain WM. MCNULTY, will leave CHISOLM'S Mill Wharf, West end of Tradd street, at eight o'clock this morning. The communication will take place at the usual anchorage ground, outside of Fort Sumter. Captain P. C. WARWICK, of General Jones' staff, will be the officer in command of the flag to conduct negotiations on our part. A number of sick Yankee officers paroled for special exchange and some naval prisoners, together with stores for our officers on Morris' Island, will be taken down. Captain HENRY BUIST and several other officers are expected to return with the steamer.

While we rejoice at the release of any of our officers from "durance vile," we cannot admire and approve the policy of special exchanges, and of discrimination against our brave soldiers who are sometimes made prisoners through the fault or neglect of officers.

Justice, and self-respect, and equity, require, we think, that we should demand at least exchanges of officers for officers according to date of capture, and not merely through personal influences which may be urged in special cases.

It is not fair to hold out to officers inducements and encouragements for readily surrendering while we claim equal privileges of exchange for our soldiers.

The Charleston Mercury.
3 October 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SECOND DAY.

The enemy's fire upon the city last Friday night, after the closing of the report published in our Saturday's issue, was somewhat more rapid than usual, no less than 65 shells having been thrown during the night.

On Saturday Battery Gregg fired 11 shots at Fort Sumter, and 32 at the city. Late Saturday evening the Swamp Angel Battery opened on Fort Sumter, firing 8 rounds. There was also an artillery duel between Battery Gregg and Sullivan's Island, which closed at 7 p. m., 18 shots having been fired on each side.

Things then became quiet, and for the remainder of Saturday night, and all day Sunday, up to a late hour at night, not a gun had been fired on either side.

The flag of truce steamer *Celt* will leave Chisholm's Mill wharf at 8 o'clock this morning, to communicate with the enemy's steamer. A large number of boxes, etc., sent to the MERCURY office for our brave officers in the "Pen" on Morris Island, will go down by this boat. The place designated for the exchange of the naval prisoners has, for special reasons, been suddenly changed to the James River.

Col. LAY being indisposed, Captain P. C. WARWICK, of General JONES' Staff, will take charge of the truce negotiations, on our side, this forenoon.

THE COMMITTEE having charge of the funds and provisions for the relief of our men held as prisoners of war on Morris Island, return their sincere thanks to the parties who have so generously responded to their call. The provisions will all be forwarded by the flag of truce boat to-day. The money received has been expended in such a manner as will be most serviceable to them. There is a balance, however, received too late, which will be reserved for the next boat, and, in the meantime, any persons who may be desirous of contributing towards this noble object, may send their contributions to this office.

WE HAVE received from Mr. J. D PORCHER, 3 barrels from Ladies of Pinopolis, 2 boxes and 1 barrel, for our prisoners on Morris Island.

Ladies' Soldiers' Relief Association—2 boxes, from Mrs. W. G. VARDELL; 2 barrels potatoes and 1 basket corn bread from Mrs. F. C. BLUM.

THE FOLLOWING amounts have been received at our office for the relief of our prisoners on Morris Island:—W P H, $50; J L N, $50; Geo Shrewsbury, $100; Capt B H Read, $100; J W, $5; Ed Barnwell, $100; M P O'Connor $50; Cash, $25; Cash, $5; Cash, $5; Mrs W R Mathews $50; M W Davant, $20; L A, $5; A J McClellan, $10; Cash, $22; Cash, 20; W A Bradley, $25; A Friend, $110; A Sincere Sympathizer, $100; C L Burckmyer, $100; R Douglas & Co, $50; Cash, $8 25; Mrs S C M, $5; M L B $50; Mrs L C Clifford, $20. Total $7,809.25

The Charleston Courier.
4 October 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOURTH DAY.

Another flag of truce communication for the special exchange of prisoners and delivery of stores, &c., took place in the harbor on Monday. Shortly after eight o'clock about one hundred and ten boxes, barrels and packages of stores for the Confederate prisoners on Morris' Island were put on board the flag of truce steamer *Cosmopolitan*, Captain McNULTY, which, with Captain P. C. WARWICK, of General Jones' Staff, and a number of army and navy officers, members of the press and citizens, proceeded down the harbor, and anchored about two miles outside of Fort Sumter.

The Yankee river steamer *Canonicus* soon after appeared, and an effort was made to lash both steamers together. Owing to the heavy swell the effort failed and the steamers cast off from each other, connection being kept up by a cable. The communication was then made in small boats, Captain WARWICK, with Lieutenant HINCKS, from Headquarters, and Col. J. WILLIAM BROWN, going aboard the *Canonicus*, where they were met by Col. S. L. WOODFORD, and the negotiations, which lasted nearly two hours, took place.

Three of four Yankee prisoners taken down for exchange were delivered over to Col. WOODFORD, and Major JULIAN MITCHELL with Captain HENRY BULST were received by us. The reception of these officers on board the *Cosmopolitan* by their brother officers and fellow townsmen was most hearty and joyful. Both, we are glad to say, look well and are in good spirits. Captain BULST, however, has still a slight lameness from his wound. Captain BULST states that our men on Morris' Island are comfortably situated in A tents, four prisoners in each, but that their rations are very small and insufficient. They were also in want of clothing. The stores sent would first be shipped to Hilton Head and from there forwarded to Morris' Island, a proceeding which would take three or four days. They would, however, afford a most timely relief and tend greatly to mitigate the condition of our men. No casualties from our fire have occurred among them.

Major MITCHELL, who has been at Elmira where all our privates are confined, speaks in glowing terms of the heroic endurance of our men under their privations and sufferings, which the relief associations, citizens and others, might do much to allay by sending them such stores as may be collected for that purpose. These could also be forwarded to Hilton Head, and from there sent to New York and Elmira.

The special exchange of Major FONTAINE was not effected, the officer whom the Yankees proposed to receive as an equivalent having been previously forwarded for exchange in Georgia, and the officer taken on board the *Cosmopolitan* refused. Another officer of equal rank, however, will be tendered at the next communication.

The stores and baggage were transferred from each steamer in two small boats, a difficult task, which occupied several hours. The boats separated about six o'clock, the *Cosmopolitan* reaching the wharf at the foot of Calhoun-street just at dark. A large crowd had collected on the wharf, and another cordial meeting of the returned officers with their friends and citizens took place on their landing.

Papers were exchanged and Yankee files to and including the 28 ult., were received. They are filled with the usual lying and bombastic accounts of great victories all around, and the Confederates represented as being in the "last ditch."

Just as the *Cosmopolitan* passed Fort Sumter the enemy re-opened fire on the fort, and in about half an hour after she touched at the wharf opened on the city. Both acts were considered by many a violation of the flag of truce.

The shelling of the city was still going on at the closing of our report. The only casualty reported was the case of a colored man, who had an arm taken off by a fragment of shell.

To the Members of St. John's Lutheran Church, Archdale-street, Charleston, S. C.

My Beloved Friends—I am reminded that the Synod of our Church meets on the 13th of October. On the last year we, as a congregation, from our peculiar situation as refugees, contributed nothing to the benevolent institutions of the Church. I trust it will only be necessary for me to remind you of the wants of the Church and of your duties. Please send your contributions either to JACOB F. SCHIRMER, at Edgefield, FREDERICK BLUM, Charleston, or ROBT. G. CHISOLM, of Columbia, on or before the 10th of October.

Affectionately, your Pastor,
JOHN BACHMAN.

For the Legislature—Col. Ellison Capers.

A graduate of the Military Academy, and on graduation was appointed assistant instructor, in which office he fully sustained the appointment. Elected at first Major and afterwards Lieut. Col. of the Rifle Regiment, he has been in service from the beginning of the war.

On the disbanding of the militia he was selected for the position of Lieutenant Colonel of the 24th S. C. Volunteers, by the late DEEPLY LAMENTED Col. C. H. STEVENS, an officer who had no use for other than the intelligent, the active and the brave. Col. CAPERS has acted with conspicuous gallantry on James' Island, in Mississippi, and Georgia; has been twice severely wounded, first near Jackson, and again in the battle of Chickamauga.

Promoted Colonel in January last in the place of Col. STEVENS, advanced to Brigadier, he has fully sustained himself in command of his Regiment, and with it contributed no little to save the day in the late fight at Jonesboro'.

Col. CAPERS is a rapid and clear thinker, and a young man of no ordinary eloquence. Honest as he is brave, neither bribe nor threat can swerve him from the "right."

But above all, though so young, he has learned to "lean not upon the strength of his own understanding," but seeks wisdom from above.

He is an honest and humble Christian, and we need Christian men to represent a Christian people.

"TRUTH."

The Charleston Courier.
4 October 1864, 1

FROM RICHMOND.

GEN. BEAUREGARD'S NEW COMMAND—MORE SUCCESSES OF GEN. FORREST—MOVEMENTS AROUND PETERSBURG—OUR LOSSES.

RICHMOND, October 3.—General BEAUREGARD has been assigned to the command of the Departments heretofore commanded respectively by Generals HOOD and DICK TAYLOR.

General FORREST reports from near Pulaski, Tenn., under date of the 27th ult., that he had succeeded the day before in capturing four trestles and three block houses and the Yankee fort at Elk Ridge, with about fifty prisoners, without the loss of a man; and that he had entirely destroyed the rail road from Decatur to Pulaski, with five large bridges. These will require at least sixty days to replace them. The same afternoon he drove the enemy, after fighting him all day, into the fortifications of Pulaski, where ROUSSEAU, with a large force, was well fortified. FORREST's loss on the 27th was a hundred wounded; that of the enemy is much heavier. The enemy were concentrating heavily against FORREST.

The Petersburg *Express*, of to-day, says that information has been received that a train of Yankee artillery was crossed on pontoon bridges from the North to the South side of the James river. It is not believed that any infantry troops have re-crossed. The *Express* also says that our loss, including prisoners, in the fights of last week, is estimated at five thousand.

We regret to learn from a private dispatch received in this city, of the death of Gen. JOHN DUNOVANT, who fell on Saturday near Petersburg while leading a charge.

We await fuller particulars, but need no fuller assurance than our knowledge of the man from boyhood to convince us that he did all that a soldier and a commanding officer of soldiers could and should do.

GENERAL HARDEE.—This distinguished General, with his staff, arrived in this city by the Augusta train Monday afternoon.

The Charleston Mercury.
4 October 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY THIRD DAY.

The quiet which prevailed on Saturday night and Sunday, extended through Sunday night and Monday. At half-past nine o'clock on Monday morning, the Confederate States truce steamer *Celt*, Capt. WARWICK in charge, proceeded down the harbor, and was met by the Yankee transport *Canonicus*, bearing Col. WOODFORD, of the Yankee army. But few officers were exchanged; only two—who had been the subjects of special exchange—having been returned to us. These were Major JULIAN A. MITCHELL and Captain HENRY BUIST.

Owing to some objection raised on the part of the enemy, the exchange of Major LAMAR FONTAINE was not consummated. The trans-shipment of the tobacco, stores, etc, furnished to our prisoners on Morris Island by our generous citizens, and also of the very large number of boxes of clothing and other supplies sent to the Yankee prisoners here by their "Sanitary Commission," was then begun and occupied the remainder of the day, the *Celt* having reached the wharf, on her return, about dusk.

Soon after the conclusion of the truce, Battery Gregg re-opened fire upon the city, and the bombardment continues slowly at this writing.

All day yesterday the enemy was hauling ammunition to his batteries at Cumming's Point.

THE CONFEDERATE COURT, Judge MAGRATH presiding, will meet, this morning, at 10 o'clock, at the Spring street Methodist Church.

The Charleston Courier.
5 October 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOURTH DAY.

The enemy again opened heavily on the city Tuesday, firing from three guns in succession. One hundred and seventy shells were fired from eight A. M. to six P. M. Tuesday. About eight o'clock the enemy ceased firing.

A colored woman, belonging to Mrs. ELLIOTT, was killed by a shell Tuesday afternoon. One or two others were slightly wounded.

The steamer *Canonicus* put into Lighthouse Inlet Monday night and landed her stores, according to promise made to Captain WARWICK, thus avoiding the delay mentioned in our last.

There was no change in the fleet.

LIEUT. GEN. HARDEE.—From the *Telegraph and Confederate* we copy the following interesting statement of his parting with the Army of Tennessee to proceed to Charleston:

Amid cheers for "Old Reliable"—cheers long, loud and enthusiastic, the General came forward to make his farewell remarks. His bronzed, warrior-face seemed calm, though the convulsive twitchings of the mouth and the deep but tremulous tone of the voice, told the deep feeling that lay in the soldier's heart.

He told them it was a sad thing for him to part with men who had been the brave and faithful soldiers they had always proved themselves to be; but that he felt happy in leaving them in the hands of such a tried and efficient officer as Gen. Cheatham, and under whom, he did not doubt, they would fight as well, and achieve as much success as they had under his own command.

He told them the commanding General would, in a few days, cross the army over the Chattahoochee on an offensive campaign, the plan of which he knew to be excellent, and he promised them that if they would but do their duty and give him a cordial and hearty support, and do such fighting as he knew they could do, that the greatest success of the war would be the result—that Sherman would undoubtedly be drawn from Atlanta.

His speech was received throughout with the wildest expressions of enthusiasm, and upon bidding them an affectionate farewell the crowd rushed towards their loved commander and thousands of the old heroes from Arkansas, Alabama, Mississipi, Tennessee and Texas had the melancholy pleasure of taking by the hand and saying farewell to the war-worn veteran who led them on so many bloody fields.

General Duff Green is now in Columbia. He is preparing a plan of finance, to be addressed to the President and Congress, and published in pamphlet form.

GEN. BEAUREGARD.—The *Register* says, we have it from entirely reliable authority that this distinguished General has been placed in absolute command of the two departments now commanded by General TAYLOR and General HOOD. This announcement will be received with joy throughout the Confederacy.

It is stated that Gen BEAUREGARD will be free to make his headquarters with one army or the other as in his opinion the public good may demand, but that for the present he will remain in the field with the army of Tennessee.

LOSS OF LIFE BY DROWNING.—The Wilmington *Journal* says: As we write—at half-past four o'clock, on Saturday afternoon, October 1st, 1864—the corpse of Mrs ROSE A. GREENHOW, a well known and, we may add, a devoted Confederate lady, just returned from Europe, is laid out in the Chapel of General Hospital No 4. All the respect due to Mrs. GREENHOW's position and character is, no doubt, paid to her remains by the ladies of the Soldiers' Aid Society, and, indeed, we may say, by the ladies generally.

Up to the time of writing we have obtained few particulars. We know that on Friday night or Saturday morning, the steam ship *Condé*, in endeavoring to come in over the New Inlet Bar, got aground, and that a boat from her got swamped upon the "rip," and that Mrs. GREENHOW, being a passenger on board that boat, was drowned. We have not learned that any other of the passengers on the boat perished.

GEN. HARDEE.—General HARDEE did not reach Charleston Monday evening, as reported to us on good authority and announced Tuesday morning. He came passenger on the Augusta train yesterday and turned off towards Summerville. He will probably arrive in the city this morning.

Dr. R. W. LEBBY, Surgeon of the First Louisiana Hospital, informs us that there are a large number of patients sick at that hospital, and that he greatly needs assistance. He earnestly solicits the gentlemen of the city to come up to his assistance by aiding in nursing patients at night.

This is a call of humanity, which we hope many will respond to.

The Charleston Courier.
5 October 1864, 2

☞NOTICE.—ON AND AFTER THIS DATE ALL FREIGHT BY EXPRESS for delivery South of Calhoun-street, will remain in the Express Office, subject to the order of consignee.

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

October 5 14

The Charleston Mercury.
5 October 1864, 1

General Hardee.

Although profoundly regretting, that the Army of Georgia loses the services of General HARDEE, all of our people, civil and military, we are sure, will be glad to welcome him amongst them. He brings with him the reputation of an able, gallant and experienced soldier, who in many a hard fought battle, has won a fame worthy of the great cause to which he has devoted his highest energies. In the new field of duty, which the defence of our stout old city imposes, may he earn, and we delight to crown him with new and fadeless laurels of victory.

The Charleston Mercury.
5 October 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOURTH DAY.

Between 8 a. m. and 6 p. m. on Tuesday, the number of shots fired at the city was 170. During this heavy bombardment there were but three casualties—one colored woman killed and two others wounded.

General HARDEE has not yet arrived in the city. He came from Augusta aboard the train which reached here at five o'clock yesterday evening; but stopped over at Summerville for the night. He will reach Charleston, we presume, to-day.

WE ACKNOWLEDGE the receipt through the "Courier Office" of two checks, one of $100, from J. NORTON; one of $200 from E VANDER HORST, for our prisoners on Morris' Island.

E. M. WHITING, Coroner and Magistrate, has removed his residence to No. 25 Columbus street, and his office to the Hall of the Marion Fire Engine Company, Cannon street, one door west of King.

The Charleston Courier.
6 October 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIFTH DAY.

After the bombardment of the city ceased Tuesday evening, the enemy kept very quiet during the night, and re-opened about eight o'clock Wednesday morning. The firing during the day was very slow.

But twenty-seven shots were fired up to six P. M., since which time the enemy have kept up a slow and steady fire, averaging about fifteen minutes between each shot. The enemy's carts and wagons were busy hauling ammunition during the day. A four horse wagon load of boxes, &c., was brought to the prisoners' stockade about half past twelve, supposed to be the stores sent our prisoners.

The Swamp Angel Battery opened on Fort Sumter in the forenoon, and fired seven shots. The number of shots fired at the city Monday night, omitted in our last report, was forty-four.

There was no change of importance in the fleet. The fleet off Morris' Island and outside consists of five Monitors, nine steamers, six blockaders and ten sailing vessels. One transport and four schooners in Light House Inlet, and two gunboats, two transports and eleven schooners off Cole's Island. One transport is in Folly River.

GENERAL HARDEE.—General HARDEE arrived in the city from Summerville Wednesday morning, and during the day was visited by military officers and citizens at Headquarters and at the residence of Mr. THEO. D WAGNER, whose guest he was. The General will reside temporarily at Summerville.

The Postoffice is on *Ashley*, near *Cannon* street, next North of the Church of the *Holy Communion*.

The Postoffice will be open for *delivery* on *Sunday* hereafter from 9 to 10 A. M., instead of from half-past 12 to half-past 1 P. M.

Among other South Carolina officers confined on Morris' Island are the following:

Captain J. M. Mulvany, 27th S. C. Volunteers.
Major Zeigler, Holcombe Legion.
Captain Thos. Pinckney, 4th S. C. Cavalry.
Major Hummell, 4th S. C. Cavalry.
Lieutenant Epps, 4th S. C Cavalry.
Lieutenant Bissell, 2d S C Infantry.
Lieutenant T. W. Easterling, 5th S. C. Infantry.
Captain Meacham, 5th S. C Infantry.
Captain W. L. Campbell, 11th S. C. Volunteers

ARMY OF TENNESSEE.—As the enemy are fully apprised of all General Hood's movements by this time, it is not amiss to state that the Army of Tennessee is now posted across the Western and Atlantic Rail Road at Acworth station, twelve miles above Marietta, and thirty-three miles from Atlanta. The evacuation of Atlanta is therefore now a work of necessity, and what shall come after we shall see. SHERMAN must make a movement, either forward or back, in the course of a very few days. Our best army officers entertain no fears of its being directed against either Augusta or Macon.

The Charleston Courier.
6 October 1864, 1

Yankee Items.

Brigadier General A. H. TERRY has been promoted Major General.

Col. C. R. BRAYTON has been relieved as district commandant at Hilton Head, giving place to Col. GEORGE W. BAIRD, 32d U. S. C. T., in the absence of Gen. POTTER.

A very odorous and fragrant affair was announced for Monday, 31 inst., at DRAYTON's plantation, near Hilton Head, "a social pic nic," for which the notice was given by *Thomas Barnwell*, manager.

A new organization, to furnish nurses for the army, has been formed by those connected with the Masonic order. [It is to be hoped they will not furnish mothers also as freely as was done by the association sending school mistresses to Beaufort.]

Died, in New York, on Sunday, September 25, Commodore T. A. Conover, United States NAVY, aged 78 years.

HEADQ'RS DEP'T OF SO. CA., GA. AND FLA.,
CHARLESTON, S. C., October 5, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 75.

BY DIRECTION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE Confederate States, the undersigned assumes command of the Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant General.

October 6 3

The Charleston Courier.
6 October 1864, 1

President Davis in Columbia.

President DAVIS arrived in Columbia on Tuesday morning on his way to Richmond, and was during the day the guest of Gen. CHESNUT. On the presence of our esteemed Chief Magistrate becoming known to the citizens a very large number of the residents, among whom could be recognized many of the fairest and most patriotic ladies of Columbia, assembled in front of Gen. CHESNUT'S residence, where the Arsenal Cadets, preceded by a band, had already arrived to welcome the honored leader of the Southern Confederacy. The hospitalities of the city were tendered to the President by the Mayor, Dr. GOODWYN, in a brief and appropriate speech, whereupon Mr. DAVIS, in response to the evident desire of the large assemblage, made an excellent address, of which the *South Carolinian* is enabled to present the following report:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF THE METROPOLIS OF SOUTH CAROLINA—Your Mayor has welcomed me to your home. I receive his greeting with that gratitude which one only feels when he hears expressed the language of commendation from those whose silence would have made him realize that his conduct had been bad indeed. If in this great struggle for the rights of the States and the liberties of the people, to secure the possession of which, and to transmit which to us our fathers of the revolution shed their blood, South Carolina, who has stood for thirty years in the vanguard, should give him who asserted these rights no word of well done, he might turn convinced that he had failed as a public servant to perform his mission, and as a man had proven unable to cope with the responsibilities of his position. Therefore it is, Mr. Mayor and fellow-citizens of Columbia, that I feel heartily grateful for the welcome received at your hands.

South Carolina has struggled nobly in the war, and suffered many sacrifices. There is, indeed, no portion of our land where the pall of mourning has not been spread; but I thank the Giver of all Good that our people still remain firm there, above all other places. I am told there have been some to waver and none to doubt. It often happens that at a distance from a scene of action, men, who at present would easily measure it, magnify danger, until at last those become despondent whose hearts, if actually stirred by perils, would no sooner think of shrinking from the prompt performance of duty, than the gallant sons of Carolina, whose blood has so generously flowed on the many battle fields of this war. But if there be any who feel that our cause is in danger; that final success may not crown our efforts; that we are not stronger to-day than when we began this struggle; that we are not able to continue the supplies to our armies and to our people, let all such read a contradiction in the smiling face of our land, and the teaming evidences of plenty which everywhere greet the eye; let them go to those places where brave men are standing in front of the foe, and there receive the assurance that we shall have final success, and that every man who does not live to see his country free, will see a freeman's grave. (Applause.)

There are those who [illegible], like the Israelites of old, are longing to turn back to the flesh pots they have left; who have thought there may still be some feasible mode of reconciliation, and would even be willing to rush into a reconstruction of the Union. Such, I am glad to know, do not flourish on the soil of South Carolina. Such cannot be the sentiment of any man in the Confederate States, if he will only recollect that from the beginning down to the present hour, your Government has made every effort within its power, to avoid a collision of arms in the first instance, and since then to obtain every possible means of settlement honorable to ourselves; based on a recognition of our independence first, we sent commissioners to ask on what terms the quarrel could be adjusted, and since that time we have proclaimed in every public paper our desire for peace. Insolently our every effort has been met. The Vice-President of the Confederate States was refused a passport to the North, when his object was negotiation—that means by which all wars must be terminated. The door was rudely shut in our faces. Intervention and recognition by foreign States, so long anticipated, has proved an *ignis fatuus*. There is, then, but one means by which you can hope to gain independence and an honorable peace, and that is by uniting with harmony, energy and determination in fighting those great battles and achieving those great victories, which will teach the world that we can defend our rights, and the Yankee nation that it is death to invade them. (Applause.)

With every Confederate victory, our stocks rise in the foreign market—that touch stone of European sentiment. With every noble achievement that influences the public mind abroad, you are taking one step forward, and bringing foreign nations one step nearer your aid in recognizing and lending you friendly intervention, whenever they are satisfied that, intervention or no intervention, the Confederacy can sustain itself.

Does any one believe that Yankees are to be conciliated by terms of concession? Does any man imagine that we can conquer the Yankees by retreating before them, or do you not all know that the only way to make spaniels civil is to whip them? And you can whip them, if all the men capable of bearing arms will do their duty by taking their places under the standard of their country, before the veteran troops of the North receive the fresh increment which is being gathered in the Northern States. Now is the good and accepted time for every man to rally to the standard of his country and crush the invader upon her soil; and this, I believe, is in your power. If every man fit to bear arms will place himself in the ranks with those who are already there, we shall not battle in vain, and our achievement will be grand, final and complete. Is this a time to ask what the law demands of you—to inquire whether or not you are exempt under the law, or to ask if the magistrate will take you out of the enrolling office by a writ of *Habeas corpus*? Rather is it not the time for every man capable of bearing arms to say: "My country needs my services, and my country shall have them!" When your heroic fathers, the Whigs of the Revolution, fought in that war which secured your birth right, their armies were not gathered by asking who can be forced into the field? but "who are able to fight?" No man was too old and no boy too young, if he had the physical capacity to enter the ranks of the army. In the days of the Revolution, the boy left his paternal roof only to return to its blackened ruins. He grew to manhood among its struggles; and may not your country claim similar services from the youth of the present day? Like them, you must emulate the glory of your sires. Say not that you are unequal to the task, for I believe that our people are even better than were our honored ancestors. They have fought more and bloodier battles, and there are fewer who are lukewarm in the cause now, than existed in the days of the Revolution. What a glorious reflection it is, that wherever the tide of war has rolled its devastating wave over the land, just then do you find every heart beating true to the Confederacy, strengthened, as it were, by vicissitudes, and every woman ready to share her last loaf with the soldier who is fighting for our rights.

A plan of negociation has been offered for consideration—a plan of negociation by States. Well it is easy to see on what terms the States can negotiate. In the first place, they have no constitutional power to do so. In the second place, Mr Lincoln has said that he will not negociate with them unless they can control the army, and they can only obtain the power to control the army by traitorously attempting to enter into a treaty contrary to the Government they have instituted. But suppose this were possible, what are the terms offered? If you will acknowledge your crime, lay down your arms, emancipate your slaves and turn over your leaders—as they call your humble servant—to be punished, then you will have permission to vote together with your negroes upon the terms under which Mr. Lincoln will be graciously pleased to allow you to live as a part of the nation over which he presides. If there be a man within the sound of my voice who contemplates such a proposition, I pity him from the bottom of my heart. My only wish is that he was North of the dividing line. His is not the spirit that animated our fathers, and he is not fit to exist among the men who are now perilling their lives in the cause in which we are engaged, for he who is so slavish cannot be trusted with the sacred guardianship of the widows and orphans of the soldiers who have died in battle.

I have just returned from that army from which we have had the saddest accounts—the army of Tennessee, and I am able to bear to you words of good cheer. That army has increased in strength since the fall of Atlanta. It has risen in tone; its march is onward; its face looking to the front. So far as I am able to judge, Gen. Hood's strategy has been good and his conduct has been gallant. His eye is now fixed upon a point far beyond that where he was assailed by the enemy. He hopes soon to have his hand upon Sherman's line of communications, and to fix it where he can hold it. And if but a split ray, who dwells of the men to whom the service has written will give him their strength, I see no chance for Sherman to escape from a defeat or a disgraceful retreat. I therefore hope, in view of all the contingencies of war, with all the confidence which I found in the army, that within thirty days that army, which has so boastfully taken up its winter quarters in the heart of the Confederacy, will be in search of a crossing on the Tennessee River.

That our army retreated far was but a natural precursor of that despondency which spread itself over the country; but as I approached the region occupied by our troops the hope increased, until at last I found in the army the [illegible] of confidence itself. Gen. Beauregard, so well known to you all, is going there with a general command, which will enable him to concentrate all the troops that can be made available for the public defence. I, therefore, say be of good cheer, for I hope that brighter intelligence will soon reach you. (Applause.)

But, my friends, if it be otherwise—if we suffer reverses it is what is to be expected from the fortunes of war. It is the fate of all human designs. In that event we shall have reason to anticipate from all brave men a conduct becoming the occasion, and shall look to you to redress your misfortunes, to rise in the face of disaster, and resolve to succeed, determined that you will live or die free. (Applause.)

Your brave sons are battling for the cause of the country everywhere; your Fort Sumter, where was first given to the breeze the flag of the Confederacy, still stands. The honor of the State has not been dimmed in the struggle, and her soldiers will be sustained by the thought that when they are no more, South Carolina will still retain that honor with which she commenced the war, and have accumulated that greatness and glory which will make her an exemplar of all that is chivalric and manly in a nation struggling for existence. You who have so long been the advocates of State Rights have never raised a clamor against the laws which seem to invade them, and I think, for obvious reasons, you are not like those newborn lights who, perhaps, are just beginning to appreciate the great principles of that creed. You saw laws passed which were necessary to make those States which are in co-operation effective for the good of the whole. You understood the nature of the compact entered into by the sovereign States, and you have not been fearful that the agent created by yourselves was likely to turn against that Government for which he and you had been so long struggling. Understanding the means of preserving your State Governments, you have not been frightened by the clamor of those who do not breathe the pure air of State sovereignty. Then you have had no difficulty in the organization of the three forces incident to military service. You are in that condition in which your defence must depend upon what does not belong to the active forces of the country. Your battles are fought on other fields. You have on the coast some necessity for what is termed an active army, and should it be incumbent upon you to furnish troops from your reserves, you have no constitutional scruples, like Gov. Strong, of Massachusetts, [illegible] marching your militia from the borders of the State, to fight the battles of the cause in which you are engaged. I honor you for it. It is needless for me to argue questions here which have been discussed elsewhere, for here I am among the disciples of him from whom I learned my lessons of State Rights—the great, the immortal John C. Calhoun.

Among those to whom we are indebted in South Carolina, I have not yet alluded to that peculiar claim of gratitude which is due to the fair country-women of the Palmetto State—they who have gone to the hospital to watch by the side of the sick—those who throng your way-

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side homes—who have nursed as if nursing was a profession—who have used their needle with the industry of sewing women—who have borne privation without a murmur, and who have given up fathers, sons and husbands with more than Spartan virtue, because they called no one to witness and record the deed. Silently, with all the dignity and grandeur of patriotism, they have made their sacrifices—sacrifices which, if written, would be surpassed by nothing in history. If all the acts of heroism and virtue of the women of the South could be transmitted to the future, it would present such a record as the world has never seen. All honor, then, I say, to the ladies of the Palmetto State. Their gallantry is only different from that of her sons in this,—that they deem it unbecoming to strike; and yet such is the heroism they have displayed—such the noble demeanor they have exhibited—that at the last moment, when trampled upon and it became a necessity, they would not hesitate to strike the invader a corpse at their feet. (Applause.)

It is scarcely necessary for me, at a time like this, to argue grave questions, respecting policy, past, present or prospective. I only ask you to have faith and confidence, and to believe that every faculty of my head and my heart is devoted to your cause, and to that I shall, if necessary, give my life. Let every one in his own sphere and according to his own capacity, devote himself to the single purpose of filling up and sustaining our armies in the field. If required to stay at home, let him devote himself not to the acquisition of wealth, but to the advancement of the common cause. If there is to be any aristocracy in the land after this war, I hope that it will be an aristocracy of those men who have become poor while bleeding to secure our liberty. (Applause.) If there are to be any peculiarly favored by public opinion hereafter, I trust it will be those men who have longest borne a musket and oftenest bled upon the battle fields. If there is to be any man shunned by the young ladies when he seeks their favor, I trust it will be the man who has grown rich by skulking.

And with all sincerity, I say to my young friends here, if you want the right man for a husband, take him whose armless sleeve and noble heart betokens the duties that he has rendered to his country, rather than he who has never shared the toils, or borne the dangers of the field. If, there still be left any of those military critics who have never spoken of our generals but to show how much better things could have been managed, or of our Government, but to find fault with it, because it never took their advice—in mercy's name, let these wise men go to the front and aid us in achieving our independence. With their wisdom and strength swelling our armies, I should have some hopes that I will not be a corpse before our cause is secured, and that our flag would never trail in dishonor, but would wave victoriously above the roar and smoke of battle.

I believe it is in the power of the men of the Confederacy to plant our banners on the banks of the Ohio, where we may say to the Yankee, "be quiet, or we shall teach you another lesson." Within the next thirty days much is to be done, for upon our success much depends. Within the next thirty days, therefore, let all who are absentees, or who ought to be in the army, go promptly to their ranks. Let fresh victories crown our arms, and the peace party, if there be such at the North, can elect its candidate. But whether a peace candidate is elected or not, Yankee instinct will teach him that it is better to end the war, and leave us to the enjoyment of our own rights.

Prayerful for your welfare, confiding in the army of the Confederate States to do that which soft words can never achieve, and in the hope that God will preserve the little ones of all brave men who are in the field, or who are going to it, and trusting that in the future, under brighter auspices, it may be my fortune to meet the good people of Columbia, I wish you all for the present fare well. (Applause.)

The Steward of the Seventh District Hospital, James' Island, gratefully acknowledges the receipt of a box of mustard, soup cakes, one bottle whiskey, two shirts and some corn starch, from the Ladies' Relief Association, through Madam GIRARD. Also, half dozen bottles of brandy, oranges, lemons, papers, tracts and refreshments from the Rev. Dr. E. T. WINKLER, all for the

The Charleston Mercury.
6 October 1864,1

THE PRESIDENT IN AUGUSTA.

The *Constitutionalist* of Tuesday contains a full report of the remarks of President DAVIS, on his return homeward, at Augusta. Generals BEAUREGARD and HARDEE, who were with him, were enthusiastically called out, and made brief replies in soldiery oratory. We can only find room now for a portion of the President's speech:

Some there are, too, who never set a squadron in the field, who yet proffer their advice. They can plan in their closets the campaigns of a General and write the State papers of an Executive. I do not gainsay their wisdom, but let them go to the front, and there give us the benefit of their services. [Laughter.]

Why criticise a General or rail at the Executive? They have ventured all, and everything they have is dependent on the result. Their honor, their reputation, their future is at stake. If you are assured of their good intent, their steady labor, their constant effort, why destroy confidence in them by railing? In proportion as they err should they be treated with leniency. In proportion as the Executive is purblind should criticism be friendly and error be pointed out calmly. So far as they fall short just so far do they need support.

Two of these gentlemen who crossed this floor with me you have cheered, and you have cheered them because you respect those who have freely ventured their lives in your defence. One is Georgia's own son—the hero of many hard fought fields—your own good and true Hardee. (Cheers.) Hardee, who, as a Captain, approved himself early a brave and brilliant soldier, and who now goes from one post of duty to another; who leaving the army above goes to make good the defence of Savannah against your foe.

The other, Beauregard, (cheers) goes to share the toils, the fortunes, the misfortunes, if it be so, of the army in Georgia. He goes with a single purpose to serve wherever I direct, asking no particular place, desiring no special command; but in the spirit that made a General a Corporal, go where I say, and so going I trust he goes not to bleed but to conquer. (Great applause.)

With these hopes I go to Virginia. Late reverses there have been exaggerated by the telegraph, and the tide of victory is now setting in our favor. Forrest has disposed of the enemy that held him in check so long, and is now going up the river sweeping onward toward the North, gaining victory after victory, conquering and to conquer.

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HEADQUARTERS,
DEPARTMENT SO. CA. GA. AND FLA.,
Charleston, S. C., October 5, 1864.

[*GENERAL ORDERS No.* 75.]

BY DIRECTION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATE States, the undersigned assumes command of the Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

W. J. HARDEE, Lieutenant-General.

October 6 3

REMOVED,

FROM NO. 4 HUDSON STREET, TO NO 42. CANNON street, North side, near Rutledge street.

RICHARD DETREVILLE,
Attorney at Law.

October 6 1*

The Charleston Mercury.
6 October 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY FIFTH DAY.

During Tuesday night quiet reigned in our harbor. About eight o'clock, however, on Wednesday morning Battery Gregg re opened fire on the city, which was kept up slowly all day long and up to a late hour last night. Up to 6, p. m., 27 shells had been thrown. The Swamp Angel Battery also fired some seven shots at Fort Sumter.

The enemy is still busily engaged hauling ammunition to Battery Gregg. Yesterday morning a four-horse wagon, heavily laden with boxes, etc., was observed to go from the lower end of the Island to the stockade or "pen" occupied by our prisoners. The large amount of tobacco, stores, etc., sent down to those prisoners, by the last flag of truce, is supposed to have formed the contents of the wagon.

THE POSTOFFICE will be open for Delivery hereafter on Sunday from 9 to 10 a. m., instead of from half past 12 to half past 1 p. m.

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7 October 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIXTH DAY.

Thirty-one shots were fired at the city Wednesday night, and twenty-three from eight A. M. to six P. M. Thursday. Twenty shots were also fired during the same time at Fort Sumter. No change in the fleet was reported.

The steamer *Constance*, a new blockade runner, built at Glasgow for Collix & Co., in attempting to run into this port about twelve o'clock Wednesday night, struck on the wreck of the steamer *Mary Bowers*, and sunk in five minutes. One of the crew, name unknown, was drowned. The others lost all their baggage, not having time to save even their personal effects. The crew landed on Sullivan's Island, and arrived in the city during the afternoon. The *Constance* left Halifax, where she had been for repairs, on Friday, 1st instant. She had a good passage out, and had cleared the fleet, when she unfortunately ran afoul of the wreck above mentioned, and met a similar fate. The *Constance* had an assorted cargo on board, mostly on Government account.

A Vicious Animal.—Considerable excitement was caused on Wednesday in the vicinity of the C. S. Arsenal by the running at large of a wild steer from among the Government cattle. Several persons who tried to stop the animal narrowly escaped with their lives. Three seamen attempted to head it off, when the animal made a furious charge, putting the three tars to flight and forcing them to seek shelter in the first open doorway. One of them was slightly injured in the back. It also forced several others to seek safety by mounting the Arsenal fence. An individual who endeavored to stop the mad animal was also charged, when he seized hold of the horns and was swung round for about fifteen minutes. The steer became exhausted and gave up the contest. It was afterwards shot to prevent any mischief.

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7 October 1864, 1

HEADQUARTERS DEPT S. C., GA. AND FLA.,
CHARLESTON, S. C., October 6, 1864.

[GENERAL ORDER, No. 16.]

THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS ARE ANNOUNCED on the Departmental staff:

Lieutenant Colonel T. B. ROY, Assistant Adjutant General.

Major D. H. POOLE, Assistant Adjutant General.

Captain H. W. FEILDEN, Assistant Adjutant General.

Captain R. O GILCHRIST, Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Lieutenant Colonel W. D. PICKETT, Assistant Inspector General.

Major JOHN F. LAY, Assistant Inspector General.

Major S. L. BLACK, Assistant Inspector General.

Captain W. H. ROSS, Acting Assistant Inspector General.

Lieutenant Colonel JOHN J. CLARKE, Chief of Engineers.

Major HUTSON LEE, Chief Quartermaster.

Captain E. A. DESLONDE, A. Q. M., Paymaster.

Colonel A. J. GONZALES, Chief of Artillery.

Major C. K. HUGER, Chief of Ordnance.

Surgeon T. L. OGIER, Medical Director.

Captain W. J. GAYER, A. A. G., Provost Marshal.

First Lieutenant T. S. HARDEN, A. D. C.

By command of Lieutenat General HARDEE

October 7 T. B. ROY, Assistant Adjutant General

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DEATH OF MRS. GREENHOW.—As we write—at half past four o'clock on Sunday afternoon, October 2, the corpse of Mrs. ROSE A. GREENHOW, a well known and, we may add, a devoted Confederate lady, just returned from Europe, is laid out in the Chapel of General Hospital No. 3. All the respect due to Mrs. GREENHOW'S position and character is, no doubt, paid to her remains by the ladies of the Soldiers' Aid Society, and, indeed, we may say, by the ladies generally. Up to the hour of writing we have obtained few particulars. We know that Friday night or Saturday morning, the steamship *Condor*, in endeavoring to come in over the New Inlet Bar, got aground, and that a boat from her got swamped on the "Rip," and that Mrs. GREENHOW, being a passenger on board that boat, was drowned. We have not learned that any other of the passengers on board perished.—*Wilmington Journal.*

THE ENEMY AT MARIANNA, FLORIDA.—The Quincy (Fla.) *Dispatch* of the 28th ult. says that a Yankee force supposed to number about fifteen hundred man, had landed at Geneva from their gunboats, and marched to Marianna, West Florida. The enemy captured with the place Col. MONTGOMERY, Commandant of the Fort, and a portion of our troops, number not known. The enemy had set fire to and destroyed the Court House, Episcopal Church, and a number of private residences. No particulars. By order of Governor MILTON, who is in West Florida, all the State troops west of Madison, are to proceed forthwith to Chattahoochie.

BE HOPEFUL.—Who will despond when such words as these ring in his ears, spoken by the gallant BEAUREGARD at Greensboro, North Carolina, while passing on his way South:

At Greensboro General Beauregard presented himself at the car platform, and after the band finished a patriotic air, he made a handsome, encouraging, conversational speech. He said we have been crowned with many victories; that we must look for some reverses; that every rose has its thorns, and we are, ever and anon, to feel them; that he never despairs, even in the midst of the most terrible battles; that all is going well at Richmond and Petersburg; that we must endure, hope and fight, and our independence will be vouchsafed by the wise and beneficent Ruler of the universe.

HEADQUARTERS,
DEPARTMENT SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND FLORIDA,
CHARLESTON, S. C., October 6, 1864.

(*GENERAL ORDERS No. 76.*)

THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS ARE ANNOUNCED ON the Departmental Staff:

Lieutenant-Colonel T. B. ROY, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Major D. H. POOLE, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Captain H. W. FEILDEN, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Captain R. C. GILCHRIST, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.
Lieutenant-Colonel W. D. PICKETT, Assistant Inspector-General.
Major JOHN F. LAY, Assistant Inspector-General.
Major S. L. BLACK, Assistant Inspector General.
Captain W. H. ROSS, Acting Assistant Inspector-General.
Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN J. CLARKE, Chief of Engineers.
Major HUTSON LEE, Chief Quartermaster.
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Major O. K. HUGER, Chief of Ordnance.
Surgeon T. L. OGIER, Medical Director.
Captain W. J. GAYER, A. A. G., Provost Marshal.
1st Lieutenant T. S. HARDEE, A. D. C.

By command of Lieutenant General HARDEE.

T. B. ROY,
October 7 Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS,
DEPARTMENT SO. CA. GA. AND FLA.,
Charleston, S. C., October 5, 1864.

(*GENERAL ORDERS No. 75.*)

BY DIRECTION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATE States, the undersigned assumes command of the Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

W. J. HARDEE, Lieutenant-General.
October 6 8

OFF ON CHIEF PAYMASTER,
DEPARTMENT SO. CA., GEORGIA AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, September 7, 1864.

THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL HAVING DECIDED that the Pay Rolls of the several Regiments of South Carolina State troops disbanded in February last, should be submitted to the Secretary of War for his approval, before payment, Captains of above mentioned regiments are hereby directed to forward their Company Pay Rolls to this office, in order that they may be submitted to the Secretary of War.

E. A. DESLONDE,
September 8 Major and Quartermaster.

The Charleston Mercury.
7 October 1864, 1

The President's Speech in Columbia.

We force room in our columns to-day for the President's speech delivered in Columbia. It is the very best specimen of Presidential oratory which has been manufactured during the war. A careful pen has obviously gone through every sentence of it. Whether this is occasioned by the previous unsatisfactory efforts, made by the President since he commenced his tour to Georgia, or to the fact that the speech is delivered in South Carolina, we will not pretend to determine. But the result is, a capital speech. The denunciations of reconstruction, the speech contains, we heartily agree with. Its deprecations of criticisms on the weaknesses or follies of the Government, are very natural. Nobody likes to be exposed. Its reverence for the States, and its palliations for the violation of their rights, in the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* Act, and the assumed power to abolish them, by conscripting all their officers, the appropriations for internal improvements, and the laying of direct taxes—(all doubtless under the teachings of JOHN C. CALHOUN)—are skillfully put. South Carolina is presumed to support these usurpations. The eulogies on the State and our women, are eloquent. Its sentiments are all good. Its professions are all exceedingly patriotic and devout.

PRESIDENT DAVIS IN COLUMBIA.

President DAVIS arrived in Columbia on Tuesday morning on his way to Richmond, and was during the day the guest of General CHESNUT. On the presence of our esteemed Chief Magistrate becoming known to the citizens a very large number of the residents, among whom could be recognized many of the fairest and most patriotic ladies of Columbia, assembled in front of Gen. CHESNUT's residence, where the Arsenal Cadets, preceded by a band, had already arrived to welcome the honored leader of the Southern Confederacy. The hospitalities of the city were tendered to the President by the Mayor, Dr. GOODWYN, in a brief and appropriate speech, whereupon Mr. DAVIS, in response to the evident desire of the large assemblage, made an excellent address, of which the *South Carolinian* is enabled to present the following report:

Ladies and Gentlemen of the Metropolis of South Carolina: Your Mayor has welcomed me to your home. I receive his greeting with that gratitude which one only feels when he hears expressed the language of commendation from those whose silence would have made him realize that his conduct had been bad indeed. If in this great struggle for the rights of the States and the liberties of the people, to secure the possession of which, and to transmit which to us our fathers of the revolution shed their blood, South Carolina, who has stood for thirty years in the vanguard, should give him who asserted these rights no word of well done, he might turn convinced that he had failed as a public servant to perform his mission, and as a man had proven unable to cope with the responsibilities of his position. Therefore it is, Mr. Mayor and fellow citizens of Columbia, that I feel heartily grateful for the welcome received at your hands.

South Carolina has struggled nobly in the war, and suffered many sacrifices. There is, indeed, no portion of our land where the pall of mourning has not been spread; but I thank the Giver of all Good that our people still remain firm there, above all other places. I am told there have been none to waver and none to doubt. It often happens that, at a distance from a scene of action, men, who if present would easily measure it, magnify danger, until at last those become despondent whose hearts, if actually stirred by perils, would no sooner think of shrinking from the prompt performance of duty than the gallant sons of Carolina, whose blood has so generously flowed on the many battle fields of this war. But, if there be any who feel that our cause is in danger; that final success may not crown our efforts; that we are not stronger to day than when we began this struggle; that we are not able to continue the supplies to our armies and to our people; let all such read a contradiction in the smiling face of our land, and the teeming evidences of plenty which everywhere greet the eye; let them go to those places where brave men are standing in front of the foe, and there receive the assurance that we shall have final success, and that every man who does not live to see his country free will see a freeman's grave. [Applause.]

There are those who, like the Israelites of old, are longing to turn back to the flesh pots they have left; who have thought there may still be some feasible mode of reconciliation, and would even be willing to rush into a reconstruction of the Union. Such, I am glad to know, do not flourish on the soil of South Carolina. Such cannot be the sentiment of any man in the Confederate States, if he will only recollect that from the beginning down to the present hour, your Government has made every effort within its power, to avoid a collision of arms in the first instance, and since then to obtain every possible means of settlement honorable to ourselves, based on a recognition of our independence. First, we sent commissioners to ask on what terms the quarrel could be adjusted, and since that time we have proclaimed in every public paper our desire for peace. Insolently our every effort has been met. The Vice-President of the Confederate States was refused a passport to the North, when his objects was negotiation—that means by which all wars must be terminated. The door was rudely shut in our faces. Intervention and recognition by foreign States, so long anticipated, has proved an *ignis fatuus*. There is, then, but one means by which you can hope to gain independence and an honorable peace, and that is by uniting with harmony, energy and determination in fighting those great battles and achieving those great victories, which will teach the world that we can defend our rights, and the Yankee nation that it is death to invade them. (Applause.)

With every Confederate victory, our stocks rise in the foreign market—that touchstone of European sentiment. With every noble achievement that influences the public mind abroad, you are taking one step forward and bringing foreign nations one step nearer your aid in recognizing and lending you friendly intervention, whenever they are satisfied that, intervention, or no intervention, the Confederacy can sustain itself.

Does any one believe that Yankees are to be conciliated by terms of concession? Does any man imagine that we can conquer the Yankees by retreating before them, or do you not all know that the only way to make spaniels civil is to whip them? And you can whip them, if all the men capable of bearing arms will do their duty by taking their places under the standard of their country, before the veteran troops of the North receive the fresh increment which is being gathered in the Northern States. Now is the good and accepted time for every man to rally to the standard of his country and crush the invader upon her soil; and this, I believe, is in your power. If every man fit to bear arms will place himself in the ranks with those who are already there, we shall not battle in vain, and our achievement will be grand, final and complete. Is this a time to ask what the law demands of you—to inquire whether or not you are exempt under the law, or to ask if the magistrate will take you out of the enrolling office by a writ of *habeas corpus*? Rather is it not the time for every man capable of bearing arms to say: "My country needs my services, and my country shall have them!" When your heroic fathers, the Whigs of the Revolution, fought in that war which secured your birth right, their armies were not gathered by asking who can be forced into the field? but "who are able to fight?"—No man was too old and no boy too young, if he had the physical capacity to enter the ranks of the army. In the days of the Revolution, the boy left his paternal roof only to return to its blackened ruins. He grew to manhood among its struggles; and may not your country claim similar services from the youth of the present day? Like them, you must emulate the glory of your sires. Say not that you are unequal to the task, for I believe that our people are even better than were our honored ancestors. They have fought more and bloodier battles, and there are fewer who are lukewarm in the cause now, than existed in the days of the Revolution. What a glorious reflection it is, that whenever the tide of war has rolled its devastating wave over the land, just then do you find every heart beating true to the Confederacy, strengthened, as it were, by vicissitudes, and every woman ready to share her last loaf with the soldier who is fighting for our rights.

A plan of negotiation has been offered for consideration—a plan of negotiation by States. Well, it is easy to see on what terms the States can negotiate. In the first place, they have no constitutional power to do so. In the second place, Mr. Lincoln has said that he will not negotiate with them unless they can control the army, and they can only obtain the power to control the army by traitorously attempting to enter into a treaty contrary to the Government they have instituted. But suppose this were possible, what are the terms offered? If you will acknowledge your crime, lay down your arms, emancipate your slaves and turn over your leaders—as they call your, humble servant—to be punished, then you will have permission to vote, together with your negroes, upon the terms upon which Mr. Lincoln will be graciously pleased to allow you to live as a part of the nation over which he presides. If there be a man within the sound of my voice who contemplates such a proposition, I pity him from the bottom of my heart. My only wish is that he was north of the dividing line. His is not the spirit that animated our fathers, and he is not fit to exist among the men who are now perilling their lives in the cause in which we are engaged, for he who is so slavish cannot be trusted with the sacred guardianship of the widows and orphans of the soldiers who have died in battle.

I have just returned from that army from which we have had the saddest accounts—the army of Tennessee, and I am able to bear to you words of good cheer. That army has increased in strength since the fall of Atlanta. It has risen in tone; its march is onward; its face looking to the front. So far as I am able to judge, Gen. Hood's strategy has been good and his conduct has been gallant. His eye is now fixed upon a point far beyond that where he was assailed by the enemy. He hopes soon to have his hand upon Sherman's line of communications, and to fix it where he can hold it. And if but a half, nay, one fourth, of the men to whom the service has a right, will give him

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their strength, I see no chance for Sherman to escape from a defeat or a disgraceful retreat. I therefore hope, in view of all the contingencies of war, with all the confidence which I found in the army, that within thirty days that army, which has so boastfully taken up its winter quarters in the heart of the Confederacy, will be in search of a crossing on the Tennessee River.

That our army retreated far was but a natural precursor of that despondency which spread itself over the country; but, as I approached the region occupied by your troops, the hope increased, until at last I found in the army the *reverse* of confidence itself. Gen. Beauregard, so well known to you all, is going there with a general command, which will enable him to concentrate all the troops that can be made available for the public defence. I, therefore, say, be of good cheer, for I hope that brighter intelligence will soon reach you. [Applause.]

But, my friends, if it be otherwise—if we suffer reverses it is what is to be expected from the fortunes of war. It is the fate of all human designs. In that event we shall have reason to anticipate from all brave men a conduct becoming the occasion, and shall look to you to redeem your misfortunes, to rise in the face of disaster, and resolve to succeed, determined that you will live or die free. [Applause.]

Your brave sons are battling for the cause of the country everywhere; your Fort Sumter, where was first given to the breeze the flag of the Confederacy, still stands. The honor of the State has not been dimmed in the struggle, and her soldiers will be sustained by the thought that when they are no more, South Carolina will still retain that honor with which she commenced the war, and have accumulated that greatness and glory which will make her an exemplar of all that is chivalric and manly in a nation struggling for existence. You who have so long been the advocates of State Rights have never raised a clamor against the laws which seem to invade them, and I think, for obvious reasons, you are not like those new-born lights who, perhaps, are just beginning to appreciate the great principles of that creed. You saw laws passed which were necessary to make those States which are in co-operation effective for the good of the whole. You understood the nature of the compact entered into by the sovereign States, and you have not been fearful that the agent created by yourselves was likely to turn against that Government for which he and you had been so long struggling. Understanding the means of preserving your State Government, you have not been frightened by the clamor of those who do not breathe the pure air of State sovereignty, then you have had no difficulty in the organization of the three forces incident to military service. You are in that condition in which your defence must depend upon what does not belong to the active forces of the country. Your battles are fought on other fields. You have on the coast some necessity for what is termed an active army, and should it be incumbent upon you to furnish troops from your reserves, you have no constitutional scruples, like Governor Strong, of Massachusetts, against marching your militia from the borders of the State, to fight the battles of the cause in which you are engaged. I honor you for it. It is needless for me to argue questions here which have been discussed elsewhere, for here I am among the disciples of him from whom I learned my lessons of State Rights—the great, the immortal John C. Calhoun.

Among those to whom we are indebted in South Carolina, I have not yet alluded to that peculiar claim of gratitude which is due to the fair country-women of the Palmetto State—they who have gone to the hospital to watch by the side of the sick—those who throng your wayside homes—who have nursed as if nursing were a profession—who have used their needle with the industry of sewing women—who have borne privation without a murmur, and who have given up fathers, sons and husbands with more than Spartan virtue, because they called no one to witness and record the deed. Silently, with all the dignity and grandeur of patriotism, they have made their sacrifices—sacrifices which, if written, would be surpassed by nothing in history. If all the acts of heroism and virtue of the women of the South could be transmitted to the future, it would present such a record as the world has never seen. All honor, then, I say, to the ladies of the Palmetto State. Their gallantry is only different from that of her sons in this, that they deem it unfeminine to strike; and yet such is the heroism they have displayed—such the noble demeanor they have exhibited—that, at the last moment, when trampled upon, and it became a necessity, they would not hesitate to strike the invader a corpse at their feet. [Applause.]

It is scarcely necessary for me, at a time like this, to argue grave questions, respecting policy, past, present or prospective. I only ask you to have faith and confidence, and to believe that every faculty of my head and my heart is devoted to your cause, and to that I shall, if necessary, give my life. Let every one in his own sphere and according to his own capacity, devote himself to the single purpose of filling up and sustaining our armies in the field. If required to stay at home, let him devote himself not to the acquisition of wealth, but to the advancement of the common cause. If there is to be any aristocracy in the land after this war, I hope that it will be an aristocracy of those men who have become poor while bleeding to secure our liberty. [Applause.] If there are to be any peculiarly favored by public opinion hereafter, I trust it will be those men who have longest borne a musket and oftenest bled upon the battle fields. If there is to be any man shunned by the young ladies when he seeks their favor, I trust it will be the man who has grown rich by skulking.

And with all sincerity, I say to my young friends here, if you want the right man for a husband, take him whose armless sleeve and noble heart betokens the duties that he has rendered to his country, rather than he who has never shared the toils, or borne the dangers of the field. If there still be left any of those military critics who have never spoken of our generals but to show how much better things could have been managed, or of our Government, but to find fault with it, because it never took their advice—in mercy's name, let these wise men go to the front and aid us in achieving our independence. With their wisdom and strength swelling our armies, I should have some hopes that I will not be a corpse before our cause is secured, and that our flag would never trail in dishonor, but would wave victoriously above the roar and smoke of battle.

I believe it is in the power of the men of the Confederacy to plant our banners on the banks of the Ohio, where we may say to the Yankee, "be quiet, or we shall teach you another lesson." Within the next thirty days much is to be done, for upon our success much depends. Within the next thirty days, therefore, let all who are absentees, or who ought to be in the army, go promptly to their ranks. Let fresh victories crown our arms, and the peace party, if there be such at the North, can elect its candidate. But whether a peace candidate is elected or not, Yankee instinct will teach him that it is better to end the war and leave us to the enjoyment of our own rights.

Prayerful for your welfare, confiding in the army of the Confederate States to do that which soft words can never achieve, and in the hope that God will preserve the little ones of all brave men who are in the field, or who are going to it, and trusting that in the future, under brighter auspices, it may be my fortune to meet the good people of Columbia, I wish you all for the present farewell. [Applause.]

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SIEGE MATTERS—FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIXTH DAY.

Since 6 p. m., Wednesday evening, the hour at which our last report was closed, and up to the same hour on Thursday, fifty-four shells were thrown at the city and twenty-six at Fort Sumter.

The blockade running steamer *Constance*, while attempting to enter the harbor, about 12 o'clock on Wednesday night, ran foul of the wreck of the steamer *Mary Bowers*, and sunk in five minutes. One of her crew was drowned; and the rest reached the city in safety.

THE POSTOFFICE will be open for Delivery hereafter on Sunday from 9 to 10 a. m, instead of from half past 12 to half past 1 p. m.

FIRE.—Between four and five o'clock yesterday afternoon, the alarm bell sounded an alarm for Ward No. 8, which after a few peals was changed to Ward No. 1. The alarm was caused by the burning of the store at the foot of Vendue Range, South side, owned by Mr. STREET, and recently occupied by MESSRS. ABRAHAMS & SONS. The prompt attendance of the Fire Department soon quelled the flames, but the building in which the fire originated is badly damaged.

REMOVAL.

E. M. WHITING, CORONER, HAS REMOVED HIS residence temporarily to the residence of Mr. B. BROSS, 24 Columbus street, north side, one door east of Meeting, and his Office to the Hall of the Marion Fire Engine Company, Cannon street, one door west of King.
October 7 3

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REMOVED FROM 297 KING STREET to 608 KING, where he will be pleased to see his friends and customers.
CONRAD RING.
October 7 2 late D. LANDRETH & CO.

REMOVAL.

Y. YGLESIAS, TAILOR, HAS REMOVED HIS ESTABLISHMENT from 358 King street to No. 32 Bull street, where he will be happy to meet his former patrons. Parties having clothing or orders in his hands are requested to call as above. mwf8 October 3

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Siege of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SEVENTH DAY.

The bombardment of the city was kept up during Friday from Battery Gregg. It is believed that two of the large guns recently mounted in the work a little in advance and to the left of Gregg, have burst. A Yankee report says that no less than fifty-five guns, brought to Morris' Island, have been rendered useless since the shelling of Charleston

Thirty-four shots were fired at the city Thursday night, and twenty-nine up to six o'clock Friday evening. The enemy's wagons continue steadily employed hauling ammunition from the lower end of Morris' Island to Batteries Gregg and Wagner. The Swamp Angel Battery threw twenty one shots at Sumter during the day. A slight exchange of shots also took place during Thursday night between Sullivan's Island and Gregg, and between Gregg and our batteries on James' Island.

About midnight some heavy firing, lasting about an hour, was heard out at sea. The Yankees, in barges, were also engaged during the day in securing articles from the wreck of the *Constance*. There was no change in the fleet.

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A PREDICTION.—A correspondent writes to the *Courier;* On page 156 of Mr. ELLIOTT'S "Carolina Sports"—which I first read in my tent on James' Island (near "Headquarters, McLEOD'S House) in the spring of 1863—the author, speaking of fox hunting, refers to the HAMPTONS, TAYLORS, SINGLETONS and MANNINGS as followers of the noble sport, and continues: "Intimately connected with it comes the rearing of a superior race of horses, and the practice of feats of daring horsemanship. It is from this section of country, in the event of war or civil commotion, that our cavalry will be supplied with officers as efficient and accomplished as ever graced the service of a State." This prediction, so far at least as the first name is concerned and further, for aught that I know, has been gloriously verified.

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SIEGE MATTERS—FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SEVENTH DAY.

Since our last report the enemy has fired 63 shots at the city and 21 at Fort Sumter. The hauling of ammunition to Battery Gregg continues steadily.

A few shots were exchanged on Friday between the batteries of Sullivan's Island and Morris Island.

THE PRESSURE of election advertisements, &c., upon our columns allows us but scanty space for reading matter and general news. While regretting this inconvenience, we console ourselves with the reflection that it will be of short duration.

THE CANDIDATES FOR THE LEGISLATURE.—For the convenience of voters, we reprint our list of the candidates for the House of Representatives, with some additions and omissions. It will be seen that the list now includes forty-nine names. We shall republish the list on Monday and Tuesday, with such additions as may be necessary:

BEIST, Capt HENRY
BOYLSTON, J R
COATES, W S
CAMPBELL, J B
COHEN, O H
CAPERS, T F
CAPERS, Col ELLISON
DeSAUSSURE, W G
DURYEA, R S
EASON, J M
ELLIOTT, W S
FERGUSON, Maj T B
GAYER, Capt W J
GOURDIN, R N
HART, Sr, SAML
HUGER, Dr W H
HANCKEL, JNO
HAYNE, W A
HUTCHINSON, T L
HEYWARD, T S
ISAACS, ALEX
LORD, Jr. Capt S
LAWTON, Jr. W M
LEITCH, W Y
LEBBY, WM
LUCAS, Maj. J J
LOCKWOOD, T P
McCRADY, EDWD
MIDDLETON, WILLIAMS
MAGRATH, EDWARD
MOULTRIE, M.D. JAS.
MITCHELL, O T
MATTHEWES, J RAVEN
O'CONNOR, M P
PEAKE, H T
PORCHER, F J
PINCKNEY, H L
RHETT, Jr. R B
RICHARDSON, F D
RIGGS, J S
SALINAS, A J
SASS, J K
SEYMOUR, R W.
STROHECKER, H F
TOWNSEND, JNO
VALENTINE, Capt J S
WHALEY, WM
WARDLAW, W A
YEADON, RICHARD

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A. J. SALINAS, ESQ

To the Editor of the Mercury: As friends of the gentleman whose name heads this paragraph, and in union with many others, we are most gratified to learn that he will be ably supported by his fellow-citizens at the election for State Representatives to morrow. Mr. SALINAS is a gentleman most deserving of the votes of the citizens of Charleston, as his labors for their benefit, to the detriment of his own, during the past three years as Alderman, fully attest. During the time specified Mr. SALINAS has been chairman of the committee for supplying our citizens with fuel, and through his individual exertions, our citizens have been supplied with wood, during the past and previous winters, at $12 to $16 a cord, while the wood yards were charging from $50 to $60, and had it not been through the persevering enterprise of Mr. Salinas, in keeping the city supply, adequate or nearly so, to the consumption, the price at the wood yards would have been $100 and upwards, as it has known to be in some of our neighboring cities. On Saturday last Mr. Salinas distributed upwards of five hundred tickets for wood, and his arrangements with the railroads and contracts with planters are now so perfected as to ensure a good supply during the coming winter.

In addition to this, Mr. Salinas is an active member of the "Subsistence Committe," for supplying our citizens with cheap provisions, the benefits of which we all derive, and his interests otherwise, in the City of Charleston and South Carolina, are to a large extent; besides he is a man who is always at his post, always amongst us, ever ready and willing to do his duty to his city and State; and we conclude, Mr. Editor, by saying that we are gratified, most gratified, to see so worthy a member so popularly sustained by.

MANY FRIENDS.

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SIEGE MATTERS—FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY NINTH DAY.

During the forty-eight hours that have elapsed since the closing of our last report, the enemy has thrown 165 shells at the city. A large proportion of these shells have been fired from two new guns, to the left of Battery Gregg. No casualties, we believe, have resulted.

The Yankees was very active on Friday and Saturday nights, making signals with colored lanterns.

Otherwise, all has been quiet along the neighboring coast.

PERSONAL.—Capt. WM. J. GAYER, our active and efficient Provost Marshal, has returned to his post, after a week's absence, on business connected with the disposition of the Federal prisoners.

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Siege of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDRED AND SIXTIETH DAY.

Eighty-six shots have been fired at the city since our last report, and twenty-five shots at Fort Sumter from the Swamp Angel Battery. A few shots were exchanged between Battery Gregg and our batteries on Sullivan's Island.

No change in the fleet is reported.

For the sake of showing what could be done, and without any reference to the continuance or demands of the war, we hope some readers of the *Courier* enjoying opportunities for gathering and storing ice through the ensuing winter, will improve them, and report progress at the proper time.

DEATH OF COL D. B HARRIS.—We regret to announce the death by yellow fever of Col. D. B. HARRIS, Chief Engineer of General BEAUREGARD's Staff, and for many months connected with this department. He died in Summerville at half-past ten o'clock Monday morning. We shall take occasion in another issue to pay a just tribute to the memory of this brave and distinguished officer.

PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL.—We learn that General HARDEE has appointed Captain WM. J. GAYER, Provost Marshal General of the Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. This is a most acceptable appointment to both the army and people and a merited reward to an able, tried and faithful young officer. Captain GAYER has deserved the "well done" of both the Government and our citizens, and we trust ere long he will receive a further testimonial of their appreciation.

Gen. BEAUREGARD reached Columbus, Ga., on Friday morning, and went immediately on to his command. The *Enquirer* reports: Early as it was, (between 4 and 5 o'clock in the morning,) our citizens were not caught napping, and a good number were at the depot on his arrival and gave him a hearty welcome. Before leaving on the Opelika train the General favored the crowd with a stirring and cheering little speech. As a General, he has the entire confidence of the people, and his appearance begets cheerfulness and hope wherever he is. We bid him God speed in his heavy and responsible undertaking.

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SIEGE MATTERS—FOUR HUNDRED AND SIXTIETH DAY.

Since our last report the enemy's batteries have thrown 86 shells at the city and 24 at Fort Sumter. Nothing else of interest has occurred hereabouts.

DEATH OF COL. HARRIS.—Our whole community was deeply pained yesterday, at the news of the death, in Summerville, of Colonel D. B. HARRIS, Chief Engineer on the Staff of General BEAUREGARD. In our next issue we shall make some mention of the services of this good and distinguished officer.

His funeral will take place at St. Paul's Church at half past nine o'clock this morning.

OBITUARY.

DIED, at Summerville, S. C., at 12 o'clock on Monday, 10th October, in the 51st year of his age, Colonel D. B. HARRIS, of the Corps of Engineers, C. S. A., a native of Goochland county, Va.

☞ His Friends, and those of V. K. SASS, T. D. WAGNER and R. H. LUCAS, are invited to attend his Funeral Services, at St. Paul's Church, THIS MORNING, at half past Nine o'clock.

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Siege of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIRST DAY.

Ninety-six shells were fired at the city during the twenty-four hours ending at six P. M. Tuesday evening. Seventeen shots were also fired at Fort Sumter from the Swamp Angel battery. The enemy's wagons were again employed all day in hauling ammunition to Battery Gregg.

About eleven o'clock a flag of truce steamer came in Beach Channel and took a position off Col. RUGER's Headquarters, on Sullivan's Island. A small boat sent from the Yankee steamer was met by a boat from Battery Marshall. The object of the communication was the delivery of letters, boxes, &c., for the Federal prisoners. On Thursday last, at a similar communication, the Yankees delivered to us some eight paroled prisoners, (Georgians,) who were brought to the city.

Another Monitor made its appearance inside the bar Tuesday morning, making six now there.

Yesterday morning a Monitor moved up and ventured between Fort Sumter and Sullivan's Island batteries. The latter opened upon her, when she very quickly retired out of range.

There was no other movement of the fleet.

Col. D. B. Harris.

The Confederate army, the Engineer service and the country have suffered a severe loss in the death of Col. D. B HARRIS, Chief Engineer of this Military Department, which was briefly announced in the last issue of the *Courier*.

We are not now prepared to do full justice to his record, and must leave that mournful task and privilege to other hands and better opportunities, but we cannot omit some utterance of the appreciation of this community, and of those who know most intimately his services for the past three years.

D. B. HARRIS was a native of Goochland County, Va., born in 1813. He was appointed to West Point in 1829, and graduated in 1833, receiving a brevet appointment for the 1st Artillery, and soon after was engaged and employed as Assistant Professor in West Point. He resigned and went abroad, chiefly for professional studies and observation, remaining some years in Europe. On his return he entered the profession and practice of a Civil Engineer, for which he was eminently qualified by studies and inclination - meanwhile following the quiet pursuits of a planter and achieving success as a tobacco planter.

On the first summons of action or call by Virginia, he promptly reported for duty, and his qualifications being known, he was soon appointed at Manassas Chief Engineer for General BEAUREGARD, which then gave him the rank of Captain. He has ever since adhered to General BEAUREGARD's staff, and like all others who have enjoyed opportunities of knowing and observing that General, he has learned to esteem and love him—an affection which in this case was most worthily bestowed and most fully returned and reciprocated.

He was the directing and superintending engineer for all the field works ordered by or for General BEAUREGARD in Virginia, and in Mississippi, including the noted Island No. 10.

While Gen. BEAUREGARD was temporarily furloughed for health, Col. HARRIS exhibited his devotion to the cause and his profession by serving under General BRAGG in the first Kentucky campaign.

As soon as his favorite and beloved chief, BEAUREGARD, returned to duty, Col. HARRIS rejoined him, and has been actively engaged in all the works of defence ordered and erected in this department. It is not now or yet the proper time for reporting in detail the siege and defence of Charleston, or the difficulties which have beset the engineers charged with that work. Suffice it to say that all who have enjoyed opportunities of observation have asserted and believed that Col. HARRIS was fully equal to his task, and has done all that could have been done with his resources and means.

It was not only as an Engineer that he served us of and in Charleston. His personal example and influence and presence, as a model of cool, deliberate courage under all dangers, gave lessons of well timed and priceless value to our soldiers, and especially to new garrisons. When the story of Charleston and Sumter is properly written, the names of D. B. HARRIS, Chief Engineer, of Captain JOHN JOHNSON, Assistant Engineer, and others of that service, will find a place and mention with ELLIOTT, and MITCHEL, and RUTLEDGE, and the commanding defender and their worthy supporters and soldiers.

Bold almost to recklessness where duty was concerned, Colonel HARRIS was, in private life and relations, gentle and meek and quiet

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State Election.

We give below the result of the election held on Tuesday in this city for State Senator and twenty Representatives to the Legislature from the Parishes of St Philip and St. Michael. We publish the list in alphabetical order as it is incomplete without the army vote, which was not counted last night. The Managers will meet this morning to count the army vote, and at one o'clock, as officially announced, will meet at the Orphan House and declare the result of the election. In our next we will publish the official vote entire There was no opposition to Hon. Wm. D. Porter for State Senator, which will explain the smallness of this vote:

FOR SENATOR:	Ward 1	Ward 2	Ward 3 1st Poll	Ward 3 2d Poll	Ward 4 1st Poll	Ward 4 2d Poll	Ward 5	Ward 6	Ward 7	Ward 8
Hon W. D Porter	17	36	9	25	48	97	82	223	141	155
REPRESENTATIVES:										
Bulst, Henry	26	33	9	42	47	131	118	2.0	1 0	214
Boylston, J. [illegible]	9	7	2	15	17	67	36	81	84	68
Coates, W. S	4	10	1	10	14	43	30	87	29	87
Campbell, J. B	17	23	5	29	31	101	66	141	64	132
Conrs, C. H	7	11	0	20	24	41	20	71	20	117
Capers, T. F	2	1	0	0	4	18	8	18	4	6
Capers, Col. Ellison	10	13	2	10	20	50	40	80	47	70
Desaussure, W. G	11	7	5	10	10	52	00	104	49	93
Duryea, R. S	15	24	7	30	40	100	90	171	112	193
Lasell, J. M	11	13	2	10	18	67	38	141	120	130
Mitton, W. S	14	20	3	17	21	52	40	93	68	77
Ferguson, Maj. T. B	7	7	0	4	5	13	21	46	14	24
Gayer, W. J	16	30	9	40	35	90	103	182	96	155
Gourdin, R. N	11	10	5	10	10	50	47	110	63	80
Hart, Saml., Sen	0	2	1	1	4	7	14	15	7	12
Hanckel, John	14	20	1	35	30	83	102	200	103	148
Hayne, W. A	7	5	0	5	12	19	21	47	15	34
Hutchinson, T. L	12	12	1	12	14	50	45	91	51	62
Heyward, J. S	0	1	1	1	3	...	4	5	7	7
Isaacs, Alexander	12	25	0	37	25	82	80	83	57	131
Lord, S., Jr	21	16	10	24	30	81	55	130	72	106
Lawton, W. M., Jr	1	2	5	0	1	5	17	31	17	13
Leitch, W. Y	14	10	1	21	21	82	57	121	63	102
Lesby, Wm	8	12	5	11	16	50	41	111	46	78
Lucas, Major J. J	4	11	5	2	10	34	20	63	25	29
Lockwood, T. P	10	15	4	18	17	60	40	88	55	80
Mercauy, Edward	13	21	2	17	24	79	52	45	65	84
Middleton, W	0	10	6	5	0	31	31	103	35	86
Magrath, Edward	16	19	1	21	20	80	61	179	98	123
Mitchell, C. [illegible]	0	0	5	7	0	22	38	42	47	46
O'Connor, M. P	16	19	1	32	35	78	91	165	78	100
Peake, M. T	11	1.	6	21	1.	68	53	101	104	45
Porcher, F. J	17	20	1	22	25	73	66	142	80	79
Pinckney, H. L	11	15	1	11	16	72	53	130	42	66
Rhett, R. B., Jr	10	21	4	16	28	67	65	133	60	73
Richardson, F. D	14	25	7	27	19	60	49	90	73	100
Riggs, J. S	16	18	2	34	35	90	64	150	84	109
Salmas, A. J	10	29	5	32	27	60	41	90	41	117
Sass, J. K	16	17	6	14	24	83	73	154	65	95
Seymour, R. W	8	10	4	0	22	61	65	82	62	101
Stoneckes, H. F	0	2	1	3	17	12	10	20	19	21
Townsend, John	1	2	0	1	5	10	11	20	0	12
Valentine, J. S	13	14	3	19	9	4	20	45	19	53
Whaley, Wm	18	25	3	24	31	101	78	160	77	107
Wardlaw, W. [illegible]	9	14	4	16	14	60	35	105	60	82
Yeadon, Richard	12	22	6	19	27	78	52	139	78	93

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Glorious Tidings.

We have received some authentic and very cheering accounts from the Army of Tennessee, the publication of which we have been induced to defer, lest such publication should prove of advantage to the public enemy. The season of adversity to our army in Georgia is, we trust, at an end. Already affairs wear a new face, in that unhappy region, and BEAUREGARD, the Fortunate, is at the head of our army.

The late Colonel David B. Harris.

Our readers have already been informed that this intrepid and most valuable officer is no more. He fell, not upon the field of blood and glory, where he has so often battled in the cause he loved, but died quietly, the victim of the dread fever, which, stranger as he was, he manfully confronted here, whilst in the service of his country. His funeral services took place yesterday morning, at St. Paul's Church, and although, of those near and dear to him by kinship, not one was present, the sorrowful faces of the large concourse that gathered around his bier, shewed the profound respect and affectionate regard in which the deceased was held, even amongst those who had known him but for a season.

Colonel HARRIS was a Virginian. He was born in Goochland County, in 1813, and was consequently in his fifty-first year. At the age of sixteen he entered West Point, as a Cadet, and graduated there, four years later, with distinguished honor. He served, for a brief period, as Lieutenant in the First United States Artillery, and was then appointed Professor of Engineering at West Point. But military life seems not to have been his preference; for, in the third year after his graduation, he resigned his commission and thenceforth led the life of a quiet Virginia planter, until, twenty five years afterwards, at the call of his State, he again girded on his sword in her defence. A portion of this long interval he spent abroad, chiefly in England; but for the remainder, he devoted himself *con amore* to planting, his favorite pursuit; and his abundant success attest the tact and intelligence which guided his labors.

In the first days of alarm and distrust along the border, accompanied by his friend and neighbor, the late General COCKE, Colonel HARRIS repaired to Fairfax, then the rendezvous of the the Southern forces gathering along the Potomac. He was soon, afterwards appointed Captain and Chief Engineer upon the Staff of Gen. BEAUREGARD. Of his brilliant and varied services since that time, we can give but a meagre sketch. During the connection of Gen. BEAUREGARD with the Army of Northern Virginia, Colonel HARRIS constructed all the field works required for the defence of the troops. Afterwards, going West with his Chief, he fortified Island Number Ten, Fort Pillow, Vicksburg, and many other minor points. While General BEAUREGARD was resting, in forced inactivity, at Bladon Springs, the Colonel accompanied General BRAGG, in the memorable Kentucky campaign. It was just after the return of BRAGG, that General BEAUREGARD, and with him his Chief Engineer, were ordered to Charleston. Of the skill and indefatigable energy which the latter brought to bear upon the works of engineering science which were to protect Charleston, our readers must be well aware. The grim battlements of Fort Sumter, and the splendid series of earthworks on Sullivan's Island, stand, to-day, monuments of the zeal and judgment of him whose remains we yesterday consigned to the tomb.

With the more recent achievements of the deceased, near Petersburg, we are less familiar; but they were such as still further to increase the admiration and confidence with which his superiors in rank have ever regarded him. Step by step, he had risen through the hard won grades of Major, Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel of Engineers, and there is reason to believe that his death occurred just in time to rob him of still higher honors and responsibilities.

Seldom, in the course of this protracted and merciless war, has the Confederacy met with so severe a loss in the fall of one man. He united in a singular degree, all the qualities which render an officer valuable to his country and dear to his men. Wary, yet fearless as a lion,—gentle in manner, yet endowed with extraordinary tenacity of purpose,—fully versed in all the theories of military science, yet never spurning the suggestions of practical good sense—a man of few words, yet always speaking to the point,—of unblemished purity in private life, and, above all, modest to a fault, he made himself beloved and honored wherever he went.

Quis desiderio sit pudor aut modus
Tam cari capitis.

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For the convenience of our readers we give below a list of the candidates, arranged in the order indicated by their respective votes, in the city. As we have already remarked, however, it is probable that the order may be considerably changed by the addition of the army vote, to be announced to-day:

1	H HOIST	957	24 R W SEYMOUR 407
2	R C DURYEA	802	25 T P LOCKWOOD 387
3	W J GAYER	755	26 WM LEBBY 383
4	I HANCKEL	750	27 R N GOURDIN 375
5	D S RIOOS	655	28 W G DESAUSSURE 374
6	M P O'CONNOR	644	29 E CAPERS 365
7	J B CAMPBELL	628	30 T L HUTCHINSON 364
8	E MAGRATH	617	31 C H COHEN 362
9	J M MASON	591	32 W A WARDLAW 342
10	W WHALEY	592	33 J R BOYLE TON 318
11	J K BASS	545	34 W S COATES 293
12	S LORD, JR	539	35 J S VALENTINE 241
13	H T PEAKE	538	36 C T MITCHELL 231
14	R YEADON	535	37 W MIDDLETON 216
15	E M'CRADY	509	38 J J LUCAS 202
16	F J PORCHER	504	39 W A HAYNE 176
17	R B RHETT, JR	480	40 T B FERGUSON 146
18	F D RICHARDSON	466	41 W M LAWTON JR 96
19	W Y LEITCH	464	42 H F STROHECKER 95
20	A ISAACS	453	43 J TOWNSEND 78
21	A J SALINAS	443	44 S HART, SR 60
22	W S ELLIOTT	415	45 T F CAPERS 58
23	H L PINCKNEY	407	46 JAS MOULTRIE 45

The Vote at Branchville.—The following is the result of the vote at Branchville yesterday, for which we are indebted to the courtesy of a friend:

FOR SENATE.

G. D. Keitt 41

FOR REPRESENTATIVES.

W. F. Barton 24
Col. A. D. Frederick 22
I. S. K. Legare 18
J. K. Milhouse 3
Thos. Oliver 3

The alarm of fire yesterday afternoon between 3 and 4 o'clock was caused by the burning of the store on Vendue Range recently occupied by Messrs. H Cohen & Co. The building was entirely destroyed. As is usual with the enemy on Morris Island when a fire occurs within their range, their fire is concentrated at the locality, but notwithstanding their deadly efforts yesterday, the noble efforts of the firemen, kept the flames from spreading.

French Coffee House.—It will be seen, by advertisement to-day, that the French Coffee House is now under the management of Messrs. Nicholas Sherhammer and J. M. Murray.—Nicholas has long been known in the business, and now as principal proprietor, and connected with facilities for supply afforded by Mr. Murray, the French Coffee House will be what it has been in old times. Read their advertisement.

Beauregard going to the Front.—We learn that General Beauregard and staff passed through Opelika yesterday on his way to the Tennessee army to assume the command, and we are highly gratified to be able to state, on good authority, that he will personally direct the movements and operations of the army until the fall campaign shall have been fully closed, we trust, with the most perfect and brilliant success.—*Montgomery Appeal.*

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SIEGE MATTERS—FOUR HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIRST DAY.

Forty seven shells have been thrown at the city since our last report. There have been no further casualties. A few shots were also fired at Fort Sumter.

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

THE ELECTION for a Senator, and twenty Representatives for Charleston, in the next General Assembly, took place yesterday. Hon W. D. PORTER was re-elected Senator without opposition, receiving 778 votes. The contest amongst the several candidates for the Lower House was close and active. We give the full result of the vote in the several Wards of the city. This result, it must be remembered, cannot be regarded as final, inasmuch as it is likely to be affected in many cases by the vote of the army, which has not yet been made public. In our next issue we shall present the aggregate vote of the army and city, which is to be declared by the Managers at the Orphan House at 1 o'clock to-day.

The total number of votes polled was 1575.

THE CITY VOTE.

CANDIDATES.	WARD 1.	WARD 2.	WARD 3.	WARD 4.	WARD 5.	WARD 6.	WARD 7.	WARD 8.	Total City Vote.
Bulst, Capt Henry	25	33	51	178	113	210	180	212	957
Boylston, J R	9	7	15	74	86	81	84	62	318
Coates, W S	4	10	19	57	80	87	29	57	293
Campbell, J B	17	28	34	181	66	141	84	182	628
Cohrs, C H	7	17	32	62	26	77	25	117	363
Capers, T F	2	1	0	20	8	13	4	5	53
Capers, Col Allison	10	13	15	70	47	55	47	78	365
DeSaussure, W G	11	7	18	68	60	104	49	62	374
Duryea, R S	15	25	37	150	95	171	112	193	802
Eason, J M	11	12	15	85	84	181	120	186	594
Elliott, W S	14	23	20	78	45	93	68	79	415
Ferguson, Major T B	7	7	4	25	21	46	14	22	146
Gayer, Capt W J	15	30	52	134	108	182	86	158	755
Gourdin, R N	11	10	15	66	47	118	58	60	375
Hart, Sr, Saml	0	2	2	11	11	15	7	12	60
Hanckel, John	14	20	38	119	102	206	108	148	750
Hayne, W A	7	8	10	3	2	47	18	84	176
Hutchinson, T L	12	18	18	69	48	91	51	62	364
Isaacs, Alex	12	29	47	76	89	88	87	181	458
Lord, Jr, Capt S	21	18	28	111	55	180	78	106	589
Lawton, Jr, W M	1	2	6	9	17	31	17	18	96
Leitch, W Y	12	10	26	93	57	121	58	102	464
Lebby, Wm	8	10	16	75	41	117	48	78	383
Lucas, Major J J	4	11	6	49	25	58	25	29	202
Lockwood, T P	10	18	20	67	45	86	55	86	387
McCrady, Edw'd	18	21	28	103	52	145	68	84	509
Middleton, Williams	4	10	4	86	31	63	38	35	216
Magrath, Edward	16	19	26	112	81	189	99	125	617
Moultrie, M.D. Jas	..	..	..	8	4	11	4	7	34
Mitchell, C T	8	6	8	28	38	43	47	43	221
O'Connor, M P	16	19	38	113	91	159	78	186	644
Peake, H T	11	14	27	85	53	101	104	148	538
Porcher, F J	17	26	29	93	65	140	50	79	504
Pinckney, H L	11	15	15	87	53	130	42	54	407
Rhett, Jr, R B	10	21	28	95	65	188	60	78	480
Richardson, F D	14	23	29	78	59	90	78	100	466
Riggs, J S	16	18	39	125	64	150	84	159	655
Salinas, A J	10	29	38	77	41	90	41	117	443
Sass, J K	15	17	18	107	78	152	69	95	545
Seymour, R W	8	10	13	86	55	82	52	101	407
Strobecker, H F	..	9	4	19	10	20	19	21	95
Townsend, Jno	1	2	1	21	11	25	5	12	78
Vallentine, Capt J S	12	14	22	57	20	45	19	52	241
Whaley, Wm	18	25	25	132	58	150	77	107	592
Wardlaw, W A	9	4	19	64	35	109	50	42	312
Yeadon, Richard	12	22	24	105	52	189	78	108	535

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DIRECTORY OF OFFICES.

1. Major General SAMUEL JONES, Commanding General—Southwest corner Meeting and John streets.
2. Brigadier General RIPLEY, Fifth Military District—Northeast corner Meeting street and Wragg's Court.
3. Commodore INGRAHAM, C. S. Navy—Wall street, nearly opposite Minority street.
4. Colonel HARRIS, Chief Engineer S. C., Ga. and Fla.—Northwest corner Charlotte and Alexander streets.
5. Colonel GONZALES, Chief of Artillery—No. 46 Rutledge street.
6. Major ECHOLS, C. S. Chief Engineer S. C.—No. 472 King street, two doors south of Postoffice.
7. Major HUGER, Ordnance—Southeast corner Charlotte and Elizabeth streets.
8. Major LEE, Chief Quartermaster—Wragg Square, near Meeting street.
9. Major PRINGLE, Quartermaster (Transportation)—Chapel street, opposite Alexander street.
10. Major SOBER, Quartermaster (Post)—King street, near Spring.
11. Major DESLONDES, Paymaster—Army—Charlotte street, corner of Elizabeth.
12. Major MYERS, Paymaster—Navy—Charlotte street, Southeast corner of Elizabeth.
13. Major GUERIN, Chief Commissary—John street, east of Meeting.
14. Major McOLENNAGAN, Commissary (Post)—Railroad Depot, Ann street.
15. Captain RABB, Commissary (Distributing)—Corner of Elizabeth and Chapel streets.
16. Captain CRAFTS, Quartermaster (Clothing)—King street, near Spring.
17. Captain PROOTOR, Quartermaster—Northeast corner Alexander and Chapel streets.
18. Captain GAYER, Provost Marshal—Northeast corner of Hudson and King streets.
19. Captain GRIST, Enrolling Officer—Corner of Coming and Radcliffe streets.
20. Captain HAYNE, Tax in Kind—Wragg Square, corner of Meeting street.
21. Dr. OGIER, Medical Director—Sotheast corner of Meeting and John streets.
22. Dr. LINNING, Medical Purveyor—No. 10 Charlotte street.
23. Dr. LEBBY, Distributing Hospital—No. —, King street.
24. Dr. WRAGG, Negro Hospital—Rutledge Avenue, above Spring street.
25. R. L. SINGLETARY, Chief Superintendent of Negro Labor—Meeting street, three doors below Ann.
26. Medical Examining Board—No. 572 King street.
27. Wayside Home—Corner of King and George streets. Major W. J. WILEY, Steward.
28. Collector of Customs—Hon. W. F. COLCOCK—No. 4 Hudson street.
29. Surgeon N S CROWELL, Medical Director of General Hospitals—Office No 570 King street
30. Surgeon R A KINLOCH, Medical Inspector of General Hospitals—Office No 82 Rutledge street.

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Siege of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SECOND DAY.

Since our last the enemy's fire upon the city has fallen off considerably. Eighty-three shots were fired during the twenty-four hours ending at six P. M., Wednesday evening.

The fleet was much smaller yesterday than it has been for some time, one monitor and several gunboats having left during the night. The cause of their sudden disappearance is matter of conjecture.

Editors Courier—Permit me to acknowledge, through your columns, the receipt of seven hundred dollars ($700) from the Rev. Dr. JOHN BACHMAN, for the relief of my comrades on Morris Island and at Beaufort. Mr. and Mrs. WM. HASKELL also kindly assisted. The Ladies' Soldiers' Relief Association also responded promptly and liberally to my call upon them.

Very respectfully,

LAMAR FONTAINE, Major C. S. A.

THE YELLOW FEVER.—A correspondent of the Macon *Confederacy*, writing from Charleston, under date of October 8, says the yellow fever is on the increase. The mortality among children is very large. Some neighborhoods seem to be more afflicted than others—especially is this the case around the Arsenal. Its introduction, I am told, has been owing to the want of proper precaution in allowing blockade runners too free access to the city on arriving from Nassau and other infected ports.

General BEAUREGARD, in Milledgeville, was the guest of Governor BROWN. He doubtless went there on business relative to the militia. A number of citizens with torch lights proceeded to the Executive Mansion and called for Gen. B. He appeared upon the portico of the Mansion and was introduced to the crowd by Gov. BROWN, as the General who fought the first battle of the war, and a General who never lost one. Whereupon Gen. B, in true military style, made the Governor a bow for the compliment. He then gave his visitors a short talk. Thanked them for the compliment, and said that he hoped within the next sixty days that the enemy would not only be driven from Georgia, but from Tennessee. He urged upon all to do their whole duty, he would endeavor to the best of his ability to do his. If reverses should come, not to be discouraged, but to nerve ourselves to still greater efforts.

State Election.

We give below the entire and official return of the result of the election held on Tuesday last for one Senator and twenty Representatives from the Parishes of St. Philip and St. Michael to the State Legislature. The names marked with an Asterisk [*] are elected:

FOR SENATOR.	Ward 1.....	Ward 2.....	Ward 3 1st Poll	Ward 3 2d Poll	Ward 4 1st Poll	Ward 4 2d Poll	Ward 5.....	Ward 6.....	Ward 7.....	Ward 8.....	Army Vote	Total.....
†Hon. W. D. Porter...	17	36	9	20	43	97	82	223	141	151	186	1009
FOR REPRESENTATIVES:												
*Huist, Henry.....	28	33	9	42	47	131	118	210	130	212	385	1342
*Duryea, R. S.....	15	25	7	30	45	106	99	171	112	153	336	1138
*McCrady, Edward....	13	21	6	17	24	79	62	145	68	84	581	1090
*Hanckel, John.....	14	20	6	32	36	83	102	206	103	148	320	1070
*Whaley, Wm.....	18	25	3	22	31	101	68	160	77	107	475	1087
*O'Connor, M. P.....	16	19	6	32	36	78	91	153	78	136	337	981
*Gayer, W. J.....	15	30	9	43	38	96	103	182	86	153	225	980
*Lord, S., Jr.....	21	18	6	21	30	81	55	130	72	106	428	965
*Campbell, J. B.....	17	23	6	29	31	100	68	141	84	132	314	945
*Eason, J. M.....	11	12	2	13	18	67	84	131	120	136	329	923
*Rhett, R. B., Jr.....	10	21	7	16	25	67	65	133	60	73	430	919
*Riggs, J. S., Jr.....	16	18	5	34	35	50	64	150	84	159	258	913
*Yeadon, Richard.....	12	22	6	19	27	78	62	139	78	103	373	908
*Porcher, F. J.....	17	28	7	22	25	73	65	140	50	79	382	888
*Magrath, Edward....	16	19	5	21	26	86	81	139	99	123	242	857
*Richardson, F. D.....	14	23	2	27	19	60	54	90	73	100	385	851
*Sass, J. K.....	15	17	4	14	24	83	73	152	63	95	303	848
*Peake, R. T.....	11	14	6	21	17	18	53	101	104	143	205	743
*Hoylston, J. R.....	9	7	2	13	17	57	36	81	34	62	408	726
*Wardlaw, W. A.....	9	14	4	15	14	50	35	109	50	42	364	706
Lockwood, T. P.....	10	18	2	18	17	50	45	80	55	86	291	673
Isaacs, Alex.....	12	29	10	37	23	62	39	83	37	131	214	667
DeSaussure, W. G.....	11	7	3	10	16	53	60	104	49	62	282	656
Hutchinson, T. L.....	12	18	1	12	14	55	48	91	61	62	281	645
Salinas, A. J.....	10	29	6	32	27	50	41	50	41	117	183	636
Gourdin, R. N.....	11	10	3	12	10	66	47	113	53	60	248	623
Lebby, Wm.....	8	12	6	11	16	59	41	117	43	73	196	581
Coates, W. S.....	4	10	3	16	14	43	30	87	23	57	287	540
Seymour, R. W.....	8	10	4	9	22	64	55	82	52	101	164	571
Capers, Col. E.....	10	13	2	13	20	50	47	85	47	78	201	566
Elliott, W. S.....	14	23	3	17	21	68	45	93	68	79	147	562
Pinckney, H. L.....	11	15	4	11	15	72	53	130	42	65	152	560
Leitch, W. Y.....	12	10	5	21	21	62	57	121	53	102	90	544
Cohrs, C. H.....	7	17	6	28	21	41	20	77	25	117	185	548
Valentine, J. S.....	12	14	3	29	10	47	20	45	19	62	202	503
Lucas, Major J. J.....	4	31	11	2	15	34	25	53	25	29	249	447
Ferguson, Major T. B.	7	7	0	4	8	17	21	48	14	22	277	423
Middleton, Williams..	4	10	1	3	6	31	31	63	33	35	191	407
Mitchell, C. T.....	8	8	2	7	6	22	33	43	47	48	73	291
Hayne, W. A.....	7	8	1	9	12	19	21	47	18	34	76	252
Strokecker, H. F.....	0	2	1	8	7	12	10	20	18	21	117	212
Lawton, W. M., Jr....	1	2	1	5	1	8	17	31	17	43	86	152
Townsend, Jno.....	1	2	0	1	5	18	11	25	5	12	38	116
Hart, S., Sr.....	0	2	1	1	4	7	11	16	7	12	27	87
Capers, T. F.....	2	1	0	0	4	16	9	18	4	5	27	86

†No opposition.

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HEADQ'RS DEP'T SO. C., GA. AND FLA.,
CHARLESTON, S. C., October 12, 1864.

[GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 17.]

I. THE ATTENTION OF DISTRICT COMMANDERS is called to paragraph lxxxixlixlxxv, General Orders No. 95, series of 1862, from these Headquarters, relating to Artillery, and their strict observance is enjoined.

II. In all matters of Artillery District Commanders will correspond directly with the Chief of Artillery of the Department, and in questions of detail relating to that arm, will cause the respective Chiefs of Light or Heavy Artillery to communicate likewise with the Chief of Artillery. Where no Chiefs of Artillery exist, competent officers of Artillery will be detailed to act as such.

III. Changes of armament, or the location of batteries and assignment of guns, will be ordered by the Chief of Artillery, and copies of such orders will be furnished for the files of the Adjutant General's Office. In urgent cases, such orders may be issued by District Commanders in which case information will be promptly furnished to these Headquarters through the Chief of Artillery.

IV. The Chief Ordnance Officer of the Department will carry out all assignments of guns and changes of armament required by the Chief of Artillery.

V. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish transportation upon the requisition of the Chief of Artillery, and upon his order to his assistant Inspectors of Artillery.

By command of Lieut. Gen. HARDEE.

October 13 2 T. B. ROY, A. A. Gen'l.

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GENERAL BEAUREGARD'S COMMAND.

Editor Mercury: I think there is some mistake as to General Beauregard's command in the West. I fear it is like General Johnston's command, who, although having command of the military department generally, could not take command of either General Pemberton's or General Bragg's army. So here, General Taylor and General Hood will command and fight the armies respectively under their commands, and General Beauregard can take command of neither of them. He can order these armies from one point to another, but he cannot immediately command or fight them. If this is so, he can display none of his ability in the field. We are still in the hands of Hood. Can any of your correspondents enlighten us in the matter?

AN OFFICER.

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13 October 1864, 2

THE RESULT OF THE ELECTION FOR REPRESENTATIVES.

In our last issue we presented a full and carefully prepared statement of the vote of the city, by wards, and in the aggregate, for representatives in the Legislature, from the Parishes of St. Phillip's and St. Michael's. The vote of the army, however, was not counted until Wednesday afternoon, so that we were compelled to defer the publication of the definite result in full until the present issue. In another part of to-day's paper our readers will find a clear tabular statement of the vote of the various candidates at several army polls, with the aggregate army vote and aggrevate city vote of each candidate; also the total vote (army and city) of the candidates, whose names are arranged in due order, according to the strength of their respective total votes. The first twenty gentlemen named in the list are the Representatives elect. It will be seen that HENRY BUIST, Chairman of the delegation, leads the city vote handsomely. The biggest vote in the army was that given to R. B. RHETT, Jr. Our statement has been made up with much care, and we have every reason to believe that it is accurate in all respects.

SIEGE MATTERS—FOUR HUNDRED AND SIXTY SECOND DAY.

Since our last report Battery Gregg has fired 83 shells at the city.

It was noticed yesterday that the enemy's fleet off this port had been greatly diminished, one monitor, with several gunboats and other vessels having disappeared during the night previous.

TO CONTRIBUTORS FOR THE MORRIS ISLAND PRISONERS.—We desire to notify parties who may be sending us boxes, parcels, etc., for our officers imprisoned on Morris Island, that such parcels have to remain in our office, for many days and perhaps weeks, before an opportunity occurs to forward them by flag of truce; and hence it is important that such boxes should contain no provisions of a perishable character, whether cooked or uncooked.

The contents of several boxes that we have received, though in other respects of a most acceptable nature, have been well nigh ruined because they consisted, in part, of articles meant for immediate consumption, and not for keeping. We trust that this warning will be heeded.

FULL TABULAR STATEMENT

OF THE

FOR REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE PARISHES OF ST. PHILIP'S AND ST. MICHAEL'S.

[NOTE.—The first twenty gentlemen, named in the list according to the order of their respective votes, are the Representatives elect.]

NAMES OF THE CANDIDATES.	City Vote	Company E, South Carolina Cavalry	1st Regiment S. C. Infantry, Capt. Hillers	Local Battalion, Fort Pemberton	Company A, German Artillery	1st South Carolina Artillery	Boylston's Company, Artillery	Wagner Light Artillery	Hospital No. 2, Summerville	King's Company, 1st S. C. Artillery	1st S. C. Artillery, Lieut. Frost Commanding	Washington Artillery	Marion Rifles, 24th South Carolina Volunteers	Company D, 5th South Carolina Cavalry	Company B, 5th South Carolina Cavalry	King's Company, Castle Pinckney	Palmetto Guard Artillery	German Artillery, Hampton Legion	Company B, German Artillery	Lafayette Artillery	Marion Artillery	Company D, 27th South Carolina Volunteers	Company I, 1st South Carolina Volunteers	Detachment Washington Artillery, Race Course	Company G, German Hussars	1st S. C. Infantry, Lieut Read	Battery Marshall	Gist Guard	Camp Preston	Total Army Vote	Grand Total
1 Henry Bulst—	957		40	9	33	9	11		6	28	6	29		13	6	11	24	28	51	7	14	9	7	1	21	3		16	893	1852
2 R S Duryea	892			1	1	9	16	9	4	40		7	7		6	7	1	1	68	15	1	29	4		17	15	70	1	13	846	1148
3 John Hasckel	750	2		10	30	9	17		9	18	2	33	12	1	5	12	9	2	37	15	16	24	5			23		9	19	880	1070
4 Edw'd McCrady	599	5	40	11	10			9		17	7	41	11	20	5	11	2	8	41	16	24	81			13		89	89	14	501	1010
5 Wm Whaley	592	1	40	5	8	1				46	6	28	6	11		18	10	22	35	1	18	26	7	19		11	85	36	16	465	957
6 M P O'Connor	644			8	1			9	2	17	5	23	12	11	6	9	16	18	51	28	8	47	14	21	13	24	2		15	337	981
7 Wm J Gayer	755	3		4	11		16	9	2	12	4	2	4	2		17	10			24	9	25	8	8	20	23	2	5	10	225	980
8 S Lord, Jr	589		40	4	37	1	2			6	47	5	8	13	16		10	20	18	52		24	25	5	7	20	6	33	25	12	426	965
9 J B Campbell	628		40	6			4			1	18		11	1	9		7	6		42		10	17	7	5		10	31	35	9	314	942
10 J M'Eason	793	8	40	7	4	1	7			2	39	2	48	16	22		6	10	31	14	8	19	39	10	6		14		1	12	319	923
11 R B Rhett, Jr	480	1	40	7	8	9	20			5	4	8	40		90	4	10	23	15	10	5	22	25	8	10		12	45	86	11	439	919
12 J S Riggs	655			2	7	5	9	9		29		4	13	1		3	5	3	1	1		11	1	7		13	88	41	3	263	918
13 Richard Yeadon	535	1		8	17	1	9	9	7	42		34	16	10	6	1	16	21	45	27	14	44	14	7		16	7		9	373	908
14 F J Porcher	504	4		6	11	8	8	9	6	17	6	26		21	6	53	8			7	20	16	9	13		22	90	33	7	352	856
15 Edward Magrath	616	1		6	2			9	6	15	5	35	15	20	6	9	24	1	19	3	16	21	12	8		3	8	1	3	242	857
16 F D Richardson	466		40	9	15	2	16	9		35	4	6	6	1		15	2		16	2	4	3	19	16		16	88	39	1	385	851
17 J K Mass	545	2		5	23			9		10	8	40		11	5	5	22	4	51	21	17	15	8	1	14	20	5	1	11	304	848
18 H T Peake	538	2		6	1	4	1	9		31	8	29	13	22	6		19	2	1	1	7	16	5	1		18	1		12	205	743
19 J R Boylston	518		40	3	33	9	20		1	63	1	6	2	2		6	9	2		8	6	24	1	12		9	89	88	14	393	716
20 W A Wardlaw	542		40	2	5	2	16		4	43		12	1	2	5	9	24	2			23	12	10	15		2	90	88	4	364	706
21 T P Lockwood	357		40	1	1		15		1		2	2		4		10	14	1	40	5	4	9	1	8		12	84	34	3	293	579
22 Alex Isaacs	455		40	1	1		9									11		2				3				26	81	85		214	667
23 W G Desaussure	374	6	40	5	28	1			6	15	5	28	6	19	6	10	15	2	6		20	32	10			1	5	9	10	282	656
24 I L Hutchinson	864			2	18	1	11			7	1	7	5	12	6			5	6	7	2	14	19	7	9			30	89	5	88	645
25 A J Salleas	448		40		5		1			2		2		9		2	1			11							28	78	85		193	641
26 R N Gourdin	875	1		5	4			9		12	12	36	7	21	5	6	19	2		18	24	24	4	7		18		9	10	248	628
27 Wm Lebby	865	5		4	7			9		12		29	11	18	4	1	14	2		14	9	26	7			18		1	13	126	586
28 W d Osmes	293		40	2			16			31	8	1		2		18		1	26		25			1		4	81	29		287	580
29 E W Seymour	407				26		1	9		30		8	6		8	2				21		14	3	1	16		1		5	164	571
30 Elliso Capers	860	1		4	22	8					7	21		18		8	17	28	46		12			1		18			8	20	566
31 W E Hillis	418				7					7	26	8	4			11	18		41			7		1			1	9	7	147	562
32 H L Pinney	408			1						7	19		28	11	10	5		9			25	15	6	4			1	1	6	104	560
33 W Y Leitch	464			1								4					19	9	29			6	27						9	90	554
34 C H Odell	863		40				9					1						1	2		2		2			16	80	39		185	548
35 J S Valleaux	241		40			4	15			6		1					15				28			18		14	87	33		262	503
36 J J Lucas	202			15	31					9	4	10		10		5	2	19	52	15	22	14	10	1	15	8		1	2	345	447
37 T B Ferguson	148	5		7	1			9	4		1	31	1	12		10	28		19	22	14			14		26	62	1	6	277	425
38 Williams Middleton	216	6		4	7	7	1	9	6		6	33		15	6	8	2		24	10	15	7		7		19	8	1	6	19	407
39 C T Mitchell	221				8	7			1	12		6	10				2	4	8	1		19	4			1	1	1	1	78	294
40 W A Bayne	176			8					1	12		6				7	2		17		2	1	7	4		9		1	3	76	254
41 H J Strobecker	95			2	20			9				15		9					44	18	5									117	212
42 W M Lawton, Jr	96	4		2		7			6			4				18	2		8		5			1				1	3	56	152
43 Jno Townsend	78											27					1				8		7							83	116
44 S Hart, Jr	60			1	8			9				4						1			8			5					1	27	87
45 T F Capers	68	1			8			9				18													1					29	97
46 Dr. Moultrie	84											2																		2	86

The Charleston Mercury.
13 October 1864 2

The Charleston Courier.
14 October 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THIRD DAY.

Seventy shots were fired at the city during the twenty-four hours previous to six P. M. Thursday. The firing was kept up with two guns from Battery Gregg. Thirty-two shots were fired at Fort Sumter from Gregg and the Swamp Angel Battery.

The Monitor reported in our issue of Wednesday as missing, was towed off South by a gunboat Wednesday afternoon. From what we learn it appears that she got aground nearly opposite Battery Rutledge, Sullivan's Island, Wednesday morning. Our batteries on Sullivan's Island opened heavily on her, striking her four times in fifteen minutes, when she got off in a crippled condition. There is no doubt if she had remained fifteen minutes longer she would have been sunk. It is supposed she has gone to Port Royal to be turned over to the carpenters and black smiths there for repairs.

The enemy's flag of truce communication with Col. RHETT's Headquarters, Wednesday, was for the purpose of effecting the special exchange of Lieut. PLATT, 3d S. C. Cavalry, whom they had brought with them, for a Yankee naval officer of similar grade. Gen. HARDEE, however, declined to make any special exchanges, and Lieut. PLATT was returned.

General HARDEE has the matter of a general exchange, which it has been rumored is shortly to take place, under negotiation. It is believed this will lead to satisfactory results.

Several vessels deeply laden passed the bar from the North yesterday afternoon, going South.

There has been a slight increase of tents on Black Island. A transport landed a regiment of troops on Morris' Island Thursday evening.

There was no change of note in the fleet.

Major LAMAR FONTAINE, who has been unable to effect a special exchange, goes to Port Royal Ferry to-day to deliver himself up a prisoner, in accordance with the terms of his parole. We hope, however, to have the Major back again in a very short time.

Major FONTAINE will accompany Captain N. SOULE, who has been commissioned by General HARDEE to hold a flag of truce communication with the enemy at Port Royal Ferry.

The Charleston Mercury.
14 October 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—FOUR HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THIRD DAY.

Since our last report the enemy has fired eighty shells at the city (using two guns); also thirty-two shells at Fort Sumter.

One of the Monitors, apparently in a disabled condition, was towed off on Wednesday, in charge of a gunboat. Several vessels, heavily laden, have passed the bar, bound southward. One transport landed a Yankee regiment on Morris Island; and an increase in the number of tents on Black Island is reported.

FOSTER, in his last flag of truce communication, proposed to exchange Lieut. PLATT, of the 51 S. C. Cavalry, for a Yankee naval officer of the same grade; but General HARDEE, we learn, declines to make any further special exchanges.

THE ARMY VOTE.—In a brief editorial reference, yesterday, to the result of the election, we erred in our mention of the highest vote given in the army. The order of the army vote for the elected candidates is as follows: Ed. McCrady, 501; R. B Rhett, Jr., 439; S. Lord, Jr., 426; Wm. Whaley, 405; J. R. Boylston, 398; H. Buist, 395; F. D. Richardson, 385; F. J. Porcher, 382; Rich'd Yeadon, 373; W. A. Wardlaw, 364; R. S. Duryea, 346; M. P. O'Connor, 337; J M. Eason, 329; John Hanckel, 320; J B. Campbell, 314; J. K Sass, 303; John S. Riggs, 258; Edwd. Magrath, 242; Wm. J. Gayer, 225, and H T. Peake, 205.

The Charleston Courier.
15 October 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FOURTH DAY.

Seventy-five shots were fired at the city during the twenty-four hours, ending six o'clock Friday evening, and thirty-two shots at Fort Sumter in the same time, from Battery Gregg and the "Swamp Angel."

A transport, with a regiment of troops, left Morris' Island Friday forenoon and sailed North.

There was no change of note in the fleet.

INQUEST.—Shall we never be relieved from the necessity of recording fatal results of tampering and playing experiments with charged shells? On Friday Coroner E. M. WHITING was called to the body of BURTON ROBERTS, a lad about entering his teens. It was in proof, and so found in the verdict, that his death was caused by the explosion of a shell with which he had been tampering, which exploding discharged two others near at hand, killing him instantly.

FATAL EXPLOSION.—A fatal explosion took place at MCLEISH'S Foundry, Cumberland-street, on Friday afternoon. A young man, whose name we could not learn, was attempting to draw the load, when the shell exploded, killing him instantly.

HAVANA AND SPANISH SEGARS.—JOSE JARA, Proprietor of "La Criolla," announces a new supply of Havana and Spanish Segars, choice brands, by late arrivals.

The Charleston Courier.
15 October 1864, 2

DESERTING HIS COLORS.—Benjamin Smith, a deserter from the Eighteenth South Carolina Regiment, was committed to the Castle on Sunday, in Richmond, having been taken in a Yankee regiment, with arms in his hands, fighting against the Confederate flag.

The Charleston Mercury.
15 October 1864,1

EXTRACT FROM A YANKEE LETTER.

[From the Macon Confederate.]

HEADQUARTERS 5TH GA. REG. INFANTRY,
Race Course, Charleston, S. C., Sept. 24.

Mr. Editor: Enclosed I hand you an extract from a letter of one of the Yankee prisoners to his mother. It is a nice morsel for the Lincoln government, but rather hard to digest. It is the sentiment of a large number of the prisoners.

C.

"You are aware that my time is out, as is a great many others, and still our Government refuses to release us after eight or twelve months' imprisonment. It seems that they have got all they want out of us, and I cannot blame those men who have been prisoners eight, ten and twelve months, and some two years destitute of clothing, and deprived of all the necessaries of life—I say that I cannot blame them when I hear them talk of taking the oath not to take up arms against the Confederate States, and going to work in factories, &c. If people call them traitors, the Government has made them so, for I know that they could release those men whose time is out. But you need have no fears on my account, for I shall never disgrace you. 'I can die, if die I must; but death before dishonor.' If we are kept prisoners all winter, God help us! The people here are very kind, and do all they can for us. I used to think that Charleston ought to be burned, but it is not so. The soldiers and officers are all gentlemen, and treat us like men. They are all anxious to see us exchanged."

The Charleston Mercury.
15 October 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—FOUR HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FOURTH DAY.

Since our last report the enemy has fired 75 shells at the city and 35 at Fort Sumter.

There is nothing specially new in the aspect of affairs on Morris Island or in the enemy's fleet. A steamer took a regiment of soldiers from Morris Island yesterday morning and steamed northward.

NOTICE.—There will be no service in St. Luke's Church until further notice.

THE YELLOW FEVER seems to have been a general visitor along the Southern coast. We have already published the havoc which the epidemic has created amongst the Yankees and negroes at Newberne, and also at all the towns along the Florida and Gulf coasts. The last issue of the Wilmington *Journal* brings us the following announcement, addressed to the Mayor of Wilmington:

WILMINGTON, October 12, 1864

SIR: At 10 p. m, yesterday, I lost a patient with yellow fever, and another at 8 a. m. to-day. A third case now has black vomit.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,

W. J. LOVE, M. D.

Hon John Dawson, Mayor, &c., &c.

AN INQUEST was held, yesterday afternoon, by Coroner WHITING, over the body of BURTON ROBERTS; a youth twelve years of age, who was killed, while attempting to unload a shell, at McLEISH'S Workshops, in Cumberland street. He was literally torn to pieces. A verdict was rendered in accordance with these facts.

The Charleston Courier.
17 October 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SIXTH DAY.

The enemy on Saturday opened fire on the city from a new gun and new chamber at Battery Gregg, throwing three hundred pounder Parrott shells. An occasional shell reached the city making a little louder explosion than usual. During Friday night fifty shells were fired at the city, and on Saturday twenty-six up to six P. M. Twenty-eight shots were fired at Fort Sumter in the same time from Battery Gregg and the "Swamp Angel." Battery Wagner opened Saturday on Fort Johnson, firing fifteen shots.

Saturday night the Yankees were unusually quiet. Firing on the city ceased at half past eleven and did not re-open until half-past five Sunday morning.

The number of shots fired at the city up to eight o'clock Saturday morning, including those between six o'clock and half-past eleven Saturday night, was thirty-two. Thirty-one shots were fired at the city Sunday.

Two deserters from Morris' Island came into our lines on James' Island Saturday. They report eight regiments, five white and three black, on Morris' Island, averaging between five and six hundred to each regiment. They say they know nothing of the forces on Folly or Cole's Islands.

The fleet remains unchanged.

All letters intended to go by flag of truce for Confederate prisoners on Morris' Island should be left open and addressed to the care of Lieut. Col. T. B. Roy, Assistant Adjutant General.

Contributions for the Confederate prisoners should contain no cooked provisions or provisions of a perishable nature. Articles of consumption, such as molasses, and such as are liable to breakage or leakage, should not be included in the contributions.

Persons sending things to prisoners on Morris' Island should not put perishable articles or crowd boxes with anything liable to breakage. Clothes sent before were in a measure spoilt by placing bottles of molasses, and syrup, and butter, with them.

FIRES—About quarter to six o'clock Saturday afternoon the steepleman at the Orphan House discovered smoke issuing in the vicinity of the Hayne street range, and gave the alarm. It turned out to be a fire in the Market-street storehouse of Messrs. GILLILAND, HOWELL & Co., the upper part of which was consumed. The firemen by active exertions succeeded in confining the flames to the building in which they originated.

Another fire broke out between eight and nine o'clock Sunday evening in a two and a half story frame house on the North side of Cedar Court, second door from Elizabeth-street. The flames were mostly confined to the building in which they originated. The property belonged to Mr. [illegible]

The Charleston Mercury.
17 October 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—FOUR HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SIXTH DAY.

Since 6 p. m. last Friday evening the enemy has thrown 134 shells at the city, and 35 at Fort Sumter. From 11.30 on Saturday night, until 5 30 Sunday morning, his guns were silent. On Sunday he was firing 300 pounder Parrott shells upon the city, apparently from a new gun.

On Saturday two deserters from Morris Island came over into our lines.

RUMORS FROM THE WEST.—On Sunday, many pleasant rumors from the West, including the evacuation of Atlanta by SHERMAN, and the recapture of Chattanooga by our forces, were afloat in our community; and we hear that during afternoon service at one of our churches, public allusion was made to these alledged auspicious military events, and prayers offered up in thanksgiving therefor.

In answer to very many inquiries addressed to us on the subject, we can only say that we heartily trust the good news so generally believed last night, may prove correct. For our own part, up to Sunday midnight, we had received not a line by telegraph, or otherwise, confirming the rumored successes of BEAUREGARD.

FIRES.—The alarm of fire on Saturday afternoon was caused by the burning of the back store of Messrs. GILLILAND, HOWELL & CO., fronting on Market street. The fire was checked before it could spread to any of the adjoining buildings.

The fire last evening destroyed a small wooden house, in Cedar Court, second house from Elizabeth street.

In both instances our gallant and efficient firemen were quickly upon the spot, and stopped the progress of the flames.

The Charleston Courier.
18 October 1864,

Siege of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SEVENTH DAY.

Forty-two shots were fired at the city Sunday night. There was no firing on the city Monday, the enemy being engaged in repairing their battery and mounting a new gun. Sixteen shots were fired at Fort Sumter since last report, and fifty-two from Battery Gregg at James' and Sullivan's Island batteries. Sullivan's Island batteries, in return, fired eighteen shots at Battery Gregg.

Some heavy firing was heard in the direction of Stono during the day.

The deserters mentioned in our last arrived in the city yesterday. One is a Sergeant and the other a private.

There was no other news of interest.

The Charleston Mercury.
18 October 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—FOUR HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SEVENTH DAY.

Forty two shells were fired at the city between 6 p. m. Sunday evening and dawn on Monday. There was a cessation of the fire on the city yesterday, caused, it is believed, by the Yankees being engaged in repairing their battery and mounting a new gun therein.

Battery Gregg, since our last report, has fired fifty two shots at James' and Sullivan's Islands, and sixteen at Fort Sumter.

The enemy's fleet off the harbor remains without change.

PERSONAL.—We are gratified to learn that Captain J. RAVENEL MACBETH, who has been for some time past confined as a prisoner of war at Johnson's Island, has been exchanged, and is now *en route* for his home in this city.—Captain M. is an officer of the 1st South Carolina Artillery, Colonel RHETT commanding, and was captured in the first assault of the Yankees on Morris Island in 1863

The Charleston Courier.
19 October 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHTH DAY.

The weather has been too hazy for observations since our last report. There was very little firing, three shots only being fired at the city Tuesday forenoon, and ten shots in the evening. Some eighteen shots were fired at Fort Sumter. There was no news from the coast.

FIRE.—About six o'clock Tuesday evening a fire broke out in the large brick warehouse, No. 6 Hayne-street, North side, formerly occupied by Messrs. T. J. & C. H. Moise & Co., as a wholesale grain store. The building was entirely consumed. The fire is believed to be the act of an incendiary.

DESERTIONS FROM THE ARMY.—Since our Government have adopted the policy of sending Yankee deserters through the lines to their homes, instead of holding them as prisoners of war, they have been coming within our lines in large numbers, and when those who are drafted learn how easily they can escape and the facility afforded them by the Confederate Government to return to their own country, they will come by hundreds.

At first most of the Federal deserters were foreigners, but for several days nearly all who have arrived within our lines are natives of the United States.

The Charleston Courier.

19 October 1864, 1

Letter from Col. C. D. Anderson.

PARTICULARS OF THE SURRENDER OF FORT GAINES.

The Mobile Register publishes the following extract from a letter from Colonel Anderson to his wife, dated "Military Prison, New Orleans, August 18th":

I was compelled to surrender Fort Gaines through feelings of mercy for my officers and men, who earnestly appealed to me. The position was utterly untenable, the fleet having passed, an overwhelming force besieging by land, the only three guns with which I could have responded to the fleet disabled, my picket line driven back to the last notch, the ditches and parapet swept from every direction by the enemy's shot and shell, no safe shelter in the miserable apology for a fortification, two sick men having been killed in what was considered the best casemate, threatened with a tremendous conflagration from the buildings within, and the magazine in great danger of being blown up, and all hope of escape, or of accomplishing the slightest good by holding out, gone. I did not consider Mobile in danger, for the enemy had evidently not come prepared for anything except to gain the harbor for a safe anchorage, and a preliminary step towards further operations in the fall. As soon as the fleet ran in, Colonel Williams retreated with his command, and therein acted more sensibly than any of us. The whole line ought to have been prepared for the same thing.

Under these circumstances my command was seized with the appalling conviction that our case was hopeless, and seemed paralyzed with the prospect of certain and useless destruction. I realized all these horrors of the situation, but said nothing, but continued diligently to make the necessary dispositions, and give encouragement, being resolved on making the best fight that was possible. When, however, the officers came to me after midnight, while I was hard at work, and expressed themselves so decidedly in favor of surrender, and assured me that their men concurred with them, I saw at once that nothing more could be done. You may imagine with what crushing humiliation this conclusion came upon me, for as yet I had only sixteen or seventeen men killed and wounded, and knew that it was expected of me to do something more for the reputation and the honor of the flag.

I expected to be ostracised, and as I could not maintain the etiquette of the military code, nothing was left but to consult the great natural and moral law, which prompted me to do exactly as I did. I might have got out of the scrape by demanding to be relieved, but I thought that would only make matters worse, for had any other officer, even General Page himself, attempted to fight that for another hour, I feel satisfied that there would have been mutiny and a really disgraceful surrender at last.

I see it has been stated that I acted contrary to the express orders of General Page. This is not true. I previously intimated to him my condition, and that I would have soon to succumb, but he charged me to do the best I could. He knew quite well that the fort could not hold out, or make a fight, and that the time for orders from him had passed. I am also blamed for not answering his signal. My reason for this is, that negotiations were then pending, under flag of truce, and, therefore, I had no right to communicate. As regards my consulting him about the surrender, I was cut off and surrounded, and could only act on my own responsibility. Besides this, Captains Smith and Thorn had visited Fort Gaines only the night previous, and foreseeing the inevitable result, they told me that the General left the matter entirely with me. General Page also came over while I was at the fleet, and learning the whole state of affairs, why did he not resume command and illustrate just for one day, the mad, forlorn and unavailing desperation of making a human slaughter pen of Fort Gaines? Instead of this, however, he returned immediately, thus avoiding any implication; which, for his sake, was exactly what I desired, as I entertained the highest possible regard for General Page, and felt conscientiously that I was doing the best that could be done under the circumstances. I regret exceedingly to suspect that the General had not as much charity for me.

As for other calumnies so liberally bestowed on me, I shall not trouble myself to refute them. I am heartily sustained by my whole command in the course I pursued, who alone could fully appreciate the circumstances of our position, and hence I confidently expect to be sustained by the fathers, mothers, wives, sisters and little children represented in the command.

* * * * *

Rest assured that it will come right after a while. Meantime do not suffer yourself to be annoyed by what you may hear derogatory to me.

* * * * *

You cannot conceive the curious and absurdly false rumors that are in circulation about us even among the Southern sympathizers here, such for instance, as "that I am a Baltimore Plug-ugly, and sold Fort Gaines, and that numbers of us are taking the oath of allegiance to the United States," &c. Our friends here are rapidly arriving at the truth, however, and the ladies, who are still fondly devoted to our cause, are vieing with each other in doing us honor and kindness, though we are not permitted to look upon their fair faces. The Yankees will not allow us to do so because they say they can't control the ladies. Verily a more loyal people to the South cannot be found.

I will write you in my next of my condition here, which is any thing but pleasant. I am quite well at present. My love to all.

Affectionately, your husband.

C. D. ANDERSON.

The Charleston Courier.
19 October 1864, 2

HEADQ'RS DEP'T SO. C., GA. AND FLA.,
CHARLESTON, S. C., October 17, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 18.

I. THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, EXCEPT that portion of it comprised in what has been heretofore known as the Third Military District, will constitute a District, to be known as the District of South Carolina.

II. The following changes in the designations and limits of Military Districts in the State of South Carolina are announced, for the information and guidance of all concerned:

The 4th Military District to be known hereafter as Sub-District No 1.

The 1st Military District to be Sub-District No. 2.

The 7th Military District to be Sub-District No. 3.

The 2d and 6th Military Districts to be Sub-District No. 4.

The 3d Military District to be Sub-District No. 5.

By command of Lieutenant General HARDEE.

October 18. 3 T. B. ROY, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS 7TH REG'T S. C. CAVALRY,
NEAR RICHMOND, Va., October 4, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. —.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED MEN, MEMBERS of this Command, being absent without leave, are hereby notified that they will be reported AS DESERTERS, unless they return immediately to their Companies, or furnish the proper certificate of extension of furlough:

COMPANY A.

Sergeant J. L. Palmer, Privates B. G. Coleine, H. L. Carter, J. B. Gordon, W. S. Miller, B. M. Nesmith, and James Rowe.

COMPANY B.

Privates W. M. Robertson, R. M. Burns, R. Q. Anderson.

COMPANY C.

Privates W. G. Abrams, James L. Atchison, J. J. Cant, Joseph Fant, Geo. Harris, Wm. Harlan, William Long, W. H. Sanders, G. T. Wood, W. J. Ward, W. A. Hilliard.

COMPANY E.

Privates N. M. Burkhalter, W. H. Boyd, J. A. Hill, Wm. Lathrow, W. L. Davis, W. S. Golding, William M. Milan, D. S. Pitts, J. M. Davenport, R. T. Spearman.

COMPANY F.

Sergeant S. B. King, Privates S. Boswell, B. F. Davis S. S. Gasque, J. T. Lewis, N. H. Lewis, F. J. Oliver, D. Raben, W. J. Sarvis, and H. Squires

COMPANY G.

Privates W. G. Leathers, A. T. Norris, G. C. Rich, John Reid, B. F. Stanley.

COMPANY H.

Sergeant John B. Lee, Privates A. Brannum, C. L. Bonnoy, E Kennedy, S. B Lumpkin, H. N. Massey, W. W. McCoy, D. G. Robertson, S. Wault and T. H. Clark.

COMPANY K.

Privates W. G. Duncan, S. Beckman, and W. B. Slatory.

By order of Col. A. C. HASKELL.

B. A. RUNNERLYN,
Lieutenant and Acting Adjutant.

October 17 3

The Charleston Mercury.

19 October 1864, 1

Pierre Soule, it is stated, will settle in France or Germany.

The Charleston Mercury.
19 October 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—FOUR HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHTH DAY.

The weather on Tuesday was so hazy that observations of the enemy's movements were impracticable.

Three shells only were fired at the city during the day, and eighteen at Fort Sumter.

BERTRAND DU GUESCLIN.—We publish, to-day, a spirited translation of an old French ballad, on the death of the good and valiant BERTRAND DU GUESCLIN, whose achievements and renown have been rescued from oblivion by the elaborate researches and careful pen of the lamented JAMISON. The ballad in question has been done into English verse by a Charleston gentleman of high scholarly attainments, and was intended for insertion in the first American edition of General JAMISON'S book. In order that our literary readers may appreciate the fidelity and grace with which the translator has executed his task, we also reproduce the ballad of DESCHAMPES, in all the quaintness of the original French.

FIRE.—At six o'clock, yesterday evening, the store north side of Hayne street, recently occupied by Messrs. MOISE & Co., next west of Messrs. D. F. FLEMING & Co., was discovered to be on fire. An alarm was promptly sounded, and the Fire Department in force was soon at the scene of action, and confined the flames to the building they originated in, which was perfectly gutted from Hayne to Pinckney street. The fire was evidently an act of incendiarism, and it is to be hoped that the vile perpetrators of this and similar offences of late, will soon have justice meted them. The heroism of the firemen manfully subduing the flames, amidst the concentrated shell-fire of the enemy from Morris Island, was truly commendable.

OUR PRISONERS ON MORRIS ISLAND.—We have received from Mrs. J. S. C., of Cheraw, through Mr. H. H. DELEON, one hundred dollars, for the benefit of our prisoners on Morris Island; also sixty dollars, the proceeds of a Tableaux, by the young ladies of Fort Motte, for the same purpose.

The Charleston Courier.
20 October 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDRED AND SIXTY-NINTH DAY.

The firing Wednesday was confined principally to the different batteries on the Islands, only one shot having been fired at the city. Battery Wagner fired eighteen shots at James' Island, Battery Gregg and the "Swamp Angel" sixteen shots at Fort Sumter and thirty-five shots at Sullivan's Island. The latter replied and fired fourteen shots at Gregg.

The deserters who were brought to the city state that the enemy on Morris' Island had eleven guns bearing upon the city, no more than three, however, being used at any one time. Several of their largest guns had very recently burst. These deserters also state that the enemy have been in expectation of an attack on Morris' Island from our side. This information they gained from deserters.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Captain SOULE for Yankee papers to the 13th inst.

Captain N. SOULE, who left the city last Friday to hold a flag of truce communication with the enemy at Port Royal Ferry, returned by the Savannah train Wednesday afternoon. An effort for the release or relief of Major LAMAR FONTAINE, who is still suffering from lameness, was made by General HARDEE through Captain SOULE, but failed. Major MADDOX, a Yankee prisoner, was offered in exchange, but was refused. A proposition to extend the parole of any prisoner now under furlough from this Department for a similar extension of Major FONTAINE'S furlough was also declined. The Major was, therefore, compelled to return a prisoner.

The Charleston Courier.
20 Octobes 1864, 2

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

A REWARD OF FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid for proof to conviction of the person or persons who have recently set fire to the buildings in Market and Hayne-streets.

By order of the Mayor.

M. H. NATHAN, Chief of Fire Department.

October 20 6

The Charleston Mercury.
20 October 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—FOUR HUNDRED AND SIXTY-NINTH DAY.

FOUR HUNDRED AND SIXTY NINTH DAY.

The firing yesterday was confined chiefly to interchages of compliments between the various harbor batteries. There was but one shell thrown at the city.

Battery Gregg fired 35 shells at our Sullivan's Island batteries, which replied with 14 shells. Battery Gregg also fired 8 shots, and the Swamp Angel Battery 8 shots at Fort Sumter. Battery Wagner fired 18 shots at James Island.

Captain SOULE, A. A. G., returned yesterday from Port Royal Ferry, where he had communication with the enemy, under flag of truce.

THE RUINS OF FORT SUMTER.—A very faithful representation of the ruins of Fort Sumter, as seen from Fort Johnson, painted by Mr. WM. A. WALKER, of the Engineer Corps, is now on exhibition at Dr. AIMAR'S Drug Store, corner of King and Vanderhorst streets.

MR. CLARENCE LEVY, City and Confederate Ganger, has removed his office to the Commissary Department, Ann street Depot.

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.—We call attention to the notice of Chief NATHAN, the energetic head of the Fire Department, offering a reward of $5000 for the detection and conviction of the parties guilty of the recent acts of incendiarism in Hayne and Market streets.

HEADQUARTERS,
DEPARTMENT SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND FLORIDA,
CHARLESTON, S. C., October 17, 1864.

[*GENERAL ORDERS No* 78.]

I. THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, EXCEPT that portion of it comprised in what has been heretofore known as the 3d Military District, will constitute a District to be known as the District of South Carolina.

II. The following changes in the designations and boundaries of Military Districts in the State of South Carolina are announced, for the information and guidance of all concerned:

The 4th Military District to be known hereafter as Sub-District No. 1.

The 1st Military District to be Sub-District No. 2.

The 7th Military District to be Sub-District No. 3.

The 2d and 6th Military Districts to be Sub-District No. 4.

The 3d Military District to be Sub-District No. 5.

By command of Lieutenant General HARDEE.

T. B. ROY,
Assistant Adjutant General.

October 18 3

The Charleston Courier.
21 October 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDRED AND SEVENTIETH DAY.

The operations of the enemy since our last report has been as follows: Battery Gregg at Fort Sumter sixteen shots, at Sullivan's Island twenty shots; Battery Wagner at James' Island thirteen shots. There was no shelling of the city, and no change in the fleet.

The name of the lamented FRANCIS S BARTOW, of Georgia, was disguised as BARBOUR in our issue of Thursday, by one of those errors obvious enough to daylight readers, but often escaping detection in proof reading by such gas light as is now used.

The Charleston Mercury.
21 October 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—FOUR HUNDRED AND SEVENTIETH DAY.

There was a cessation of the bombardment of the city on Thursday. Not a shell was thrown.

Battery Gregg fired 16 shells at Sumter and 20 at Sullivan's Island; while Battery Wagner threw some 13 shells at our positions on James Island.

We have received the following note, by flag of truce, from Captain LEWIS, one of the unfortunate inmates of the Yankee "Pen" on Morris Island. We would take occasion, however, to say to our readers that the opportunities of forwarding boxes are now so infrequent, that we consider the sending of *cooked* provisions of any kind highly inexpedient. The three kinds of contributions which are really valuable to the prisoners are: 1. Clothing; 2. Tobacco, and 3. Money (which we can convert into tobacco). With this remark, we give Captain LEWIS' letter:

MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., October 6, 1864.

To the Editor of the Mercury: Please say to our friends who desire to send packages to the Confederate prisoners of war on this island, that all boxes, other than those for general distribution, must not measure more than two feet in length, one foot wide, and one deep. This notice is given at the request of Col. Woodford.

I would suggest that holes be bored in all boxes containing cooked food, so as to allow a free circulation of air, and prevent the food spoiling; and that all parcels intended for general distribution be marked "For distribution."

Potatoes had better be sent uncooked, cakes, corn bred, etc; will keep a few days, if the boxes or barrels containing them, be properly ventilated.

Very respectfully,
A. J. LEWIS,
Capt. Powers' Reg't. Miss. Cavalry.

IMPORTANT MILITARY CHANGE.—Gen. BRAXTON BRAGG, hitherto Commanding General, with his headquarters at Richmond, has been relieved, and goes at once to take command of an important military post in one of the more Southern States.

The Charleston Courier.
22 October 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIRST DAY.

The firing since our last has been principally directed at Fort Sumter and Sullivan's Island. Battery Gregg and the Swamp Angel fired ninety-six shots at the fort, and seventy-nine at Sullivan's and James' Islands, Thursday night and Friday. Two shots were fired at the city.

The sentinels guarding the "pen" on Morris' Island were relieved yesterday, and a large body of men, supposed to be the Confederate prisoners, marched to the lower end of the island.

Later in the day a transport with troops on board, believed to be the prisoners, left Light-house Inlet and sailed South.

No change in the fleet is reported.

The Charleston Mercury.
22 October 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—FOUR HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIRST DAY.

Since our last report ninety six shots have been fired by the enemy at Fort Sumter, and seventy-nine at Sullivan's and James' Islands. But two shells have been thrown at the city.

Observations of the movements on Morris Island yesterday, give good ground for the belief that our brave officers who have been in confinement there for some weeks past, have at last been liberated from the "Pen," owing, probably, to the removal of the Yankee prisoners from this city.

It was noticed that a large body of men, (supposed to be the prisoners) were marched, under guard, from the pen to the lower end of the Island, where, in the course of the afternoon, they were embarked on a transport, which steamed southward.

The Charleston Courier.

24 October 1864,

Siege of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-THIRD DAY.

The enemy were remarkably quiet Friday night, not a gun being fired. A little after daylight Saturday morning Battery Gregg re-opened fire from two guns upon Fort Sumter, and up to six P. M. fired forty shots. Four shots only were fired at Fort Sumter during Saturday night. On Sunday the firing of the enemy was directed almost entirely on the wrecked steamer *Flirt*. Battery Gregg fired forty-nine shots, Battery Wagner fifty shots, and the Monitors on the post twenty-four shots—total 123. Sullivan's Island batteries fired a few shots in reply. There has been no further shelling of the city.

We learn from an authentic source that the Confederate prisoners lately on Morris' Island have been removed to Fort Pulaski.

Loss of a Blockade Runner.—The fine steamer *Flora*, Capt. Gilmore, left Nassau, N. P., for this port on Tuesday last, and soon after was compelled to put into Elbow Key. On Thursday, soon after leaving the latter place, was discovered and chased all day by a Yankee propeller, during which the *Flora* had to throw overboard what cargo she had, and only eluded her pursuer by dodging her at night. On Saturday night, off Dowees' Island, fell in with several blockaders, and at one time was cut off, but managed to escape, and off Beach Channel fell in with Yankee picket boats, which threw up rockets, and it was while working clear of these obstacles at the mouth of the harbor that the steamer got ashore on the lump on the South side of Beach Channel. As it was found impossible to get her off, the Yankee batteries on Morris' Island opened on her at daylight, and have probably destroyed her. The crew got ashore in the boats. The *Flora* was the property of the "Lamar Company, but it is reported that she had been lately purchased by the 'State of Georgia." The steamer *Fox* was left at Nassau. The *Hope* was to leave immediately.

Letter from General Beauregard to the Widow of Col. D. B. Harris.—The following copy of a touchingly beautiful letter from General Beauregard to the widow of the distinguished and lamented Col. D. B Harris, has been kindly furnished us for publication:

Jacksonville, Ala., October 13, 1864.

Dear Madam—I have just heard the painful news of the death, by Yellow Fever, at Summerville S. C., of your lamented husband, the late Col. D. B. Harris, of the Provisional Army C. S. Engineers. By his demise, the country has lost one of its ablest and most gallant officers, and I have lost one of my best and most valued friends. Peace be to his ashes! He has died in a noble cause.

The cities of Charleston, S. C., and Petersburg, Va., should each erect a monument to his memory.

With a sad and sympathizing heart,

I remain, dear Madam,

Your ob't and respectful serv't,

(Signed) G. T. BEAUREGARD.

Mrs. D. B. Harris, Goochland county, Va.

The Charleston Courier.

24 October 1864, 2



LOST, FROM THE COLUMBIA AND CHARLESTON TRAIN, South-Carolina Rail Road, Thursday, 20th inst., a BLACK LEATHER COVERED TRUNK, locked and corded, with the mark Surgeon T. L. Ogier on a card attached. The Trunk contains Ladies' Wearing Apparel and a Tin Box with papers, and had upon it the Rail Road Check, No. 285. A reward will be paid for the delivery of the Trunk, or any information thereof, at the TICKET OFFICE OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD, LINE STREET.

October 24

The Charleston Mercury.
24 October 1864,1

The Late Colonel Harris.

We have been favored with a copy of the following letter from General BEAURIGARD to the widow of the late Colonel HARRIS, condoling with her in her sad bereavement:

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., October 13, 1864.

Dear Madam: I have just heard the painful news of the death, by yellow fever, at Summerville, So. Ca., of your lamented husband, the late Colonel D. B HARRIS, of the Provisional Army, C. S. Engineers. By his demise, the country has lost one of its ablest and most gallant officers, and I have lost one of my best and most valued friends—peace be to his ashes! He has died in a noble cause.

The cities of Charleston, So. Ca., and Petersburg, Va., should each erect a monument to his memory.

With a sad and sympathizing heart, I remain, dear madam, your obedient and respectful servant,

(Signed) G. T. BEAUREGARD.

Mrs. D. B. HARRIS, Goochland, Va.

The Charleston Mercury.
24 October 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—FOUR HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-THIRD DAY.

During the two days that have elapsed since our last report, the enemy has fired 44 shots at Fort Sumter. Not a gun was fired Friday night.

On Sunday the enemy was chiefly engaged shelling the wreck of the *Flora*, having fired no less than 124 shots.

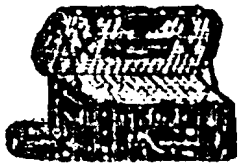
Up to last night there had been no further bombardment of the city; but during the fire about midnight a few shells were thrown, with the usual harmless result.

CHEAP BEEF FOR THE CITIZENS.—We invite the attention of planters and all others having beef cattle for sale, to the notice published in another column by the Committee of the City Council, having in charge the purchase of beef, to be sold to the citizens *at cost* It is the anxious desire of the Committee to secure a full supply of good meat for all of our citizens who may choose to avail themselves of the opportunity, and if those who have beeves to sell will but communicate with any of the three gentlemen forming the Committee they will not only find ready purchasers, but besides contribute to the good work of furnishing Charleston with beef at more reasonable prices than those which now rule in the market.

Our readers will please take notice that the result aimed at by the committee is to benefit all classes of our citizens, and not the indigent merely.

DARING ROBBERY.—Among the many bold and daring robberies which have been reported recently, one which occurred on Friday night stands the most prominent. A whole puncheon of whiskey—some 125 gallons—was carried off from the premises of Mr. WM. H. CHAFEE, corner of Meeting and John-streets. To have effected their purpose successfully, as the robbers did, they must have had a dray and at least four persons to get the puncheon on the dray, which must have occupied at least twenty minutes time. The parties had a key which opened the door where the whiskey was stored, but they broke open the door of his private office, though nothing was taken therefrom. Mr. CHAFEE, we understand, has offered a very handsome reward for any information that may lead to the detection of the thieves.

The Charleston Mercury.
24 October 1864, 2



LOST, FROM THE COLUMBIA and Charleston train, South Carolina Rail road, on Thursday, 20th instant, a BLACK LEATHER COVERED TRUNK, locked and corded, with the mark Surgeon T. L. Ogier, on a card attached. The Trunk contains Ladies' Wearing Apparel and a tin box with papers, and had upon it the railroad check No. 225. A reward will be paid for the delivery of the Trunk or any information thereof, at the TICKET OFFICE of the South Carolina Railroad, Line street.

October 24



TO RENT, A HANDSOME RE-SIDENCE, No 58 Cannon street, near Rutledge Avenue, containing five rooms and one attic room, with kitchen and necessary out buildings. Inquire at No. 27 Rutledge Avenue.

November 5

stu2

The Charleston Courier.
25 October 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FOURTH DAY.

Nothing of importance has occurred since our last report. After the few shots fired at the city during the fire, the enemy remained perfectly quiet the remainder of the night. Monday morning a Monitor off Cummings' Point and Battery Gregg re-opened fire on the wrecked steamer *Flora*, each firing five shots.

In the afternoon, Fort Moultrie and Battery Marion, on Sullivan's island, opened a warm fire on the Monitor and fired forty shots. The Monitor was struck several times and finally compelled to move off and anchor lower down the channel out of range.

There was no firing on Sumter, nor no further firing on the city.

It gives us pleasure to report occasionally—or more than occasionally—instances of donations to the Wayside Home, which now has a large demand in wood added to its usual wants. While all donations are thankfully received and acknowledged, it is feared that some may be deterred from sending offerings on account of limited means, or for fear of expense in transportation. The three rail roads leading to and from the city have always offered transportation for packages known to be for this purpose, and will no doubt continue to do so. WOODWARD, of the Southern Express, has also, with characteristic generosity, tendered the use and services of that establishment, and has not only delivered many packages without charge, but has insisted on refunding for some packages that were paid elsewhere in ignorance of his wishes and rule.

Capt. CHARLES W. SIMONS, in charge of transportation for this post—and as his teams and outfit show, a model man for that Department and a merciful master of horses and mules—has cheerfully and promptly offered transportation from the depots.

In providing for the soldiers as in and at the Wayside Home, nothing more is done than should be done for and by Government account; but as such provision has not been officially made and this Home has hitherto relied exclusively on voluntary donations, it is a pleasure to record the generous co-operation of officers who could, if disposed, plead excuses or absence of positive orders.

In a similar spirit of liberality and considerate charity, we note that several steamers from and for this port have cheerfully carried freight without charge for the Home, outward and inward, when there was a keen competition for other freight at high rates.

By these favors some articles of supplies that no price in money could have commanded have reached the Wayside Home.

We hope the agents or consignees of other steamers, whose attention has not been called to the matter, will imitate the example.

We scarcely think any freight taken on such a worthy account of service and benefit for the soldiers will add to the risk.

CAPTAIN NELVILLE SOULE.—This gallant young officer, son the Hon. PIERRE SOULE, left the city Monday to join the staff of General TRAPIER, at Georgetown. He will carry with him the best wishes and prayers of his numerous friends for his future welfare and success.

The Charleston Mercury.
25 October 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—FOUR HUNDRED AND SEVENTY FOURTH DAY.

Since the few shells fired by Battery Gregg during the fire Sunday night, there has been no further bombardment of the city or of Fort Sumter. One of the monitors and Battery Gregg opened on the wreck of the *Flora* Monday morning, each firing five shots. Fort Moultrie and Battery Marion replied to the monitors fire, with about 40 shots, compelling her to retire.

There is now no doubt, we believe, that our prisoners, lately confined in the "Pen" on Morris Island, have been sent to Fort Pulaski.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL LONGSTREET has taken the field again and, in a stirring order, resumes command of his old corps.

R. D ORSAY OGDEN, the notorious Richmond Theatre manager, who ran away to avoid conscription, has been re captured and brought back to Richmond, and will ere long fill his place in the ranks.

A NOTORIOUS THIEF NABBED.—On Saturday last, an Italian, with a name unpronounceable in English, (so the guards say) was arrested by the police, and in his possession were found evidences of his having been principal in many recent robberies. Among these were two watches stolen from Mr. PETSCH, Thursday night last, some silver ware stolen from Mr. THOS. GERAGHTY, some articles stolen from Dr. BROWN, and many other articles shewing that he was concerned in sundry thefts. He is now in secure quarters.

The Charleston Courier.
26 October 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDRED AND [illegible]-FIFTH DAY.

The enemy, at intervals during Monday night, kept up a brisk fire from Battery Wagner and a picket Monitor on the west end of the *Folly*, firing sixty shots. The firing was doubtless to prevent any effort to save a portion of the cargo.

The bombardment of the city was renewed at seven o'clock Tuesday morning, and thirty-four shots fired up to [illegible].

The enemy were busy landing ammunition from the lower end of Morris Island to Battery Gregg, and also at work on both Gregg and Wagner.

General FOSTER, we learn, declines from military reasons to hold the proposed flag of truce communication in the harbor on the 27th instant, for the delivery of boxes, packages, &c.

There was no change in the fleet.

Address of Gen. Beauregard.

The *Mississippian* is indebted to the polite attention of a friend for the following patriotic address of Gen. BEAUREGARD, delivered on taking command of this department:

HEAD'QRS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE WEST,
October 17, 1864.

In assuming command, at this critical juncture, of the Military Division of the West, I appeal to my countrymen of all classes and sections, for their generous support and confidence. In assigning me to this responsible position, the President of the Confederate States has extended to me the assurance of his earnest support; the Executives of your States meet me with similar expressions of their devotion to our cause; the noble army in the field, composed of brave men and gallant officers, are no strangers to me, and I know that they will do all that patriots can achieve.

The history of the past, written in the blood of their comrades, but foreshadows the glorious future which lies before them. Inspired by these bright promises of success, I make this appeal to the men and women of my country to lend me the aid of their earnest and cordial co-operation. Unable to join in the bloody conflicts of the field, they can do much to strengthen our cause, fill up our ranks, encourage our soldiers, inspire confidence, dispel gloom, and thus hasten on the day of our final success and deliverance.

The army of Sherman still defiantly holds the city of Atlanta. He can must be driven from it. It is only for the good people of Georgia and surrounding States to speak the word, and the work is done.

We have abundance of provisions, and there are men enough in the country, liable and able for service to accomplish the result. To all such I earnestly appeal to report promptly to their respective commands, and let those who cannot go, see to it that none remain at home who are able to strike a blow in this critical and decisive hour.

To those soldiers of the army who are absent from their commands without leave, I appeal in the name of their brave comrades, with whom they have in the past so often shared the privations of the camp and the dangers of the battle-field, to return at once to their duty. To all such as shall report to their respective commands in response to this appeal, within the next thirty days, an amnesty is hereby granted.

My appeal is to every one, of all classes and conditions, to come forward freely, cheerfully and with a good heart, to the work that lies before us.

My countrymen! respond to this call as you have done in days that have passed, and with the blessing of a kind and overruling Providence, the enemy shall be driven from your soil, the security of your wives and daughters from the insults and the outrages of a brutal foe shall be established, soon to be followed by a permanent and honorable peace. The claims of home and country, wife and children, uniting with the demands of honor and patriotism, summon us to the field; we cannot, dare not, will not fail to respond.

Full of hope and confidence, I come to join in your struggle, sharing your privations, and with your brave and true men to strike the blow that shall bring success to our arms, triumph to our cause, and peace to our country.

(Signed) G. T. BEAUREGARD, General.

Official:

GEO. WM. BRENT, Colonel and A. A. G.

HEAD'QRS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE WEST,
Jacksonville, Ala., October 17, 1864.

[*General Orders, No. 1.*]

In obedience to the orders of the President of the Confederate States, I assume command this day of the Military Division of the West, East of the Mississippi river, comprising the Department of Tennessee and Georgia—commanded by General J. B. Hood, and the Department of Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana—commanded by Lieutenant General Richard Taylor. These officers will retain command of their respective Departments, issuing orders necessary for the proper discharge of their duties.

In assuming command of this important Military Division, I enjoin upon all officers and soldiers harmony, zeal, implicit and prompt obedience to orders and confidence in themselves and their commanders, and success will then surely crown their efforts to drive the enemy from our soil and establish the independence of our country.

The following are the officers of my personal and general staff:

First Lieutenant A R Chisholm, A D C.
First Lieutenant A N Toutant, A D C.
Colonel George W Brent, A A G,
Lieutenant Colonel J M Otey, A A G,
Maj Henry Bryan, Assistant Inspector General.
Major J B Eustis, Assistant Inspector General.
Major General M L Smith, Chief of Engineers.
Major Edward Willis, Chief Quartermaster.
Major F. Molloy, Chief Commissary,
Surgeon R S Brodie, Medical Director.
Surgeon Samuel Choppin, Medical Inspector.

The Mdical Director, Chief Quartermaster and Chief Commissary will act only as inspectors of their respective departments until further orders.

All communications to the Headquarters of this Military Division will be addressed to this place until further notice.

(Signed) G. T. BEAUREGARD, General.

Official:

GEO. WM. BRENT, Colonel and A. A. G.

The Charleston Courier.
26 October 1864, 1

A Hebrew Hero.—Capt. Madison Marcus.—This gallant officer, who was killed on Thursday, the 13th inst., was in command of the heroic defenders of Fort Gilmer when it was attacked by a force of negroes and whites. His defensive force was composed of five companies of the Fifteenth Georgia regiment and a few stragglers from other commands. He instructed his men to reserve their fire until the enemy were almost upon them; at which time he gave the order, and a more terrible fire from cannon and ringing rifles never greeted any foe.

The negroes, leaping down in the ditch immediately beneath the work, endeavored to hoist up one another on their shoulders; but no sooner did the whites of a negro's eyes gleam over the embankment, than they were sealed in death.

Capt. Marcus ordered his men to use the shells in the fort as hand grenades. They accordingly cut off the fuse to two seconds, just giving time to allow their being rolled over the parapet. They exploded before reaching the bottom of the ditch, and many of the negroes were so mangled by this proceeding as to render their features undistinguishable. Our defence was heroic, and the result all that could be desired.

Captain Marcus was a young man, between twenty five and thirty. He was an Israelite, and although a number of his people who were in the army were granted leave of absence to attend upon the ceremonies of the "Feast of Atonement," which is a season of release from all labor, the Feast of Tabernacles closely following, yet he asked no leave, considering that in performing his duty to his country he worshipped his God in an acceptable manner.

The funeral services were performed in the German Jewish Church, Rev. Mr. Michelbacher.

[Richmond Dispatch.

The Charleston Courier.
26 October 1864, 2

A Voice from Johnson's Island.

Messrs. Editors—Please allow me, as a returned prisoner, from Johnson's Island, to say a word or two in regard to that institution, and to pay a just and merited tribute to certain officers confined there, whose services to their suffering companions can never be forgotten.

There are now on Johnson's Island some twenty five hundred prisoners, of which number about twenty-three hundred are commissioned officers, from Major General to Second Junior Lieutenant. The climate is exceeding cold, and in every way inclement, producing diseases which almost invariably, sooner or later, terminate fatally.

The hospital record shows an average mortality among the officers (I could not see the mortuary lists of the enlisted men) of about twelve per month, from July, 1863, to August, 1864. The number of patients daily treated in the hospital during the last fall and winter months, was two hundred, and in the "blocks," or barracks, five hundred more. The physicians are our own officers, who were practitioners before they entered the military service.

It is in this connection that I wish to speak of the devotion and untiring energy of those officers who voluntarily took charge of the hospital labor, and gave up all of their own little comforts to render comfortable their sick and disabled comrades in misfortune. I refer especially to Captain J Ravenel Macbeth, of 1st South Carolina Heavy Artillery; Colonel L G. W. Steedman, formerly of South Carolina, but now of 1st Alabama Regiment; Captain E. L Locke, of 53d Alabama Cavalry, and Captain J. F. Sessions, of the 15th Mississippi Regiment. Captain Macbeth voluntarily took charge as steward, and by his untiring energy and business qualifications, brought order out of confusion. Of a noble, generous and open-hearted nature, he drew upon his private means, and expended thousands of dollars in the purchase of necessaries and articles suited to the sick, and many a brave officer has gone to his grave with a parting blessing upon this young man's head.

Colonel Steedman, Captain Sessions, and Capt Locke, all physicians of more than ordinary ability and acquirements, added to their professional duties, that gentleness of feeling which none but the sufferer can appreciate freely. At all hours of the day and night they were prompt to the sick summons, and never wearied of their self-imposed duty. When the history of this war is written, the volume which relates to the prison should contain no brighter page than that which records the services of these heroic men. Capt. Macbeth and Captain Sessions returned to their loved soil in company with the writer of this, and if it be possible, I hope they may receive even a more cordial welcome when their services are thus made public.

G M A.

[South Carolinian.

The Charleston Mercury.
26 October 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—FOUR HUNDRED AND SEVENTY FIFTH DAY.

During Monday night the enemy kept up a constant fire upon the wreck of the *Flora* from Battery Wagner and one of the monitors.

At 7 o'clock Tuesday morning Battery Gregg re-opened fire upon the city. Up to 6, p. m., 34 shells had been thrown; after nighfall, the bombardment became more rapid. All day Tuesday the Yankees were engaged hauling ammunition to Batteries Gregg and Wagner.

We understand that General FOSTER has declined to hold the communication by flag of truce, which it was expected would take place in this harbor to-morrow. He assigns as a reason his fear of introducing yellow fever amongst his troops.

The Charleston Mercury.
26 October 1864, 2

OBITUARY.

☞ **The Relatives and Friends of the** Rev. and Mrs. A. Toomer Porter are invited to attend the Funeral Services of their eldest child, JOHN TOOMER, at the Church of the Holy Communion, This Afternoon, at half past Three o'clock.

October 26

The Charleston Courier.
27 October 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SIXTH DAY.

Forty shots were fired at the city Tuesday night. The firing on the city ceased about daylight Wednesday morning. The firing on Wednesday was confined to a few scattering shots at the wreck of the *Flora* and at James' Island. The enemy were engaged Wednesday mounting a new gun at Battery Wagner.

Wednesday morning a fatal explosion of a two hundred pounder Parrott shell took place, resulting in the melancholy death of Lieut. L. P. Mays, Lieut. John Dardon and Private Shannon, of Company E, 32d Georgia Regiment, and severely wounding Lieut David E. Willis, of the same company and regiment. Captain Mosley had a very narrow escape, being in the same room, but remaining untouched.

Their remains were forwarded Wednesday to their friends in Georgia.

There was no change of importance in the fleet.

Robbery of Government Coffee.—Two soldiers, named Jos. Burke and J. Skuhille, were arrested Tuesday night on the charge of having been concerned in the robbery of thirteen bags of coffee from the commissary depot, in Ann-street. It was stated that there were three in company at the time of the alarm and capture, but that one escaped. Six of the thirteen bags have been recovered. Four of these were found concealed in the rail road yard, and two others in the vicinity of the building. An entrance into the building was effected by cutting a hole in a door on the West side, just large enough to allow of the removal of the bolt.

Owing to some information, a search warrant was obtained, and the place of Mr. McNamara, on the King-street road, searched for the balance of the coffee. In their examination, the officers came across what is believed to be the whiskey stolen from Mr. Wm. H. Chafee. The liquor had been poured into other vessels, such as tubs, buckets, &c., but some of the staves of the broken puncheon were found and identified. All but about thirty gallons of the lost liquor was found on the premises. The Propietor of the place was arrested and lodged in the Guard House on the charge of receiving stolen goods. Officers Welch and McPherson deserve great credit for their energy in bringing the matter to light. The case will be heard before the Mayor this morning.

The Charleston Mercury.
27 October 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—FOUR HUNDRED AND SEVENTY SIXTH DAY.

Forty shells were thrown at the city Tuesday night. There was no firing on the city during Wednesday; but nineteen shots were fired at the wreck of the *Flora*, and at our James Island batteries.

It is our sad duty to chronicle four distressing casualties resulting from the explosion of one of the enemy's shells on Tuesday night, in a dwelling situated in th more exposed portion of the city. Lieutenant L. P. MAYS, Lieutenant JOHN DARDON, Lieutenant D. E. WILLIS and Private JOHN SHANNON, were sleeping in the the same apartment, when a shell burst in their midst. SHANNON was killed, and Lieutenants MAYS and DARDON so badly wounded that they did not survive amputation Lieutenant WILLIS was also wounded, but his injuries are not believed to be of a dangerous character.

SALE OF STOCKS, ETC.—The attention of capitalists, and all persons with funds, seeking investment, is directed to the extensive sale of Stocks, Bonds and Steamship Shares, by Mr. RIGGS, at the corner of King and Ann-streets, to-day.

ANOTHER EXTENSIVE ROBBERY was committed Tuesday night, no less than thirteen sacks of coffee having been stolen from the Commissary Store Rooms, Railroad Depot, Ann street. Six sacks have been recovered, and the balance with the offenders, it is hoped will be secured to-day.

STOLEN PROPERTY RECOVERED.—The whereabouts of the puncheon of whiskey, which was stolen from Mr. WM. H CHAFEE Friday night last, was discovered yesterday by Officers WELSH and FERGUSON, who have been indefatigable in their exertions to ferret out the perpetrators of the numerous recent and extensive robberies. Without any apparent clue as to its place of concealment, but guided by the experience acquired by close application to their profession, or probably, in this case, by their keen olfactories, they traced the whiskey to MACBETH'S farm, where it was found in possession of a man named MCNAMARA. The whiskey was put up in several small packages, and some of it was in tubs and buckets, while the empty puncheon was broken up and partially destroyed by fire, but sufficient of the staves were left to identify the original package. MCNAMARA states that he bought the whiskey from other parties. He was arrested, and will have a hearing before the Mayor this morning.

The Charleston Courier.
28 October 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SEVENTH DAY.

There was no firing Wednesday night, the enemy's batteries remaining silent. Thursday morning the bombardment of the city was renewed, and towards evening became quite brisk, the enemy firing from three guns in rapid succession. Up to six o'clock P. M., thirty-nine shots had been fired.

The enemy were again busily employed hauling ammunition during the day to Battery Gregg and the Middle Battery.

A Monitor was towed from inside the bar Thursday forenoon and went South.

There was no other change of importance.

MOVEMENTS ON THE COAST.—The Savannah *Republican*, of Thursday, 27 inst., says: The movements of the enemy on the coast of Carolina and Georgia, for some weeks past, have kept the military authorities wide awake, and puzzled them no little. War vessels and transports, the latter in considerable number, have been hovering around, apparently with some malicious intent. In the last few days their manœuvres have become more apparent. As if apprehensive that we had a fleet of blockade runners at Savannah anxious to get out, they have effectually blocked up the channel of Savannah and Warsaw rivers. Considerable bodies of men have been landed on Tybee and Big Warsaw Islands, and a flag staff planted on the latter, from which floats the hated ensign of Abolition tyranny. Whether the men landed are Yankee troops or Confederate prisoners of war brought to be exchanged, does not appear; there are circumstances that favor the belief that it is an exchange movement. A flag of truce boat is expected up the river in a day or two, and then all doubts will be removed. In the meantime our authorities are exercising all vigilance and holding themselves prepared to meet any emergency that may arise.

The Charleston Mercury.
28 October 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—FOUR HUNDRED AND SEVENTY SEVENTH DAY.

Silence reigned amongst the hostile batteries of the harbor on Wednesday night.

From 8 a. m., to 6 p. m., on Thursday, 39 shells were thrown at the city.

During the afternoon, one of the monitors was towed off, going South.

MOVEMENTS ON THE COAST.—The Savannah *Republican* of yesterday morning says:

The movements of the enemy on the coast of Carolina and Georgia, for some weeks past, have kept the military authorities wide-awake and puzzled them no little. War vessels and transports, the latter in considerable number, have been hovering around, apparently with some malicious intent. In the last few days their manœuvres have become more apparent. As if apprehensive that we had a fleet of blockade runners at Savannah anxious to get out, they have effectually blocked up the channel of Savannah and Warsaw rivers. Considerable bodies of men have been landed on Tybee and Big Warsaw Islands, and a flagstaff planted on the latter, from which floats the hated ensign of Abolition tyranny.—Whether the men landed are Yankee troops, or Confederate prisoners of war brought to be exchanged does not appear; there are circumstances that favor the belief that it is an exchange movement. A flag of truce boat is expected up the river in a day or two, and then all doubts will be removed. In the meantime, our authorities are exercising all vigilance, and holding themselves prepared to meet any emergency that may arise.

SERGEANT MCPHERSON (not FERGUSON as reported yesterday) was the officer, who, with detective WELSH, was instrumental to the recovery of the stolen puncheon of whiskey. Private JOHN SCHROEDER, of the Upper Ward's Police, was the party who detected the robbers in the stealing of the coffee from the Commissary Store Room, Ann street.

The Charleston Courier.
29 October 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-EIGHTH DAY.

Eighty-one shots were fired at the city during the twenty-four hours previous to and ending at six P. M. Friday. The Yankees were still engaged hauling ammunition to Battery Gregg. There was no change in the fleet.

The Charleston Courier.
29 October 1864, 1

While Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON is reposing at Macon, without a command, the Valley of Virginia is being plundered and devastated by the enemy. The people of Virginia have lost no confidence in Gen. JOHNSTON, says the *Enquirer*. By them he is still regarded as a brave soldier and a son of whom the State is proud We believe that his patriotism is of that noble and lofty character that will render service to the cause wherever he may be ordered. To see him once more in command in his native State would be gratifying to the people of the State, who feel deeply his removal from command in Georgia. An opportunity is now presented, which we hope will be quickly embraced by the President, to restore JOHNSTON to command. His presence in the Valley would restore confidence and morale, and assure the enemy that their victories were not the end of the campaign on our part. The re-appointment of JOHNSTON would silence the voice of faction and restore unity and harmony to the country.

The Charleston Mercury.
29 October 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—FOUR HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-EIGHTH DAY.

During the twenty-four hours that have elapsed since our last report Battery Gregg has fired 81 shells at the city.

The enemy's teams are still busily engaged hauling ammunition to Battery Wagner and Cummings' Point.

On Thursday our police had information that a small boat, freighted with "contrabands," would start on an illegal expedition that evening about seven o'clock, from the foot of Hasel-street. Acting on this information, Lieutenant CALDWELL with a file of his men, with muskets, stationed themselves on the wharf, and at the appointed starting hour seven negroes arrived singly. When about to embark the order to arrest them was given, and some of course fled. Lieutenant CALDWELL ordered the police to fire on the fleeing negroes, but in the dark, and the confusion of the moment, they fired in the direction of the Lieutenant, who at the time had one of the negroes in charge. Lieutenant CALDWELL had a very narrow escape, one ball having passed through his great coat at the waist, and another wounding him slightly in the right knee. This unfortunate occurrence gave ample time to most of the intended voyagers to escape, and only two were arrested and taken to the guard house. The statement of the two arrested is to the effect that they were engaged during the day by three white men to ferry them over to Mount Pleasant, but the secrecy with which the matter was arranged, the non-appearance of any white man as passenger, the muffled oars, etc, led to the conclusion that the boat was destined for another quarter.

NO FROST YET.—The potato vines in this locality are still green and unseared by frost. We learn that in the interior the peas and potatoes are killed down. A black frost here would help us, in town and country.

GENERAL BEAUREGARD'S WHEREABOUTS.—We learn from one who left our Western Army on Friday last, that General BEAUREGARD had returned from his visit to Jacksonville and Columbus, and was then with the army under HOOD, in expectation of crossing the Tennessee River, last Sunday, at Gunter's Landing, on pontoons previously prepared. We suppose the march is upon Nashville, with the prospect of a great battle with SHERMAN's forces. We trust it will not be another Gettysburg.

IMPORTANT TO DETAILED MEN.—We call the attention of all detailed men in Charleston District, as well as unassigned men who have been recommended for light duty, to the important order of Major DURHAM, the efficient Enrolling Officer of this District. It will be seen that the exceptions to this order, amongst the detailed men, are very few; and all parties concerned will avoid much needless inconvenience by promptly reporting.

HORSE THIEVES ARRESTED.—On the night of the 17th instant two very fine horses were stolen from citizens of Charleston, who immediately reported the facts of the case to officer HICKS. HICKS soon found the trail of the robbers, and tracked them to Columbia. They had ridden the animals to that point. At Columbia he lost scent of them for a few days, but recovered their trail and pursued them to Rock Hill, where he arrested FRITZ HORRIS and JOHN GRUVER, with the stolen horses in their possession. Officer HICKS, with his prisoners and horses, arrived here on Wednesday. HORRIS and GRUVER are committed to jail for trial. They implicate two others in the transaction.

The Charleston Courier.
31 October 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDRED AND EIGHTIETH DAY.

Since our last report ninety two shells have been fired at the city, mostly from the enemy's Middle Battery. On Saturday Battery Simkins opened fire at the enemy's Schooner Creek Battery and fired seven shots. The enemy fired in return six rifled shells at Battery Simkins and eight at Fort Johnson, doing no damage. Battery Gregg fired eight shots at Sullivan's Island, and the Swamp Angel three at Fort Sumter.

A slight increase of tents on Folly Island is reported.

No change in the fleet is reported, the usual number of vessels inside and outside the bar being as follows: Off Morris' Island, six blockaders, five Monitors, four steamers, one transport and ten sailing vessels; off Cole's Island, two gunboats, two transports and seven schooners, in Lighthouse Inlet, three transports and three schooners.

The Charleston Mercury.
31 October 1864, 1

WHAT THE YANKEES SAY OF THE BOMBARDMENT OF CHARLESTON.

We clip the following paragraph from the Cincinnati *Commercial:*

For a long time the Charleston papers professed to be excessively amused by the bombardment of their city. Nothing had been known so conducive to the health of a fire-eating community, as the daily flight of Yankee shells. Rifle bolts, weighing one, two and three hundred pounds, were, after a flight of four miles, nice things to have about the house. Nothing was ever hurt, except some old negro women and some small children. Business was brisk. It was a lovely sight to see the chivalry basking in their native element, as it were, under fire. But day after day, month after month, the bombardment has been carried on. Thirty, forty, fifty, one hundred shells per day are fired into the town; and the range of our guns is increasing. No part of the town now passes without the popular distribution of our favors. And surprising as it may appear, the Charleston papers are occasionally making the admission that the Yankee bombardment has become an annoyance. It is not as funny as it used to be. There is reason to fear that it is becoming unconstitutional.

The Charleston Mercury.
31 October 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—FOUR HUNDRED AND RIGHTIETH DAY.

During the two days that have passed since our last report 92 shots have been fired at the city, chiefly from the enemy's work on Morris Island, known as the "Middle Battery."

There was, also, an occasional exchange of shots on Saturday between some of the harbor batteries. Battery Simkins fired 7 mortar shells at the enemy's Schooner Creek Battery. The Yankees replied to this with 6 rifle shells at Simkins and 8 at Fort Johnson. Battery Gregg fired 8 shots at Sullivan's Island, and the Swamp Angel Battery 3 shots at Fort Sumter. Our lookouts report an increase in the number of Yankee tents on Folly Island.

We learn from good authority that the reports prevalent of an increase of the enemy's fleet here and at Port Royal are unfounded.

THE NAMES of Sergeant ALSTON and Private CALDWELL were accidentally inserted among the list of out-patients, a few days ago, in an advertisement from the Soldiers' Relief Hospital.

Private CALDWELL some time ago returned to his regiment in Virginia. Sergeant ALSTON is absent on sick furlough.

FLAG OF TRUCE AT SAVANNAH.—By the official advertisement which we publish this morning, it will be seen that communication will be held with the enemy below Savannah, under flag of truce, this week. All boxes, packages, &c., intended for our prisoners in FOSTER'S hands should be sent, *this day*, to Major PRINGLE, Quartermaster.

OUR FALLEN OFFICERS.—The fighting in Virginia of which we publish telegraphic accounts to day has, as usual, been attended with the loss of many a brave South Carolinian.

A private despatch announces the fall on the 27th instant, of the gallant Col. R J JEFFORDS, of the So. Ca. Cavalry. Had Col. JEFFORDS survived the fight it is thought likely that he would have been promoted to fill the place of the late Gen. DUNNOVANT.

In the same battle fell Lieutenants PRESTON, HAMPTON and WADE HAMPTON, Jr., (both sons of the General)—the former killed and the latter severely wounded.

General HAMPTON'S Adjutant, Major BARKER, is reported severely wounded.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA OFFICERS, now prisoners on Johnson's Island, have made an appeal, over their several signatures, to their friends, through Captain J. RAVENEL MACBETH, of this city, to send them food, clothing or tobacco, or remittances. We copy their request:

We, the undersigned, request our friends to make such arrangements for a shipment or remittance from the Confederacy for our benefit, as may seem most practicable, upon consultation with Captain J. Ravenel Macbeth, 1st S. C. Artillery, who has kindly consented to act as our agent in the matter, and who is hereby fully empowered to make all needful arrangements for this purpose.

The Charleston Mercury.
31 October 1864, 2

Consignees Per South Carolina Railroad, October 29.

7 barrels Flour, 291 sacks Flour, 105 bushels Grain, 45 bales Fodder, 260 bushels Meal, 8 kegs Nails, Mdze, Cattle, &c. To Maj McCleneghan, Maj Pringle, Maj Lee, I S K Bennett, B F Kramer, F W Claussen, J C Ogeman, Mrs A H Elliott, O'Hear, Roper & Stoney, W J Bennett, M S Jolly, L R Gibbs, M Cunningham, W Hockaday, J Horlbeck, C O Witte, A G Mackay, J L Inglesby, C M Furman, J Purcell, L Rich, J T Sneed, L Guerin, J H Spears, and Order.

The Charleston Courier.

1 November 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIRST DAY.

Since last report up to six P. M. Monday, forty shots were fired at the city.

Some activity was observed in the fleet, especially with the river steamers and small boats that were busy moving among the several vessels.

The enemy continues busily employed hauling ammunition to Batteries Gregg and Wagner, and the Middle Battery.

No increase of vessels in the fleet is reported.

Three Yankees, a Sergeant and two Privates, who made their escape from the guard some day last week, were caught Sunday night, in an open boat, by our pickets, and sent to jail. They were endeavoring to reach Morris' Island.

Another Yankee, a Lieutenant SELDEN, who escaped from Columbia, S. C., was caught at Mount Pleasant Sunday night and brought to the city Monday. He will be returned to the Columbia jail to-day.

In consequence of the sickness of Col. JOHN F. LAY, the Flag of Truce communication to take place near Savannah on the 3rd instant will be conducted on the part of General HARDEE by Col. J. R. WARNY as Agent of Exchange.

The Charleston Courier.

1 November 1864, 1

Charleston Under Shells.

A correspondent of the *S. C. Advocate* writes:

These messengers of death have been passing thick and fast among the residents of the city, tearing up the streets, cutting gas-pipes and plunging us into darkness; thundering against churches and dwellings, and creating generally a great tumult; but, how few of the citizens have been harmed in their persons! Yet, what hair-breadth escapes have been made!

I saw, but a few days since, the interior of a gentleman's residence which a shell had entered, cutting the tester and passing through the pavilion of his bed, it penetrated the opposite wall and lodged in the adjoining room. Both himself and his wife were in the house at the time, and he remains there still. In another instance a similar missile entered a chamber, and [illegible] between the slabs and bed clothes of a [illegible] which an infant was lying, left the little occupant unhurt, but lost in the convolutions of the bedding!

Some months ago whilst our intrepid firemen were making every exertion to subdue the last spreading flames in one of the lower wards, the Yankees opened as, usual, upon the locality; a shell in its parabolic descent entered an engine which a number of firemen were working and which was surrounded by a large concourse of others. The mute friend of our homes was blown to atoms, the men were dashed to the ground, and with the exception of a negro who had just taken the place of a white man and who lost an arm, resulting afterward in his death, and a very slight wound inflicted on one or two others, none were injured. Meeting our worthy Mayor some time subsequently and in conversation with him in reference to this circumstance and the general deliverance of our citizens from ghastly wounds and horrid deaths, he threw up his hands and exclaimed, "It is the work of God! The history of Charleston for months past has most wonderfully illustrated Divine Providence. There never was anything like it!"—and this, at that time, was a very general sentiment. It is hoped that it may yet be said to be the case.

Passing through the lower wards of the city you would be particularly struck with two things: first, the sad desolation. The elegant mansions and familiar thoroughfares, once rejoicing in wealth and refinement and the theatre of busy life—the well known and fondly-cherished Churches—some of them ancient landmarks—where large assemblies were wont to bow at holy altars, and spacious halls that once blazed with light and rung with festal songs, are all deserted, sombre and cheerless; and this is enhanced by the forbidding aspect of that vast district of the city which was laid in ashes three years ago, and which remains in unmolested ruins as the monument of Charleston's long and dreary pause in the grand march of improvement. Here, you perceive her humiliation. But, move on, and from her lonely wharves and once beautiful White Point Garden, you will see her head lifted in proud defiance, as she every day challenges her taunting foes to attempt the desecration of her sacred soil with their polluting tread. This is her glory.

In reference to the reported destruction of a fire engine as stated above, a few words of explanation and correction may be in place. The correspondent of the *S. C. Advocate* can find in and from his own observations and inquiries evidence enough for miraculous escapes without adopting rumors or exaggerated statements.

On the [illegible] referred to, reports were [illegible] confident and emphatic that a fire engine was knocked into pieces, splinters, &c. So confident and persistent and apparently direct were these reports that the local reporter for the *Courier* adopted and published the statement. We saw on the faces of many firemen soon after a quiet smile, and we heard from many of them semi-complimentary remarks about a wonderful destruction of an engine, and an equally wonderful preservation of the firemen working or attending it, and also some playful comments on the credulity or gullibility of reporters and readers of journals.

A few days after this remarkable event the writer was passing near a station house occupied by the company whose "machine" had been so summarily emancipated by the Yankees, as reported.

An officer of the corps called out, "Will you walk in and see our relic"?

On entering, with prepossessions all in favor of the sensational stories that rumor had propagated, we were astonished to find the engine apparently unimpaired. On one end and side, after a close scrutiny, no injury could be perceived, and only on going around it could we see the "smashing up." A piece of the wooden panelling or boxing about twenty inches by five or six, we suppose, was knocked out, and this seemed to be the amount of damage to the wood work.

An ugly but not large hole was knocked out of the upper air chamber, and this, with a few other injuries to the apparatus—injuries slight in appearance and extent, but fatal for the time to working use or power, and under present conditions of materials, not easily repaired, was the full head and front and extent of the terrible obliteration of an engine which had been charged to a Yankee shell.

We abate nothing from the evidences of Providential and merciful protection, for we consider it just as remarkable that a shell should strike an engine and do so little injury to it and to life and limb as it would have been if, as reported, the engine had been smashed into ruins and small pieces for Barnum's museum.

We only design and desire to give a hint against a too ready acceptance or endorsement or repetition of idle or exciting rumors.

The Charleston Mercury.

1 November 1864, 1

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GENERALS LEE AND GRANT RELATIVE TO THE TREATMENT OF NEGRO SOLDIERS AND THE RETALIATORY MEASURES OF GENERAL BUTLER.

We give below the correspondence between Generals LEE and GRANT upon the subject of BUTLER'S last brutality:

HEAD'QRS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
October 10, 1864.

Lieutenant General U. S. Grant, Commanding United States Armies:

GENERAL—In accordance with instructions from the Honorable Secretary of War of the Confederate States, I have the honor to call your attention to the subject of two communications recently addressed by Major General B. F. Butler, an officer under your command, to the Hon. Robert Ould, commissioner for the exchange of prisoners.

For the better understanding of the matter, I enclose copies of the communications.

You will perceive by one of them that the writer has placed a number of officers and men belonging to the Confederate service, prisoners of war captured by the United States forces, at labor in the canal at Dutch Gap, in retaliation, as is alleged, for a like number of Federal colored soldiers, prisoners of war in our hands, who are said to have been put to work on our fortifications.

The evidence of this fact is found in the affidavits of two deserters from our service.

The other letter refers to a copy of a notice issued by a Confederate officer, commanding a camp near Richmond, calling upon the owners to come forward and establish their claims to certain negroes in the custody of that officer.

The writer of the letter proceeds to state that some of the negroes mentioned in the notice are believed to be soldiers of the United States army captured in arms, and that, upon that belief, he has ordered to such manual labor as he deems most fitting to meet the exigency an equivalent number of prisoners of war held by the United States, and announces that he will continue to order to labor captives in war to a number equal to that of all the United States soldiers who he has reason to believe are held to service or labor by the Confederate forces until he shall be notified that the alleged practice on the part of the Confederate authorities has ceased.

Before stating the facts with reference to the particular negroes alluded to, I beg to explain the policy pursued by the Confederate Government towards this class of persons when captured by its forces.

All negroes in the military or naval service of the United States taken by us, who are not identified as the property of citizens or residents of any of the Confederate States, are regarded as prisoners of war, being held to be proper subjects of exchange, as I recently had the honor to inform you.

No labor is exacted from such prisoners by the Confederate authorities.

Negroes who owe service or labor to citizens or residents of the Confederate States, and who, through compulsion, persuasion, or of their own accord, leave their owners, and are placed in the military or naval service of the United States, occupy a different position.

The right to the service or labor of negro slaves, in the Confederate States, is the same now as when those States were members of the Federal Union.

The constitutional relations and obligations of the Confederate Government to the owners of this species of property are the same as those so frequently and so long recognized as appertaining to the Government of the United States, with reference to the same class of persons, by virtue of its organic law.

From the earliest period of the independence of the American States it has been held that one of the duties incumbent upon the several common governments under which they have, from time to time been associated, was the return to their lawful owners of slaves recaptured from the public enemy. It has been uniformly held that the capture or abduction of a slave does not impair the right of the owner to such slave, but that the right attaches to him immediately upon recapture.

Such was the practice of the American States during their struggle for independence. The Government under which they were then associated restored to the owners slaves abducted by the British forces and subsequently recaptured by the American armies.

In the war of 1812 with Great Britain, the course pursued by the United States Government was the same, and it recognized the right of the owner to slaves recaptured from the enemy. Both the Continental and United States Governments, in fact, denied that the abduction of slaves was a belligerent right, and the latter power insisted upon, and ultimately secured by treaty, pecuniary indemnity from the British Government for slaves taken by its forces during the war of 1812.

And it is supposed that a negro belonging to a citizen of a State in which slavery is recognized, and which is regarded as one of the United States, were to escape into the Confederate States, or be captured or abducted by their armies, the legal right of the owner to reclaim him would be as clear now as in 1812, the Constitution of the United States being unchanged in this particular, and that instrument having been interpreted in the judicial decisions, legislative and diplomatic acts and correspondence of the United States, as imposing upon that Government the duty of protecting, in all cases coming within the scope of its authority, the owners of slaves as well as of any other kind of property recognized as such by the several States.

The Confederate Government, bound by the same constitutional obligations, considers, as that of the United States did, that the capture or abduction of a negro slave does not preclude the owner from reclaiming him when captured; and I am instructed to say that all such slaves, when properly identified as belonging to citizens of any of the Confederate States, or to persons enjoying the protection of their laws, will be restored, like the other recaptured private property, to those entitled to them.

Having endeavored to explain the general policy of the Confederate Government with regard to this subject, I beg leave to state the facts concerning the particular transactions referred to in the enclosed communications.

The negroes recently captured by our forces were sent to Richmond with other Federal prisoners. After their arrival it was discovered that a number of them were slaves belonging to citizens or residents of some of the Confederate States, and, of this class, fifty nine, as I learn, were sent, with other negroes, to work on the fortifications around Richmond until their owners should appear and claim them. As soon as I was informed of the fact—less than two days afterwards—not wishing to employ them here, I ordered them to be sent to the interior.

By a misapprehension of the engineer officer in charge, they were transferred to our lines south of James River; but, when apprised of the error, I repeated the order for their removal. If any negroes were included among this number who were not identified as the slaves of citizens or residents of some of the Confederate States, they were so included without the knowledge or authority of the War Department, as already explained, and the mistake, when discovered, would have been corrected.

It only remains for me to say, that negroes employed upon our fortifications are not allowed to be placed where they will be exposed to fire, and there is no foundation for any statement to the contrary.

The author of the communications referred to has considered himself justified (by the report of two deserters, who do not allledge that the negroes in question were exposed to any danger) in placing our prisoners at labor in the canal at Dutch Gap under the fire of our batteries.

In view of the explanation of the practice of the Confederate Government above given, and of the statement of facts I have made, I have now, in accordance with my instructions, respectfully to inquire whether the course pursued towards our prisoners, as set forth in the accompanying letters, has your sanction, and whether it will be maintained?

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) R E LEE, General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE U. S.,
October 20, 1864.

General R. E. Lee, C. S. A.,
Commanding Army of Northern Virginia:

GENERAL—Understanding, from your letter of the 19th, that the colored prisoners who were employed at work in the trenches near Fort Gilmer have been withdrawn, I have directed the withdrawal of the Confederate prisoners employed in the Dutch Gap canal. I shall always regret the necessity for retaliating for wrongs done our soldiers; but regard it my duty to protect all persons received into the army of the United States, regardless of color or nationality. When acknowledged soldiers of the Government are captured, they must be treated as prisoners of war, or such treatment as they receive will be inflicted upon an equal number of prisoners held by us.

I have nothing to do with the discussion of the slavery question, therefore decline answering the arguments adduced to show the right to return to former owners such negroes as are captured from our army. In answer to the question at the conclusion of your letter, I have to state that all prisoners of war falling into my hands shall receive the kindest possible treatment consistent with securing them, unless I have good authority for believing any number of our men have been treated otherwise. Then, painful as it may be to me, I shall inflict like treatment on an equal number of Confederate prisoners.

Hoping that it may never become my duty to order retaliation upon any man held as a prisoner of war, I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
[Signed] U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant General.

The Charleston Mercury.
1 November 1864

FROM A LADY.

PENDLETON, S. C., October 20.

To the Editor of the Mercury:

DEAR SIR: As I am a constant reader of your most valuable and interesting paper, I address a few lines to you, because I know not whom else to interest in the cause which I plead.

I was much struck with a statement which I saw lately, that there are one hundred and twenty five thousand detailed men, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, in our country. Surely our strength is not yet put forth. Many of these men—perhaps a hundred thousand—could be replaced by women. Many of our ladies are capable of carrying on the education, both of boys and girls, up to the ages of seventeen and eighteen. And some men are detailed to teach girls. The noble, wise and virtuous of our ladies would come forward, if called upon, and supply their places.

Those offices, in the quartermaster and commissary departments, where the occupant is stationary, could, many of them, be filled by ladies. I am acquainted with several ladies of first rate business capacity, who, I am sure, would fill such offices with ability, zeal and faith.

It is a conventional idea with some persons that a lady steps out of her sphere when she becomes useful to any but her own family. Oh! let us remember the noble Polish ladies, driven in chains to labor in the mines of Siberia; and now, in this crisis of our country's fate, let us arise and do our part. Let us, also, be held worthy to toil for our country, our homes, our children and our dead. How noble and glorious the toil which fills a man's place and gives a soldier more to the armies of our country.

We have seen the whole Treasury Department filled by ladies. Oh! let us now see the stationary quartermaster and commissary departments—leaving a few men to perform those parts which require most strength and exposure. Have ever the women failed to respond when called upon? Reward us now in allowing us to be of use.

Nor can I, in closing, forbear a few words on the trumpet tones of faithful warning with which your paper is replete. I have been particularly struck with your articles on Mr. STEPHENS' letter. Alas! I, a woman—though ready to weep at the idea of rejecting anything which looks to peace—yet see too much cause to fear that this proposition for a Convention is but a snare to divide and scatter the forces which they cannot fairly and openly overcome in the field. Should we admit it, it might be, as when the Trojans received into their city the fatal horse, "Timeo Danaos, et dona ferentes." CAROLINA.

OUR NEXT GOVERNOR.

Editor Mercury: Having seen the names of several gentlemen presented in the press for the office of our next Chief Magistrate, I respectfully suggest the name of General W. W. Harllee, of Marion, a gentleman of practical ability, of unselfish patriotism, of untiring energy, and high moral firmness. I am well aware that General Harllee will not be a candidate for that or any other office. Now, he regards positions of responsibility, as not to be sought for, but when his public duty requires it he is ready to sacrifice all for its performance. If elected by the Legislature he will bring to the discharge of his trusts all of the elements of a successful administration.

The Charleston Mercury.
1 November 1864, 2

The Commandant of the S. C. Arsenal, at Fayetteville, N. C., has inaugurated the system of employing female clerks to do the work of men detailed for the purpose. Two of the young ladies of Fayetteville are now engaged as clerks at the arsenal.

Three hundred Federal officers have been transferred from the military prison at Salisbury, N. C., to Danville, Va., where they have taken quarters in brick tobacco factories, and several hundred privates have been sent from Danville to Salisbury.

MILTON, FLORIDA, DESTROYED BY THE YANKEES.—The Montgomery *Advertiser* learns, by a private letter from below Pollard, that a Yankee force came up to Milton, Florida, on Wednesday last, and drove off the cavalry company that was stationed there. They burned the town, and destroyed the salt works and property generally. Capt. ROBINSON was captured. The Yankees came from Pensacola, and greatly outnumbered the small Confederate force protecting Milton.

BRIG. GEN JOHN K JACKSON has been assigned to the command of the Sub-Military District of Georgia, his headquarters to be in Savannah.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,

CHARLESTON, October 30, 1864.

A FLAG OF TRUCE BOAT WILL LEAVE SAVANNAH, Ga., on 8d November proximo. All persons having boxes or supplies in their possession for Prisoners of War at Fort Pulaski will forward them to Major M. A. PRINGLE, Q M., for shipment to Savannah, Ga., by 1st November.

WM. J. GAYER,
A. A. G. and P. M. G.

October 31 8

The Charleston Mercury.
1 November 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—FOUR HUNDRED AND EIGHTY FIRST DAY.

Up to 6, p. m., on Monday the enemy had thrown since our last report, 40 shells at the city.

Some activity was noticed yesterday in the enemy's fleet. Small boats and steamers were constantly plying between the larger vessels. A monitor has been observed to be taking in ammunition; and, on Morris Island, the enemy is still hauling ammunition to Batteries Gregg and Wagner.

Three Yankee officers, who recently made their escape from prison, were recaptured yesterday, while endeavoring to make their way to Morris Island in a small boat; and another, a Lieutenant SELDEN, who escaped from Columbia, was retaken at Mount Pleasant.

HON EX-SENATOR HAMMOND.—We regret to learn that Ex Senator HAMMOND now lies dangerously ill at his residence, at Redclyffe, near Augusta. His physician regard his condition as critical in the extreme, and fear that he cannot recover. His disease, under which he has been suffering for many years, is intestinal hemorrhage. He has been sinking for some time. We trust that he will yet recover—that a naturally vigorous frame will yet rally, and save him to the country which he has served with fidelity and rare talent.

FROST—ICE.—A correspondent, writing from South Edisto, Barnwell District, says: "We had ice on two occasions this month, and several white frosts. The potato vines are all killed in this neighborhood. The weather is now delightful; just cool enough to make the sunlight grateful. We look for rain, however, in a few days, and after that we may expect a pretty severe snap of cold, in which, I trust, you will so much share as to purge your atmosphere of all pestilence." So be it, we add, with a most fervent prayer to Providence.

MARRIED.

At Greenville, S. C., on 27th ult., at the residence of J. K. SASS, Esq., by the Rev. THOMAS S. ARTHUR, Rector of Christ Church, Captain HENRY W. FAILDEN, A. A. G., U. S. P. Army, of Lancashire, England, to Miss JULIA McCORD, daughter of the late DAVID McCORD, Esq., of Columbia, S. C.

The Charleston Courier.
2 November 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SECOND DAY.

The enemy are again keeping up a brisk fire upon the city. Since our last report sixty-five shots were fired up to six P. M. Tuesday. The shells thrown now are mostly two hundred pounder Parrotts. Battery Gregg and the Swamp Angel keep up an occasional fire upon Fort Sumter, and during the day, fired twenty shots at the fort. A few shots were fired from Battery Wagner at James' Island.

During Monday night rockets were thrown up from Morris' Island, and heavy firing heard at sea among the blockaders.

Firing was also heard in the direction of Stono.

The enemy struck their tents on Morris' Island Tuesday, but at last accounts had not left the Island. It is believed, however, that the enemy's forces in this vicinity have been considerably diminished.

A new encampment, seemingly for one or two companies, was observed Tuesday afternoon between Battery Wagner and Vinegar Hill.

The flag of truce communication agreed upon for Thursday, will take place on the Savannah river, between Elba and Long Island.

There has been no change in the fleet.

The Charleston Mercury.
2 November 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—FOUR HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SECOND DAY.

Since our last report 65 shells have been fired at the city, 20 at Fort Sumter and 6 at our James Island batteries.

The reports of heavy guns were heard at sea about 10 o'clock on Monday night, and simultaneously rockets were thrown up from Morris Island. Firing was also heard in the direction of the Stono.

It is noticed that the enemy has struck his tents on Morris Island, and there is reason to believe that there has been a considerable diminution of the Yankee force in this neighborhood within the last few days.

The following is the latest news from Charleston harbor, as given in the New York papers of the 26th October:

Intelligence from Hilton Head, S. C., and our forces in the neighborhood of Charleston to the 21st instant, was brought by the steamship Arago, which arrived here yesterday. The city of Charleston was still being shelled by our two hundred pounders, and, it would seem, with much effect, as no less than five large fires in it had been visible on Morris Island within eight days. The rebel prisoners recently kept under fire on Morris Island have been removed from their uncomfortable position by General Foster, he having been informed that the Union prisoners under fire in Charleston had been similarly relieved. The yellow fever is still prevailing in the city of Charleston, but not a case of it has occurred within the Union lines or fleet before that place. General Hardee, commanding at Charleston, has proposed to General Foster an exchange of all prisoners captured in their respective departments, and the proposition has been referred by the latter officer to the authorities at Washington.

The Charleston Mercury.
2 November 1864

NOTICE.

CAMP OF CHESNUT LIGHT ARTILLERY,
WILLTON BLUFF, S. C., October 30, 1864.

ALL MEMBERS OF THIS COMPANY WHOSE FURLOUGHS have expired, and who have not furnished from a Medical Board extension of their leaves, are hereby ordered to report forthwith for duty, or forward immediately the proper authorized certificates of the cause of their absence.

Those failing promptly to comply with this order, will be published, and their names handed to Enrolling Officers for arrest.

AUGUSTUS FLUDD,
Lieutenant Commanding Chesnut Light Battery.

November 1 8

The Charleston Courier.

3 November 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-THIRD DAY.

The number of shells fired at the city since our last report was fifty; thirty-eight of these having been thrown Tuesday night and twelve Wednesday—all from the Middle Battery. The Swamp Angel Battery fired five shells Wednesday at Fort Sumter.

About 9.15 o'clock Tuesday night rockets were thrown up from the fleet off Maffit's Channel, which were immediately answered from Morris Island. A few minutes later sharp firing was heard from the blockading vessels, which are supposed to have been in chase of some hapless blockade runner. At 9.30 P. M. the firing had ceased, and the fleet displayed red, green and white lights.

The weather Wednesday was so dark and misty that little could be discerned of the enemy's movements.

FIRE AT THE CHARLESTON ARSENAL.—About twenty-five minutes to three o'clock Wednesday morning a fire of an alarming character broke out in the engine shed attached to the repairing shop of the Charleston Arsenal. The fire, when discovered, had communicated to the shop, a long brick building on the West side of the square, in the rear of the officers' quarters, and used for five different departments—a tin shop, sadler's shop, blacksmith shop, armory and friction primer department. Most of the tools and stock in the tin shop were saved by the efforts of Superintendent HANLEIN, but the stock, together with the tools in the other departments and the building, were completely destroyed.

Some valuable machinery, including a new friction primer, lately received from Macon, and some cannon and small arms, as also a considerable stock of leather, tools, &c, were destroyed. There is no doubt that the fire was accidental, and originated in the engine room. A pile of lightwood, placed near the furnace, it is supposed ignited from some unextinguished embers left after putting out the fire for the day. The firemen were prompt in attendance, but owing to the high wind and the nature of the surroundings, were obliged to confine their efforts to prevent the extension of the fire.

A long shed in the rear of the burning building, and also some of the roofs of small wooden houses on President street, ignited several times, but were extinguished and saved by the superhuman exertions of the gallant firemen.

Fortunately the firemen were enabled to arrest the progress of the fire where they did, or a very serious disaster might, attended with loss of life, have been the consequence. The principal loss will be in tools and machinery, some of which it will be almost impossible to replace.

The Charleston Courier.
3 November 1864, 2

SALE OF THE STATE MILITARY WORKS AT GREENVILLE, S. C.

OFFICE OF STATE AUDITOR,
Columbia, S. C., October 29, 1864.

Will be sold, at Public Auction, in the city of Columbia, S. C., on TUESDAY, the 15th day of November, 1864, at 12 o'clock, M.



ALL THE LAND, BUILDINGS, MACHINERY, TOOLS, MATERIALS and other property of the State at the above works, specified in an inventory of the same, to be furnished upon application to this office.

This valuable property will be sold in bulk if a reasonable offer is made for the whole.

Terms cash; with certain conditions to be made known at this office.

By order of the Governor.

JAMES TUPPER, Auditor of South Carolina.

November 8

The Charleston Mercury.
3 November 1864, 1

Emancipation of Slaves by the Confederate Government.

Usurpation is ever prolific. When the Confederacy, by the Confederate Congress, claimed omnipotence over the States and its citizens, including the officers of the States in its military resources, by the Conscription Law, any one conversant with human nature must have known that this might not be the end of its usurpations. A Constitution is like a dyke keeping out the sea. Cut it, and the influx of the waters, must be endless. This usurpation was soon followed by the Direct Tax Act, by which the Confederate Government claimed to be omnipotent and consolidated, in its taxing, as it was, by the Conscription Law, in its military powers. We are now at a third stage of its usurpations, soon to accomplished, if not promptly met by the States —*the power to emancipate our slaves.*

The five Governors of Confederate States who met at Augusta on the 17th instant, passed the following resolution:

Reso'ved, That the course of the enemy in appropriating our slaves who happen to fall into their hands to purposes of war seems to justify a change of policy on our part; and whilst owners of slaves under the circumstances should freely yield them to their country, we recommend to our authorities, under proper regulations, to appropriate such part of them to the public service as may be required.

This resolution, recommending that "*our authorities*" (doubtless Confederate authorities, as they only control the war) should "*appropriate*" our slaves "*to the public service*," cannot mean, the employment of them as ostlers, wagoners and cooks in camp—for this, a law of Congress already authorizes. They must mean something more than this. What they mean the following extract of the Richmond *Enquirer*, seems pretty clearly to expose:

"The proposition to extend the Conscript Law "to the slaves of the States, was first formally "advanced by the *Enquirer*, in the issue of the "6.h ult. The near approach of the time when "the Congress meets again, requires that ex- "pression be given to the sentiments of the "country upon this important measure. We "therefore earnestly invite its discussion, and "open our columns to opponents as well as "friends of the proposition.

"The conscription of negroes should be ac- "companied with freedom and the privilege of "remaining in the States. And, when once it is "understood that *freedom and a home in the "South are the privileges afforded by the Confed- "erate authorities*, while the enemy extend the "beggarly hospitality of Yankee philanthropy, "not only will deser tion from our ranks be un- "frequent, but the drafted negroes of the Yan- "kee armies will exchange services.

"We have in our midst a half million of fight- "ing material which is property—shall we use "that property for the common cause? Justice "and sound policy demands that *we make free- "men of those who fight for freedom.* We conscript "the master and we impress his horses, cattle, "wheat and every other property except slaves.

"This very exception is an imputation that this "war is for slavery and not freedom.

"If there are any reasons against extending "the conscription to slaves, we should like to "have them stated, but we are decidedly of "opinion that *the whole country will agree to the "proposition, and that at an early day the next "Congress will be called upon to provide for it by "law.*"

Here the proposition is, that the Confederate Congress should conscript our slaves as soldiers; and shall *emancipate them.*

Now, if there was any single proposition that we thought was unquestionable in the Confederacy it was this—that the States, and the States alone, have the *exclusive* jurisdiction and mastery over their slaves. To suppose that any slaveholding country would voluntarily leave it to any other power than its own, to emancipate its slaves, is such an absurdity, that we did not believe a single intelligent man in the Confederacy could entertain it. Still less could we believe that after what had taken place under the United States, with respect to slavery in the Southern States, it was possible that any pretension to emancipate slaves could be set up for the Confederate States. It was because the exclusion of slaves from our Territories by the Government of the United States, *looked to their emancipation*, that we resisted it. The power to exercise it was never claimed by that Government. The mere agitation in the Northern States to effect the emancipation of our slaves largely contributed to our separation from them. And now, before a Confederacy which we established to put at rest forever all such agitation is four years old, we find the proposition gravely submitted that the Confederate Government should emancipate slaves in the States. South Carolina, acting upon the principle that she and she alone had the power to emancipate her slaves, has passed laws prohibiting their emancipation by any of her citizens, unless they are sent out of the State; and no free person of color already free, who leaves the State, shall ever afterwards enter it. She has laws now in force, prohibiting free negroes, belonging either to the Northern States, or to European powers, from entering the State, and by the most rigid provisions, they are seized and put into prison should they enter it. These were her rights, under the Union of the United States, recognized and protected by the Government of the United States, and acquiesced in by all foreign nations. And, now, here, it is proposed that the Government of the Confederate States, not only has the right to seize our slaves and to invest them soldiers, but to emancipate them in South Carolina, and compel us to give them "a home" amongst us. We confess, that our indignation at such pretensions is so great, that we are at a loss to know how to treat them. To argue against them, is self-stultification. They are as monstrous as they are insulting.

The pretext for this policy is, that we want soldiers in our armies. This pretext is set up by the *Enquirer* in the face of the fact disclosed by the President of the Confederate States, that two-thirds of our soldiers, now in the army, are absentees from its ranks. The *Enquirer* is a devout upholder of President Davis and the Administration. It does not arraign the Government for such a state of things. It passes over the gross mismanagement which has produced them; and cries out, that negroes are wanted to fill the ranks of our armies. The President refutes the assertion. They are not wanted. The freemen of the country are not dependent on slaves for their defence. There are twice as many at home, as are in the field. Why are they not placed in the service? In our opinion, it is the fault of the Government, and can be rectified. But if it is the fault of the people, can slaves supply the place of two-thirds of the people, to give the Confederate States independence and liberty? It is vain to attempt to blink the truth. The freemen of the Confederate States, must work out their own redemption, or they must be the slaves of their own slaves. The statesmanship, which looks to any other source for success, is contemptible charlatanry. It is worse—it is treachery to our cause itself. Assert the right in the Confederate Government to emancipate slaves, and it is stone dead.

Of the two-thirds of the freemen of the Confederate States, who are absent from the army, there are two hundred thousand who have, by the direct action and permission of the Government, been exempted from service in the field. These alone, placed in the field, are sufficient to give success to our arms. They constitute a portion of our enrolled soldiery, belonging to distinct military organizations and commands. The residence of every man of them is known; and they are amenable to military discipline and seizure. Congress has passed a law, to bring from the Government the power to continue these exempts. Why are they not put into the army? The ground on which they were exempted from service in the field was, that their labor was more important to the Confederacy at home to provide for the country and the army, than in the field. Admit, that for this reason, the Government was right in exempting them from service in the field—it conclusively proves, that our slaves ought not to be abstracted from this occupation. If for the last year, not only all our slaves, but two hundred thousand of our soldiers, were necessary, by their labor to make food for the country—does it not follow, that if you withdraw the two hundred thousand soldiers from this occupation—the slaves ought not to be withdrawn also? The labor of every slave in the Confederacy will be required to give us food, and thus to save our cause. They have been, and must continue to be, vastly more useful to us as laborers, than they can be as soldiers. But we feel, in presenting these reasons *of expediency*, that we, in some sort, degrade the right. We deny, that the Government of the Confederate States has the power, by the Constitution of the Confederate States, to conscribe our slaves into our armies, or to emancipate them.

The Charleston Mercury.
3 November 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—FOUR HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-THIRD DAY.

On Tuesday night there was quite a commotion in the blockading fleet. At 9 15 p. m. rockets were sent up from some of the Yankee vessels stationed off Maffitt's Channel; and these were at once answered from Morris Island. Soon afterwards the reports of heavy guns from the fleet shewed that the Yankees were in chase of some coveted prize. The firing ceased at 9 30, when the fleet displayed red, green and white signal lights.

The weather yesterday was so rainy and hazy that the usual operations of the enemy's movements were impracticable.

Thirty-eight shells were thrown at the city Tuesday night, and twelve yesterday. The Swamp Angel Battery also fired five shells at Fort Sumter yesterday.

THE FIRE YESTERDAY MORNING.—About three o'clock yesterday morning a fire, kindled, it is supposed, by sparks from an engine near by, broke out in a portion of one of the wooden buildings at the Charleston Arsenal, used as a shop for the repair of small arms. The fire soon spread to the tin shop, which occupies the remainder of the same building, and despite all the efforts made to save them, in a short time both shops, with most of their contents, were in ashes.

There were some extravagant rumors afloat yesterday, in regard to the quantity of small arms and war material destroyed; but, on inquiry, we learn that, beyond the temporary inconvenience involved in the destruction, of the shops, the loss to the Government is but trifling.

The Charleston Courier.
4 November 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FOURTH DAY.

The weather has been so thick, since our last report, that little could be ascertained of the operations in the harbor. Heavy firing was going on yesterday forenoon between our batteries and those of the enemy, but it was impossible to distinguish the shots.

Forty-one shells were thrown at the city on Wednesday night, and thirty-two on Thursday—making seventy-three in all, for the twenty four hours.

During Wednesday night the Swamp Angel battery fired a few shots at Fort Sumter.

GENERAL BEAUREGARD.—He has never yet had command of any general service long enough to manifest his real merits as a soldier. In every place where he has had full sway, he has demonstrated his capacity; and to day he is held here and in the old world to be a military engineer without a superior. A great many persons are prone to imagine that being great in one thing, he can be great in nothing else. We have known some astute and learned lawyers who were addicted to poetry, and were poets in the higher sense of the word, and yet these men have been afraid to acknowledge that they were accustomed to pay tribute to Themis and the Muses—lest it that some dreary wise individual would ask, "How can this man write rhymes and attend to the unimaginative business of his clients?" The individual was not aware that the highest reach of the law is denied to those who lack ideality, and that the most eminent lawyers and the most profound thinkers have written rhymes, and good ones, too.

It is so, in a degree, in the case of Beauregard. "We acknowledge," these people say, "that he is the greatest of engineers in his speciality, but how can he be great in that and so in the universal intellectual properties which make the great General in the field and everywhere?"

They never think of two brilliant examples. Cæsar was everything—soldier, politician, writer, demagogue, if you please. Napoleon was every thing—a great statesman—none greater in any age.

Well, Gen. Beauregard is now where the field is open to him to show that he is something more than a military engineer, and we believe that one may predict that the reputation which he has already so well earned will not suffer by its exposure to this new test of his capacity.

[*Mobile Tribune.*

The Charleston Courier.
4 November 1864, 1

THE SAVANNAH NEWS.—It is not too late to note a fact of which we inadvertently omitted earlier mention—a change and improvement in the style of the *Daily News* of Savannah. The publishers now are THEODORE BLOIS & Co., the political editor J. MANLY SMITH, whose qualities have been well tried and approved on and for the Confederacy, and the news editor is our good friend "Major JONES," sometimes called Col. W. T. THOMPSON, an expert veteran, but not yet old enough to deserve the title venerable, which we hope he will acquire and wear long and well. Some change in the political preferences of the proprietorship induced this arrangement, which, as it does not remove "Major JONES" from the paper, but transfers him to a more congenial sphere, and introduces a new approved editor, must be pronounced a decided improvement.

We hope our friends of Savannah, and of Georgia and of the Confederate press generally, will not waive or sacrifice any courtesy or amenities and charities of Southern life and gentility to any political question of "tweedle dum and tweedle dee."

The new editor of the *News*, we see, uses the word "lengthy." Wherein does it differ from long, and why should it be used and adopted unless we introduce the corresponding "strongthy" instead of strong?

However, we leave the case for the *Countryman*, and our best wishes with and for the *News*

The Charleston Courier.
4 November 1864, 1

DEMORALIZING THE ARMY.—Two females of questionable morality, answering to the names Mary and Mollie Bell, alias Tom Parker and Bob Morgan, arrived in this city on Friday night by the Central train in charge of a guard. They were dressed in Confederate uniforms, and were sent to this city from Southwestern Virginia, where they have been in service during the past two years following General Early through all of his Valley campaign. They are charged with aiding in the demoralization of General Early's veterans. They were committed to Castle Thunder.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

The Charleston Mercury.
4 November 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—FOUR HUNDRED AND EIGHTY FOURTH DAY.

From dark on Wednesday until dawn on Thursday the enemy kept up a steady fire on the city, throwing 41 shells. The Swamp Angel Battery occasionally fired a few shots at Fort Sumter.

Heavy firing took place yesterday morning between our batteries and those of the enemy, but the weather was so murky that it was impossible to distinguish the shots, or, indeed, to ascertain any of the movements in the lower portion of the harbor.

The number of shells thrown at the city up to 5, p m., on Thursday was 32—making 73 since our last report.

THE LATE COLONEL JEFFORDS.—The last honors have been paid to another brave and devoted son of South Carolina. The obsequies of the late Colonel R J JEFFORDS took place yesterday at St. Paul's Church.

The painful news of his death carries with it the best consolation, in the glorious circumstances under which he fell. It was in the action of the 27th ult., below Petersburg, while gallantly charging, in command and at the head of a brigade of South Carolina cavalry (the same lately commanded by General DUNNOVANT), that he received his death wound. The splendid troopers of his command avenged his fall, and he expired in the arms of victory.

Colonel JEFFORDS was no stranger amongst us. Even previous to the war, he had identified himself with the cavalry service, and, by his energy as an officer and disciplinarian, had won a commission in the Charleston Light Dragoons. When hostilities began he was chosen Captain of the South Carolina Rangers, and immediately went into active service on the coast, where, by his vigilance and tact as a commander, he obtained successively, the rank of Major and that of Lieutenant Colonel. Upon the promotion of General DUNNOVANT, he was made Colonel of the Fifth South Carolina Cavalry, and, but for his untimely death, might have risen to still higher honors.

Throughout the war, and in various scenes of action, he has served the Confederacy with zeal, fidelity and success, and vindicated the glorious name of his native State.

BOLD ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.—On Wednesday night a pair of would be burglars were detected while forcing open the shutters of Messrs. A S HULL & Co.'s tailoring establishment, King street, near John, a few doors above the MERCURY office. The individuals were discovered at their work by a gentleman who dwelt in the upper story of the building, and he giving the alarm, they decamped. Two large auger holes were already bored in the shutter, and but for the fortunate discovery of the gentleman in the upper story, Messrs. HULL & Co. might have been minus a large and valuable stock of comfortable winter goods just laid in.

THE FIRE at the Arsenal on Tuesday night has been the subject of much comment by many well-thinking citizens. How a fire at such an important government post, where five watchmen are supposed to be on duty, should have gained such headway before an alarm was given, requires explanation. And if a few watchmen be inadequate to the task, cannot a military guard be spared to look after the millions of dollars worth of property there stored, and property of such a character as cannot be well replaced in the event of a loss. The want of water was spoken of, and the necessity of having a large and deep well within the grounds. The origin of the fire has been attributed to accident, we have been asked if the word "negligence" would not have been more suitable. The officers in command, perhaps, can explain.

The Charleston Courier.
5 November 1864,1

Siege of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIFTH DAY.

Nothing noteworthy has transpired since our report, save the usual firing upon the city; the Middle Battery having thrown 43 shells.

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

A number of our horse wagons were hauling ammunition to Battery Gregg all day Friday.

The Charleston Mercury.
5 November 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—FOUR HUNDRED AND EIGHTY FIFTH DAY.

Little has occurred worthy of note since our last report excepting the usual firing upon the city, which is still steadily maintained. During the twenty four hours, ending at 5, p. m., yesterday afternoon, 43 shells were thrown at the city, chiefly from the "Middle Battery."

The enemy was very busy yesterday hauling ammunition to Batteries Wagner and Gregg.

There has been no material change in the fleet.

The Charleston Courier.
7 November 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDRED AND EIGHTY SEVENTH DAY.

The enemy have maintained a vigorous shelling of the city since our last report. One hundred and sixty-seven shots were fired up to six P. M. Sunday.

John Cooday, a Policeman, had both legs fractured by a shell Saturday afternoon and died Sunday morning.

Battery Gregg and the Swamp Angel fired twenty-five shots at Fort Sumter and twenty at Sullivan's Island.

The schooner *Mary*, which [illegible] ashore in front of Fort Moultrie, was burned to the water's edge Saturday afternoon. Part of the cargo, amounting to some thirty-five bales of cotton, was saved; and the remainder, one hundred and one bales of cotton with thirty five boxes of tobacco, were lost. The vessel and cargo belonged to Captain John Ferguson.

There was no change in the fleet.

Delivered Himself Up.—A Yankee prisoner, who escaped about a week ago from the Roper Hospital, accosted the Steward of the hospital in the street Sunday morning, and voluntarily delivered himself into his custody. He gave his name as Lieut. John H. Thompson, 14th regiment New York Artillery. He wore a Confederate uniform, which he said he had purchased for forty dollars, and in that disguise had been enabled to pass without suspicion. Some five other prisoners made their escape at the same time. When the prisoner gave himself up he did not know who he was addressing, and it was remarked as singular that the Steward of the hospital from which he had escaped was the person selected in the street to whom he surrendered.

Our Indian General's Report.—As we have but one Indian General in our service—the brave General Stand Watie—who is said to be as generous as brave—we insert with pleasure the first official dispatch we have seen from him. No one has made greater sacrifices for the Confederacy than he has:

Bird Creek, September 21, 1864.

General—On the morning of the 19th we captured the enemy's post at Cabin Creek; after a fight of six hours drove the enemy away. The train was there, which was captured—over 250 wagons—we have now over 100 wagons with us. We have 120 prisoners along. Our loss is very slight—two men killed and a few wounded.

The blow will be severely felt by the enemy.

His loss in killed, wounded and prisoners is over 200. Your friend,

STAND WATIE, Brigadier General.

The Charleston Mercury.
7 November 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—FOUR HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SEVENTH DAY.

The bombardment of the enemy, since our last report, has been steady and severe, 167 shells in all, having been thrown at the city.—But one casualty occurred. Mr. JOHN COGGAN, of the city police, had both his legs fractured by a shell on Saturday afternoon and died on Sunday morning.

The schooner *Mary* was captured and burned on Saturday afternoon by the enemy, off Morris Island. About 35 bales of cotton were saved, while about one hundred bales of cotton and thirty five boxes of tobacco were lost.

POSTAGE STAMP.—We are requested to state that henceforth the twenty cent. postage stamp cut in two will not be received at the postoffice in prepayment of letters.

WHITE FROST.—The first white frost of the season was plainly visible on the house tops and grass in the public malls yesterday morning. White frost, however, is not a sufficient guarantee against fever for strangers and refugees to visit our city with impunity, but it is the harbinger of the chrystalized hoary gentleman, whose advent we hope to report in a few days.

The Charleston Courier.
8 November 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-EIGHTH DAY.

During Sunday night forty one shots were fired at the city and on Monday thirty-one up to six P. M.

A man and wife, named JOHN and MARY MOURLANY, were killed about half-past eleven o'clock Sunday night, by a fragment of shell, which entered the room where they were sleeping, inflicting mortal wounds in the abdomens of the unfortunate couple. It is supposed they were killed almost instantly, but were not discovered until Monday morning, when they were found dead, locked together in one another's arms.

Battery Gregg and the Swamp Angel keep up a slow but regular fire on Fort Sumter. About fifty shots have been fired at the fort since our last report. A few scattering shots have been exchanged between the enemy's batteries and our batteries on Sullivan's Island.

A little after one o'clock Monday morning Sullivan's Island batteries opened on the enemy's picket boats, and fired in the course of half an hour from twelve to fifteen shots.

About eight o'clock Monday evening the enemy opened a rapid fire upon the city, firing from three guns simultaneously, both time fuse and percussion cap shells

Our scouts report seventy-eight transports off Hilton Head and ten war vessels, making an increase of ten transports and one war vessel. This increase is believed to be the vessels with our prisoners.

There was no other change of importance.

The Charleston Mercury.
8 November 1864, 1

A Lesson of the Past.

"Compromise," in the history of the Northern and Southern States under the Union, was a word of common use. It was a favorite with the party aspirants of the South. It embodied a policy which, without overthrowing them in the confidence of the simple and patriotic people of their own section, gave them strength and popularity at the North. It meant a concession of right and of interest on the part of the South—not all that the North wished or claimed, but much more than the North had a right to, or the South could safely yield—a concession for which the South got no equivalent, and only a temporary amnesty, soon broken. While the North, however, got all the gain, and the South suffered all the loss of such compromises, the two sections treated very differently the compromise-makers. At the South they maintained themselves with constituents who had lost all the loss, and, aided by their Northern friends, reached office and place in the Central Government. Southern rights men were rather odious at the South. Northern compromise-makers were discarded at home, and staunch sectional men were made popular and appreciated. The course adopted by the people, North and South, respectively, has greatly influenced the condition of the sections. Southern men held high offices in the Union, but, to do it, they yielded to Northern policies, frittered away the rights of their own section, and built up the Northern power. The Missouri Compromise on Slavery, the Tariff Compromise of 1833, the Atherton Resolutions and 21st Rule of the House, and even the Squatter Sovereignty Compromise, all illustrate these facts.—Banks, Tariffs, Internal Improvements have all been used to benefit and strengthen the North. Public men of the South have helped to build up the Northern power. We have constantly weakened our power relatively, by compromises. We have put off and postponed the sectional issue, until at the very last moment we were forced to go under the yoke of a hostile government, or to resist. The lesson of compromises and postponements we are learning now. It is bitter, but unmistakeable in the logic of its effects.

The Charleston Mercury.
8 November 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—FOUR HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-EIGHTH DAY.

Since our last report a slow but steady fire has been kept up by Battery Gregg and the Swamp Angel Battery on Fort Sumter, amounting to about 50 shots. The number of shells thrown at the city since our last report has been 72. Our scouts bring information that 78 transports and 10 war vessels are at Hilton Head—an increase of ten transports and one war vessel. On Sunday night our Sullivan's Island batteries opened on the Yankee picket boats, firing some 12 or 15 shots.

We regret to chronicle a distressing casualty as resulting from the bombardment of Sunday night. Mr. JOHN MULLALLY and MARY, his wife, while in bed, were struck by a fragment of shell and instantly killed, both their bodies being almost literally cut in two. Their sad fate was not known until Monday morning, when their remains were discovered.

THE SOLDIERS of the Wayside Home to-day will be indebted to the kind remembrance of the officers of the steamer *Fox* for a dinner, of which turtle soup and turtle steak will be the prominent attractions. The officers of other blockade steamers can make no more meritorious disposition of such extra ship stores, as biscuits, beef, mackerel, &c., as they may have on hand, than by consigning them to the attentive Steward of the Wayside Home.

The Charleston Courier.
9 November 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-NINTH DAY.

The enemy's bombardment of the city continues about the same. Fifty five shots were fired during Monday night, and thirty-six up to six P. M Tuesday. About seven o'clock the enemy fired four shots simultaneously. Some firing was heard in the direction of Stono during the day. The weather was too hazy to make other observations. No change of note in the fleet reported.

BATH PAPER MILL.—We are pleased to learn that this mill, which was destroyed by fire some time since, has been rebuilt and will go into operation in December. The great demand for paper causes us to chronicle that prospective event with no small degree of pleasure. We are confident that the mill will be made to do its utmost under the vigorous and sagacious management of Mr. CHICHESTER, who has been elected President of the Company. The name of Mr. E. LAFITTE among the Board of Directors, is also another ground upon which we build that confident expectation, which is made the more confident by the information that the Company has secured the services, as General Superintendent, of Mr. W. K. HUSE, who filled that position for some time before the other mill was burned, with singular efficiency.

The Charleston Mercury.
9 November 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—FOUR HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-NINTH DAY.

The weather during the last twenty-four hours has been too misty to allow the usual observations of our lookouts. On Tuesday morning some firing was heard in the direction of the Stono. The position and number of the enemy's fleet seems unchanged.

During Monday night 55 shells were thrown at the city, and 36 on Tuesday, making 91 in all, since our last report.

The Charleston Mercury.
9 November 1864, 2

NOTICE.

OFFICE CLERK OF COUNCIL, November 8.

THE FOLLOWING PERSONS HAVE FILED THEIR applications in this Office for No. 2 Liquor License, to take date from 1st October, 1864:

BUGGLE, JOHN—No. 703 King street. Recommended by Jno Hogan, N A Roye, P Hogan, M McNamara, M Stoven and D Apelelr.

COOK, THOMAS—No. 13 America street. Recommended by Wm Kirby, Edward Earley, L O'Brien, D Keenan, Peter Calney and James McGinn.

COOKINGS, THOMAS—Calhoun and King streets. Recommended by W H Chafee, H A Duc, T Claffey, P J Coogan, John Kenny and P Brady.

FRAIN, THOMAS—No. 279 King street. Recommended by J W Brown, T Claffey, M Caulfield, John Kenny, N A Roye and J C Blohme.

KROEG, A.—No. 479 King street. Recommended by R W Seymour, F Suran, E Klein, M P Mathisen, E M Moreland and C D Franke.

McMANUS, MARY—669 King street. Recommended by T Claffey, P Brady, Jno Kenny, James Melvin, Jno Moran and P D White.

OLDENBURG, E. H.—Columbus and Meeting streets. Recommended by Jos Patin, J E Semke, H Hagerman, William Budeman, D Apeller and Wm Marscher.

PEARSON, ELIZA—King, between Columbus and Line streets. Recommended by Jas Cosgrove, Jos Blackman, Jas Heriot, A Farrelly, Garrett Byrnes and H Wittschen.

RUMPLE, ANNA—King and Line streets. Recommended by Jno Buggle, L Meiß, Jno Hogan, Jos Dawson, C H Ruffio and D Apelier.

SEMKEN, D.—No. 482 King street. Recommended by Jno Gawes, H Wittschen, P C Schroder, L F Koester, H W Schroder and P Flynn.

SCHALLA, JOHN—Columbus and King street. Recommended by C G Ducker, Jno Campsen, John Heesemann, Henry Jager and Jos Dawson.

VOLLERS, JNO. H.—Beaufain and Archdale streets. Recommended by J F Ficken, W Douglas, T McPherson, E F Swiegan, J H Renneker and H Campsen.

WARD, MARY—408 King street. Recommended by Jas Melvin, Jno D Kennedy, T Claffey, Jno Barry, M McGourty, Jno Kenny.

W. H. SMITH,
November 9 10 Clerk of Council.

The Charleston Courier.
10 November 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDRED AND NINETIETH DAY.

During the twenty-four hours ending six P. M. Wednesday, fifty-two shots were fired at the city and thirty-six at Fort Sumter. A slight exchange of shots between Battery Gregg and Battery Simkins took place during the day. There were no other movements of importance.

The Charleston Courier.
10 November 1864, 1

National Sins.

It is inconvenient, if not impossible, to avoid altogether the term "National," although we know its use and acceptation in a false sense have largely contributed to the gross errors and false notions—false in logic and history—which prevail in the Northern States. When we use it in reference or application to the Confederate States, in political affairs, interests, institutions or territory, be it known, once for all, that we use it in strict recognition of our federative compact, as defined in the Constitution.

National sins may be viewed, as we have stated in a former occasion, under two classes:

I. Sins officially or ostensibly connected with or involved in the Constitution, or practices, or laws, or usages of the Government, or in the acts and influence and examples of rulers.

II. Sins prevailing over an large portion of the population, and tolerated or permitted.

We may profitably take another classification and arrangement for a deliberative survey by looking at national sins as they violate the several enactments and requirements of the code and chart and guide of nations, the decalogue. Whatever may be the purposes and limitations of Providence in dealing with and over Heathen peoples—or our own American notions and predilections concerning the complete separation of Church and State—we cannot expect any people or nation to prosper or endure in the open and deliberate violation of any of "the Commandments."

The decalogue, we cannot too often state in this age and day of suffering and penalty for incompetent administration and practically atheistic legislation and direction of political affairs, was given to the Jews not as individuals, or specially for the government of man's individual relations to and with the Creator, but to and for the Jewish State, and through them to all States and peoples whom "the word" reaches. It underlies and it only can permanently vitalize and support any code or chart or body of laws or any form of Constitutions designed for nations.

In view of the approach of the day assigned by the President for special and solemn duties of religion and national review of national sins, we ask attention to the topic to which we shall recur. As to the immediate cause or pretext or occasion for this war, we may humbly but confidently say, "we have not sinned." Boldly and insolently as the charges of aggression and exclusion and disturbance have been urged against the South by our slanderers and bitter persecutors, who for years have commanded the ears of the world, we boldly assert that the Southern States as States, or as a section and group of States, have never threatened or invaded any distinct or guaranteed right or privilege of the North.

We have been willing and ready to test our Heaven ordained institution and labor side by side with the champions of so-called "free labor."

No man coming into a Southern State from any American State or from abroad has been compelled by the legislation or popular dictation of that State to assume the relation of a master. Resting firm and calmly confident on the Word of God and the inherent justice of our cause, and recognizing our duties to our dependents as well as our own rights, we have never sought to force slavery on any people, or to amend the laws and ordinances of God and the teachings of the Church of early days concerning the relations of love or labor.

Although thus boldly confident before and against our aggressive foes, we, as a people, or as peoples and as States and societies, have sinned grievously, and the war now on us in its fourth year of cruel progress is "the handwriting on the wall" against national sins. We are suffering our alloted share for the sins and transgressions of "the Union." We may or must suffer in addition for our separate and special sins, unless we take heed in good time and humble ourselves, and endeavour to walk according to the light vouchsafed to us, and now flashed before us in the terrible emphasis of war.

We shall again ask attention to some thoughts on "national sins."

The Charleston Mercury.

10 November 1864, 1



WANTED TO RENT, FOR A small family, a comfortable RESIDENCE, in any part of the city not too much exposed. Address Q. J. A., through Postoffice.

November 10 1*

The Charleston Mercury.
10 November 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—FOUR HUNDRED AND NINETIETH DAY.

Since our last report, the enemy's batteries have thrown 52 shells at the city and 36 at Fort Sumter. A few shots were also exchanged between Batteries Gregg and Simkins.

Our readers may have noticed the firing about seven o'clock on Tuesday night, of three heavy guns, in quick succession, followed by the whiz of the three consecutive shells, as they winged their way towards the city. We have since learned that this unusual demonstration was the *finale* of a grand frolic in which the Yankees and negroes on Morris Island were allowed to indulge on that evening, they, no doubt, having duly exercised their "glorious privilege" in the morning, by casting their intelligent votes in favor of the permanence of the LINCOLN dynasty. About dark the shouting and cheering of the enemy could be distinctly heard over the quiet waters of the harbor. In point of fact, the mongrel Morris Islanders are believed to have been all gloriously drunk.

NOTICE.—A YANKEE PAROLED prisoner calling himself M. FERNANDEZ, is no relation of mine: I caution everybody giving him money on my name.

A. FERNANDEZ,
Savannah, Ga., Pulaski House.

November 8 8

The Charleston Courier.

11 November 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDRED AND NINETY-FIRST DAY.

The enemy's fire has fallen off considerably since our last report. Sixteen shots were fired at the city during Wednesday night, and eighteen up to 6 P. M. on Thursday. The enemy were engaged during the day mounting another gun at Battery Wagner, and hauling ammunition to both Gregg and Wagner.

No change of importance in the fleet is reported.

The Charleston Courier.
11 November 1864, 2

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CHARLESTON, NOVEMBER 11, 1864.—Wanted, two good TELESCOPES for the use of Government.

MOTTE A. PRINGLE,
Major and Quartermaster.

November 11 1

The Charleston Mercury.
11 November 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—FOUR HUNDRED AND NINETY-FIRST DAY.

Sixteen shots were fired at the city on Wednesday night, and eighteen on Thursday.

The Yankees are mounting a new gun, reported to be of the AMES' (seven mile) pattern, at Battery Wagner. They also continue busily hauling ammunition to Batteries Gregg and Wagner.

No change in the fleet is reported.

We have had numerous complaints, recently, of the irregular delivery of the MERCURY on the line of the Northeastern Railroad, particularly in the neighborhood of Strawberry and Mount Holly. Only a few days ago the mail bag destined for Strawberry, which was given to the mail agent by the postmaster at Mount Holly, contained the package of MERCURIES, unopened, which had been delivered there the previous day. We trust we shall not have to refer to this matter again.

The Charleston Courier.
12 November 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDRED AND NINETY-SECOND DAY.

Thirty-four shots were fired at the city Thursday night. At seven o'clock Friday morning the enemy ceased firing on the city, and had not renewed it up to nine o'clock in the evening. The enemy were again busy during the day hauling ammmunition to Batteries Gregg and Wagner.

A gin was erected on Wagner, believed to be for the purpose of mounting a new gun.

No change in the fleet is reported.

The Charleston Mercury.
12 November 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—FOUR HUNDRED AND NINETY SECOND DAY.

Friday was a quiet day in Charleston. After 7 a. m., not a shell was thrown at the city. The enemy was engaged all day long hauling ammunition to Batteries Gregg and Wagner. At the latter post a gun has been erected, for the purpose, probably, of mounting a new gun.

The number of shells thrown at the city during Friday night was thirty-four.

TO PRINTERS.—Two or three good Printers can find employment on application at this office.

IN A PARAGRAPH of yesterday's issue, we made allusion to the mail irregularities on the North-eastern Railroad; but a typographical error destroyed the significance of the circumstance mentioned. Our statement should have read as follows:

"Only a few days ago the mail bag destined for Charleston, which was given to the mail agent by the postmaster at Mount Holly, contained the packages of MERCURIES, unopened, which had been delivered there the previous day."

DEATHS IN THE Brigade Hospital on James Island during the month of October:

Private Geo W Samuel, Company C, 1st S C Artillery, died October 6th.

Private Samuel R Lee, Company I, 2d S C Artillery, died October 7th.

Private E Carden, Company I, Bonaud's Georgia Battalion, died October 11th.

Private W C Albright, Company D, 1st S C Cavalry, died October 11th.

Private D W Nettles, Company F, 2d S C Artillery, died October 15th.

Private W C Bailey, Company G, 1st S C Cavalry, died October 15th.

Private M C Bruce, Company A, 2d S C Artillery, died [redacted] 20th.

T. WINKLER, Chaplain of Hospitals.

The Charleston Mercury.
12 November 1864, 2

THE YANKEE PRISONERS WHO TOOK THE OATH.—On Sunday morning last, two hundred native Irishmen, who have been Federal prisoners in our hands for over twelve months past, reached this city, from Florence, S. C, and passed through on their way to join Hood's army. The above mentioned prisoners were refused an exchange by the Yankee Government in consequence of their time having run out, and feeling that they had not been treated right by the said Government, and with a view to revenge, took the oath of allegiance to the Confederate States, and were duly sworn into our army by a Catholic Priest at Florence, S. C.

They are all strong, hearty and robust looking men, and are now on their way to join the Army of Tennessee. They have expressed a wish that they may be allowed to join the gallant General Pat. Cleburne's Corps—that General being a native of their own dear Ireland. They all swear vengeance against the enemy if they are ever lucky enough to meet him on the tented field.—The above parties represent that a large number of native born Yankees, whose time was out, desired to take the same oath and join the Confederate States army, but that the authorities at Richmond refused them this privilege.—*Augusta Chronicle.*

The Charleston Courier.
14 November 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDRED AND NINETY-FOURTH DAY.

The enemy remained quiet during Friday night, but re-opened fire upon the city about eight o'clock Saturday morning. Since that time a steady fire has been kept up, and one hundred and two shots fired at the city. About twenty shots have been fired at Fort Sumter. No casualties are reported in the city. About half-past twelve o'clock Saturday night a fragment of a thirty pounder Parrott shell struck Lieut. LAWSELL and Private SAWYER, of Company B, 32d Georgia Regiment, killing them instantly, and mortally wounding Private McDOUGAL, 1st S. C. Artillery, who has since died.

A transport, from the South laden with troops, came inside the Bar Saturday afternoon and anchored off Morris' Island.

No other noticeable change in the fleet is reported.

Rev. J. BACHMAN, D. D., is expected to preach in Bethel Church, (corner of Calhoun and Pitt streets,) on the last day, Wednesday, the 16th instant, at 10 30 A. M.

Lieut. Col. JULIUS A. BLAKE, of the 27th S. C. V., was among the returned prisoners, and arrived in this city by the Savannah train Sunday.

The sale of the State Military Works at Greenville, advertised to take place in Columbia on Tuesday next, the fifteenth inst., has been postponed by order of his Excellency the Governor.

EXECUTION.—Privates N. D. OTTO and GEORGE SHREWSH, of Company B, LUCAS' Battalion, who were convicted of desertion by a general court martial, were shot to death with musketry on James' Island last Friday forenoon.

The Charleston Mercury.
14 November 1864,1

The Resolutions of the Six Governors—What They did Not Mean.

In an article on the 3d instant, under the caption of "Emancipation of Slaves by the Confederate Government," we quoted the resolution of the six Governors and remarked as follows:

The five Governors of Confederate States who met at Augusta on the 17th instant, passed the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the course of the enemy in appropriating our slaves who happen to fall into their hands to purposes of war seems to justify a change of policy on our part; and whilst owners of slaves under the circumstances should freely yield them to their country, we recommend to our authorities, under proper regulations, to appropriate such part of them to the public service as may be required."

This resolution, recommending that "*our authorities*" (doubtless Confederate authorities, as they only control the war) should "*appropriate*" our slaves "*to the public service*," cannot mean, the employment of them as ostlers, wagoners and cooks in camp—for this, a law of Congress already authorizes. They must mean something more than this. What they mean the following extract of the Richmond Enquirer, seems pretty clearly to expose:

"The proposition to extend the Conscript Law "to the slaves of the States, was first formally "advanced by the Enquirer, in the issue of the "6th ult., etc., etc.

We are informed that the *Enquirer* had no authority to speak for that meeting, and that it was not the meaning of the meeting "that the Confederate Congress should conscript our slaves as soldiers." On the contrary, the resolution was framed so as not to say that "Confederate authorities" were intended. Governor BONHAM, for one, did not believe the Confederate Government possessed the power to conscript the white population, much less the slaves; and could not have assented to a resolution embracing that idea. We are informed that the meeting did not desire to be understood as expressing any opinion upon the question, whether, even as a last resort, the States should each put its quota of slaves into the field.

In justice to all parties, we make this statement.

The Charleston Mercury.
14 November 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—FOUR HUNDRED AND NINETY FOURTH DAY.

The principal efforts of the enemy since our last report, seem to have been directed against Fort Sumter, at which post he has fired no less than 210 shells. The number of shots thrown at the city during the same period was 102.

Lieut. TRUSSELL and Private SAWYER of the 32d Georgia Battalion, and Private McDOUGALL, of the 1st S. C. (Regular) Artillery, were killed in Fort Sumter on Saturday night.

The enemy's fleet remains as usual.

The Charleston Courier.
15 November 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDRED AND NINETY-FIFTH DAY.

Sixty-nine shots were fired at the city during the twenty-four hours ending six P. M. Monday evening. A few shots were fired at Fort Sumter from the Swamp Angel Battery. No casualties are reported. The fleet remains unchanged.

CATHOLIC GENERALS IN THE YANKEE ARMY.—The following is a partial list of the Catholic Generals who have served in this war:

Major General Wm S Rosecrans.
Major General Quincy A Gillmore.
Major General George C Meade.
Major General E O C Ord.
Major General Philip H Sheridan.
Major General John G Foster.
Major General George Stoneman.
Major General James Shields.
Major General Daniel E Sickles.
Major General David S Stanley.
Major General John Newton.
Major General Alfred Pleasanton.
Major General Richardson.
Major General Joseph B Carr.
Major General H J Hunt.
Brigadier General Thomas Francis Meagher.
Brigadier General Michael Corcoran.
Brigadier General Thomas W Sweeney.
Brigadier General Patrick Edward Conner.
Brigadier General M K Lawler.
Brigadier General Thomas Ewing, Jr.
Brigadier General Hugh Ewing.
Brigadier General Regis de Trobriand.
Brigadier General Thomas C Devin.
Brigadier General Charles P Stone.
Brigadier General T W Sherman.
Brigadier General Alfred N Duffie.
Acting Brigadier General James E Malone.
Acting Brigadier General Patrick R O'Rourke
Acting Brigadier General M T Donohue.
Acting Brigadier General James A Mulligan.
Acting Brigadier General Florence M Cornyn.
Acting Brigadier General Stephen McGroarty.
Acting Brigadier General Richard Byrnes.
Acting Brigadier General Patrick Kelley.
Acting Brigadier General Matthew Murphy.

National Sins.

Readers of the Bible, and believers in the Bible have noted its historic warning exhibitions of God's righteous indignation and dealings against sin and obstinate sinners. Have all readers, however, noted the significant fact that it is not more against positive and distinct acts of overt outrages of particular sins, than against sin itself, that the warnings of the Bible are directed. Specific sins are denounced in terrible terms; but usually as indications and outflowings from the [illegible] mother sin, or state of heart and life. In the descriptions given of the "citizen of Zion," the good and upright and perfect man, as well as of the opposite characters, more attention is directed to the heart and its motives, and prevailing tone and state, than to the outward acts.

In other words and leaving references and verification of instances to readers who will consult their Bibles, we state as an undeniable fact that what may be called the negative sin, "ungodliness," is denounced in the Bible by precepts and warnings, as fully and emphatically as covetousness, or murder, or drunkenness. The mere absence or neglect of a due recognition of God's power and providence, and of reference to His will as the standard and rule of right, is the sin in some cases specially denounced without discriminative reference to the degree of its overt exhibitions. The Bible description of a sinful man—of a character necessarily and constantly objectionable in the eye of God is simply, "God is not in all his thoughts," or as we would say in explanation of the Hebraism, "God is not in any of his thoughts."

He may not offend openly or visibly any of the laws of God which have been rendered into human laws or statutes.

Look for instance at that fearfully instructive parable of DIVES and LAZARUS. Not an item of overt positive sin is charged against DIVES. He was, as far as we are told, eminently moral, and of good repute and report.

He was no doubt even charitable, or LAZARUS would not have been placed at his gate—LAZARUS, a poor, spotted and afflicted beggar, who had not from God even the one talent for active use, but was called simply and passively to show his faith by suffering, and by patience in begging. We hear not that LAZARUS ever did one good outward work, or that DIVES ever committed one outward sin of open reproach. Yet the story draws and shows a wondrous contrast between the characters.

We make these remarks only to introduce and explain the first statement and specification of national sins to which we invite attention. The Constitution of the United States from which we have seceded—too late to escape altogether our share of the righteous reprobation of God against and on the sins of the United States—was essentially an "ungodly" document. So far as any avowal or recognition of the faith, either of the Hebrew or the Christian, is concerned, that Constitution could have been passed and adopted by Atheists or Hindoos or

We may recur to this great sin of omission, and endeavor to trace some of its consequences into the sins of commission, which marked the Union. There can be no more appropriate topic of thought and meditation for our readers on the day preceding the day appointed for our Confederate common duty of repentance and prayer.

For eighty years nearly the people of this State and of other Southern States of the original compact adhered to and under a Constitution which was practically atheistic—or at least did not recognize the God of the Bible. This we note as the first great and parent sin, and for this, as for its grievous consequences, we are properly called on to humble ourselves in penitent prostration and adoration before the God who did wondrous things for our fathers, and is now showing that He is willing to aid and deliver us.

The Charleston Mercury.
15 November 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—FOUR HUNDRED AND NINETY-FOURTH DAY.

But little has occurred worthy of note since our last report. Thirty-eight shells have been thrown at the city. The enemy keeps his wagons constantly bringing ammunition to Gregg and Wagner.

By the way, we learn through the Yankee papers that Brig. Gen. SCAMMON, lately confined as a prisoner of war in this city, now commands the artillery on Morris Island and, of course, superintends the bombardment of his former involuntary quarters.

FAST DAY INTERMISSION.—To-morrow (Wednesday) being, by appointment of the President, a day of general Fasting and Prayer, in order to enable all persons connected with THE MERCURY establishment to observe the day, the usual issue of this paper on Thursday will be omitted. Our advertising friends will please take notice and send in their favors in time for Wednesday morning's issue.

A WELL EARNED PROMOTION.—We are sincerely gratified to hear of the promotion of Captain JOHN JOHNSON, of the Engineers, to the rank of Major in the same distinguished corps, on which his career, thus far, has reflected so bright a lustre. Few men, even in these modern days of heroism and *derring do*, have won the Major's star through so severe and protracted an ordeal. The opening of the war found Major JOHNSON an active and successful Civil Engineer. Since that period, his general usefulness as an officer, and more particularly his invaluable and long continued services in Fort Sumter have gained for him high distinction. Gifted by nature with an iron constitution, for fifteen weary months he stood to his post, regardless alike of the hardships and incessant bombardment to which he was exposed, and toiling indefatigably, night and day, to increase and strengthen the defensive power of Fort Sumter. A severe wound, at length, compelled him to take a brief respite from military life. We rejoice to add that he is once more in our midst, a convalescent, expecting soon to resume his position within the grim and ruined battlements of Fort Sumter.

The Charleston Courier.
16 November 1864,1

Siege of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDRED AND NINETY-SIXTH DAY.

Since our last report sixty-two shots have been fired at the city and thirty-three at Sumter. A brisk artillery duel, caused by our Sullivan's Island batteries practicing with light pieces, took place Tuesday morning. The Yankees, evidently mistaking it for some attack upon them, opened fire rapidly for a time both upon Sumter and our island batteries. No damage is reported.

The heavy firing on both sides gave the impression that a fight was in progress.

No change in the fleet is reported.

Death of Ex-Gov. Hammond.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* says: "The Hon. JAMES H. HAMMOND, ex-Governor of South Carolina, and more recently a Senator from that State, when the Union survived, died Sunday morning at his residence on Beech Island. The deceased was well known over all this country as a man of eminent genius and rare acquirements. His intellect was essentially classic—large, catholic and masculine. When quite a young man he was elected from his native State to the House of Representatives, and became at once conspicuous as the opponent of John QUINCY ADAMS, on the Right of Petition.

From that time forth until his health became seriously impaired, this remarkable man filled nearly all the most honorable and responsible offices of the commonwealth of South Carolina.

As an author, Gov. HAMMOND had few equals. Elegant scholarship, vast and curious information, the acumen of the advocate, the grasp of the statesman, the imagination of the poet—all the graces of diction and strength of intellect, dreamed and burned through his composition. His hospitality was princely, and there are few who were admitted to his intimacy who did not feel the spell of his musical voice as he held them in the thrall of his glittering eye, like the ancient mariner and the wedding guest.

At the time of his decease, Gov. HAMMOND was within one day of his fifty-seventh year."

The Charleston Courier.

16 November 1864, 1

SKULKERS.—A gentleman just from Europe, via Bermuda and Wilmington, states that he saw in London and Paris nearly a division of able-bodied "refugees" from the Confederate States, a large majority of whom are skulkers from military duty. Let their names be ascertained and registered.

The Charleston Mercury.
16 November 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—FOUR HUNDRED AND NINETY-FIFTH DAY.

Since our last report, fifty-seven shells have been thrown at the city. During yesterday forenoon the enemy kept up quite a rapid fire against Fort Sumter.

The position and appearance of the fleet outside is unchanged.

MORRIS STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—There will be Public Worship in this Church at half past ten this morning. Preaching by Post Chaplain E. T. WINKLER—seats free.

NO PAPER TO-MORROW.—This being the day appointed by President DAVIS for Public Worship and Prayer throughout these Confederate States, there will be a suspension of work in this office, and THE MERCURY will be issued on Thursday morning.

Our country subscribers will receive to day's daily issue.

The Charleston Courier.
18 November 1864, 1

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF S. C.,
DEPARTMENT S. C., GA. AND FLA.,
CHARLESTON, November 17, 1864.

The undersigned, in obedience to orders from the Headquarters of the Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, hereby assumes command of the District of South Carolina.

R. S. RIPLEY,
Brigadier General Commanding.

Siege of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDRED AND NINETY-EIGHTH DAY.

Nothing of special importance has occurred since our last report. Seventy-four shots were fired at the city from six P. M. Tuesday to six P. M. Thursday, and twenty-five shots at Fort Sumter. The enemy continue to haul ammunition to Batteries Gregg, Wagner and the Middle Battery. On Tuesday a big gun, supposed to be a two hundred pounder Parrott, burst at Battery Wagner, and was removed by a working party on Wednesday.

A number of ambulances were also observed, after the artillery duel on Tuesday, to come from the lower end of the Island to Gregg and return with killed and wounded men.

There has been no change in the fleet.

Important from Georgia.

General HARDEE has received official information from General WHEELER that General SHERMAN had burnt and abandoned Atlanta, and was advancing with cavalry, infantry, artillery and wagons, towards Jonesboro'. The enemy's force was not fully ascertained, but prisoners taken report that SHERMAN has three army corps, each supposed to contain ten thousand men. Our cavalry under General WHEELER had fallen back before the enemy, who at last accounts were marching on Griffin, devastating the whole country behind them, burning bridges, rail roads, &c. An official dispatch from General WHEELER Thursday, states that he had checked the enemy's advance at Bear Creek.

[*From the Philadelphia Press, November* 10,]

SHERMAN'S MARCH EASTWARD.

The campaign is not ended. Grant has not gone into winter quarters. Sherman has not found Atlanta a barren victory. With the average weather of the season, there are not only two months left for the development of the present campaign, but it is probable that not one week of the whole winter will be passed in idleness by our armies. To day we print a report—something more than a rumor—which indicates an energy which is unexpected and astonishing, and promises that the year *will* close with victories even more lustrous than those which have studded i s summer and its spring with stars

Gen. Sherman has burned Atlanta Thomas, with two corps, is left to watch Hood, while Sherman, with five corps, is said to be now marching on Charleston, S. C. If this is only half true, it is great news. If Sherman aims at Charleston, it is already doomed. Approaching from landward, he will find an entrenched city with its strongest works fronting the sea without a garrison to defend it, and without the hope of reinforcement. The legions which drove before them the second army of the rebellion, and wrested from it Atlanta almost as easily as a man's iron fingers could unlock the closed hand of a woman, will find at Charleston nothing that they cannot overcome.

Nor need Sherman fear for the territory he has conquered, or that which the enemy feigns to threaten. All the land in Georgia that Hood wants he may have, but not one foot of Tennessee. The mere fact that the cautious Sherman has turned his back on his old battle fields and given the keys of the West into the hands of Thomas, is sufficient evidence of his contempt of his foe, and his faith in his representatives. Now we may appreciate the strategic value of Atlanta, and see how its capture has freed the armies of the West.

But is Charleston worth this overland march? Is it good policy to transfer so great an army from the heart of the country to the seaboard? It may be. We can afford the time and trouble to take this city, which has so long baffled our monitors and rifled guns. Merely as a poetical vengeance, its capture might be a justifiable piece of military self-indulgence, even had the city no practical value to us.

Yet Sherman may never reach Charleston In the course of his march he may find reasons to change it. He may think Wilmington better worth a day's siege, Savannah a demand for instant unconditional surrender, or even Richmond the trouble of a forced march. And by the way, what a masterly campaign that would be, which, beginning with the capture of Atlanta, should end with the union of Sherman's troops with Grant's, and the surrender of Richmond to this immense and irresistible army!

What if all Grant's recent movements had been intended to prevent the escape of Lee, and securely hold him, until Sherman should arrive and complete the half circle of blue around the rebel capital Such a movement would show Grant to be surpassed by only one soldier of the century, and, if executed with energy, would end the rebellion almost at once. It would rival the greatest victories of Napoleon. Yes, if Sherman could safely leave Thomas to merely confront Hood, and could reinforce Grant with fifty thousand men, the capture of Lee's whole army would be the inevitable result

Yet this is but one of the dreams of war. Five hundred miles in an enemy's country are not easily passed, even with the aid of rail roads, and without the opposition of an army If the report that Sherman marches on Charleston is not believed in the military circles at Washington we need not rest our hopes upon his advance on Richmond. Yet the one impossibility is not exceeded by the other. Enough that the realities are so glorious that we do not need the imaginations of victory to put color and fire into our faith in the war. Sherman is not needed at Richmond, or he would be there now.

The Charleston Courier.
18 November 1864, 1

FROM SAVANNAH.—SAVANNAH, November 15.—No prisoners received yesterday, the rough weather preventing the Yankee boats meeting. To night 1118 were brought up, about thirty per cent. of whom are sick or otherwise disabled. The whole number received is little over thirty-one hundred. The delivery of Yankee prisoners will commence on Thursday next.

Gen. HUXLEBUT, of South Carolina, now commanding the Federal forces in Louisiana, who four years ago begged some lady friends to conceal him, when in danger of being arrested by the Confederate authority, has expelled Mrs. N. SOULE and her children from New Orleans. The order for their banishment, departure and everything, was effected in five hours. No boat being in readiness for Pascagoula, she had to take one of those unseaworthy schooners dealing in fruits with Havana. She was allowed to take nothing but her wearing apparel.

The Charleston Mercury.
18 November 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—FOUR HUNDRED AND NINETY-SEVENTH DAY.

Since our last report the number of shells fired by the enemy at the city has been 74, and at Fort Sumter [redacted].

During the artillery duel, on Tuesday, between our batteries and those of the enemy, our fire is known to have been very destructive—especially at Battery Gregg, from which quite a number of killed and wounded were seen to be carried. Our lookouts also have reason to believe that a 200 pounder Parrott gun burst the same day at Battery Wagner.

The Charleston Mercury.
18 November 1864,

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF SO. CA.
DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA & FLORIDA,
Charleston, Nov. 17th 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED; IN OBEDIENCE TO ORDERS from the Head Quarters of the Department South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, hereby announces command of the District of South Carolina.

November 18 R. S. RIPLEY, Brig. Gen' Com.

The Charleston Courier.
19 November 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

FOUR HUNDRED AND NINETY-NINTH DAY.

Since our last report there has been no firing at the city, and about twenty shots only fired at Fort Sumter. The enemy continues to haul ammunition to Batteries Gregg and Wagner and the mortar batteries. Squads of men, each about fifty in number, were also at work on Battery Wagner and the mortar battery. Battery Wagner during the day fired nineteen shots at Sullivan's Island.

The enemy's squad at Wagner yesterday afternoon were at work on a gun bearing on the channel. Considerable firing was heard in the direction of Stono.

No change in the fleet is reported.

Several gas lights were seen yesterday evening, "distinctly visible to the naked eye." We have no doubt our friends of the Gas Company are doing the best they can, and would, if they could, make the best gas. They have done well under great trials and difficulties—and we hope will persevere until they succeed thoroughly.

General STEPHEN ELLIOTT arrived in this city on Thursday, and left here Friday morning on the Savannah train.

The Charleston Courier.
19 November 1864, 2

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ORDNANCE BUREAU,
RICHMOND, November 11th, 1864.

ALL OFFICERS ON ORDNANCE DUTY ARE required by General Orders No. 70, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, August 29th, 1864, to report without delay to the Chief of Ordnance, Richmond by letter, stating,

First, their rank.

Second, date of commission (or appointment, giving date from which their rank takes effect.)

Third, arm of service.

Fourth, State to which they belong.

Fifth, date of assignment to ordnance duty.

Sixth, the authority by which assigned, furnishing date, and if possible, copy of order of assignment, to which will be added,

Seventh, present duty, and order of assignment.

Officers of the Regular Army will report both their Regular and Provisional Commissions or appointments, conferring temporary rank.

Failure on the part of officers on ordnance duty to report immediately as above, will be treated as a delinquency.

(Signed) J. GORGAS,
Official: Chief of Ordnance.
H. LAURENS INGRAHAM,
Captain Commanding Charleston Arsenal.
November 19 ‡18

C. S. ARSENAL, CHARLESTON, S. C. NOVEMBER 9, 1864.—ABLE-BODIED NEGROES are wanted at this Arsenal. Wages $35 per month and rations. Also a few WHITE LABORERS (non-conscripts). Liberal wages will be paid.

H. LAURENS INGRAHAM,
November 19 6 Captain Commanding.

The Charleston Mercury.
19 November 1864, 1

The Strait and Narrow Way to Peace.

Liberty is a pearl of great price. It involves that grand consummation, which the Bible describes as the sitting under our own vine and fig tree, with none to molest and make us afraid. All despotisms are capricious, whether of one man or of many. Security can only be complete and lasting where the power of all in a country is the guarantee to each, that he shall be undisturbed in his person and property—and this is *liberty*. It is this of which we were deprived by our Yankee task-masters, under the Union of the United States. It is this which no people can possess under their busy, remorseless and fanatical domination. It is this, in connection with them, which renders any fate preferable to their hideous and bloody rule. Thus far, by the blessing of God, we have successfully battled against and defeated their power. We have had reverses, and we have them now, but what are they to be compared with those which Holland or Switzerland endured to vindicate their independence.—What are they to the sufferings of Prussia in the seven years war against Europe? What are they to be compared with those which the brave Circassians have endured for the last twenty years, against the gigantic power of Russia? What are they to those our ancestors (in 1776) endured under the seven years' war with Great Britain, during which we were defeated in every pitched battle, and had all the old thirteen States and all our leading cities (Charleston inclusive) overrun, and conquered for the time? Instead of the splendid victories which have won for us, in our present struggle, the admiration of the world, we were beaten from New York to Georgia. The country swarmed over with the enemy—and, at one time, we had the mere shadow of an army in the field. If Generals Lee and Hood were to-morrow beaten in the field, we would not be in as desperate a condition as our fathers were when General WASHINGTON vanquished at Long Island, Germantown and White Plains, with a handful of men under his command, attacked Princeton in the dead of winter. He, although never successful in any great fight, never despaired. The people, amidst the most disheartening reverses, never despaired. South Carolina overrun, with not a single organized army to defend her, with only her gallant partizans MARION and SUMTER, and a few more in the Upper Country—now hiding in swamps—now dashing at the enemy in isolated positions still fought on; until at last their enemy was worn out and forced to yield before that indomitable will which reverses only strengthened, and the nearer approach to success by our enemies, only made more unconquerable. In view of all the great struggles for liberty, and our own efforts as a people to win it—what cause is there for despondency? Are we degenerate from our ancestors? Can we not endure to keep what they endured to win for us? *Or rather shall we not imitate their noble example*, and rise in spirit with difficulties as they accumulate—bring forth a more devoted energy to meet greater disasters, and enforce upon our enemies the conviction that they can never subdue us to their domination? Submission in such a righteous cause! Submission after such proud proofs of our heroic valor in this righteous cause! Submission to a people whom we have beaten in every equal fight! Submission to the base, cruel, hateful and hated Yankee! Never—never!

The Charleston Mercury.
19 November 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—FOUR HUNDRED AND NINETY-EIGHTH DAY.

Since our last report there has been no further bombardment of the city. Twenty five shells were thrown at Fort Sumter.

The Yankees have squads of men hard at work on Gregg and Wagner, the Mortar and Middle Batteries. They were also hauling ammunition steadily, all day yesterday.

Battery Wagner fired nineteen shots on Sullivan's Island yesterday.

GEN. STEPHEN ELLIOTT, now convalescent, passed through this city yesterday, *en route* for Savannah. We regret to learn that the General has nearly lost the use of his left arm.

The Charleston Courier.
21 November 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

FIVE HUNDRED AND FIRST DAY.

Affairs have been very quiet since our last. There has been no shelling of the city. A few shots have been fired at Fort Sumter. The enemy, however, keep up a steady hauling of ammunition to the batteries, doubtless preparing for a renewal of the fire. Squads of men have also been constantly engaged at work upon all the batteries.

No change of importance is noted in the fleet.

A Beauregard to the Rescue!

CORINTH, November 18, 1864.

PROCLAMATION.

To THE PEOPLE OF GEORGIA:

Arise for the defence of your native soil! Rally around your patriotic Governor and gallant soldiers!

Obstruct and destroy all roads in SHERMAN'S front, flanks and rear, and his army will soon starve in your midst.

Be confident and resolute. Trust in the Over-Ruling Providence, and success will crown your efforts.

I hasten to join you in the defence of your homes and firesides!

G. T. BEAUREGARD, General.

ALMOST A FIRE.—A gentleman connected with Argor's wharf, whose duties called him yesterday in that vicinity, fortunately discovered, in time to arrest its progress, the work of some villainous incendiary. On passing the building formerly occupied by R. B. BEE, as a cooper shop, he discovered a fire fully underway from materials gathered together and placed in the centre of the shop. The flames had communicated with several cooper's work benches, and but for the timely appearance of the gentleman, the services of the Fire Department would have been called into requisition.

The Charleston Courier.

21 November 1864, 1

The Treatment of Southern Prisoners at the North.

We find in the Washington "National Intelligencer" a private letter relative to the condition of our prisoners at Elmira, New York. The editor of that paper gives as a reason for its publication that "it describes so feelingly the wretched condition of the miserable beings confined in one of the largest of our military prisons, and appeals so fervently and eloquently to our common humanity for sympathy and succor to the sufferers:"

BALTIMORE, October 24, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR—My short acquaintance with you would hardly, under ordinary circumstances, warrant my thus addressing you; but I know you to be a Christian gentleman, and, as such I appeal to you in an emergency of appalling magnitude.

I have just returned from Elmira. Though not permitted to go inside the prison enclosure, I saw the condition of the fifteen hundred who were taken away for exchange, many of them in a dying condition. There are ten thousand prisoners at Elmira. A great number have been in confinement since the battle of Gettysburg. They have been kept at Point Lookout; have contracted disease from the unwholesome water there; were transferred to Elmira scantily clothed to face the cold Northern climate, no tea or coffee is allowed them; no variation of their scanty prison fare. No wonder that the mortality has been, and is, frightful; that the sick number fifteen hundred. Sleeping on the ground, under tents, four blankets for five men, many without socks or shoes; when, at last, taken to the hospital, they are too far gone to be restored to life. Several of those taken away for exchange died on the cars. Happy they to be at rest! No more cold or hunger pangs to suffer! Only think of it! Never to be warm, never to have a full meal, a cup of coffee in a land of plenty; to die by lingering torture.

It is useless to appeal to the Secretary of War. It rests with the men of the North to remove this foul stain from our country. The officers in charge of the prison at Elmira are kind and humane, but the condition of things is beyond their power to remedy. A quantity of course, warm clothing is immediately required. Socks, under clothing blankets and thick knit jackets are wanted for hospital use; and an effort ought at once to be made, such as Mr. Stanton cannot withstand, to have them allowed coffee, tea and sugar. I cannot, will not, believe that my countrymen of the North will permit this state of things to continue.

I know, sir, how nobly you have responded to the calls made upon you in the past, and I implore you to help me now. My voice is too feeble to reach the ears of the thousands who ought to be willing as they are able to give to this holy charity. From every prison in the North, East and West, from Rhode Island to Fort Warren, goes out this wail of suffering humanity—clothing and blankets to keep us warm, food and coffee to save us from perishing! Woe to the people dwellers in a land of plenty, to whom these calls are made in vain! These men are our brothers. There is not a hamlet in the far West, a village in my own native New England, not a mining town in California, but shelters a meek gray head, some bleeding, anguished hearts, whose hearts go right up to heaven for pity on these prisoners—their own kindred, blood of blood.

Sir, ——, I cannot write of these things. Those fifteen hundred pale faces are before me as I saw them pass me at the depot. Those ghastly, pleading faces!—I saw them here again—saw the pile of dead—dead from want of nourishing food—a cup of coffee. I saw in a city whose church steeples tower toward Heaven gentle women, who would have given this nourishment driven by brutal police and detectives from the mission bequeathed to them by the pitying Son of Mary. Hot tears of shame for my countrymen to permit these outrages upon Humanity and Christianity—tears of pity for these poor sufferers blind my eyes. I cannot write.

Help me, Mr. ——, and plead with others also to give of their abundance, as they hope for mercy in that awful hour when we must all give an account of our stewardship. I would plead for all the prisons, though I have only seen the horrors of Elmira.

With great respect, yours,

MARY W. RHODES.

The Charleston Mercury.
21 November 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—FIVE HUNDREDTH DAY

There has been no further shelling of the city during the forty-eight hours that have elapsed since our last report. Indeed there has been very little firing of any kind between the hostile batteries in the harbor, excepting a few shots fired by the enemy at Fort Sumter.

The work of hauling ammunition to the Yankee batteries seems to go steadily on. Squads of men have also been hard at work for two or three days past, in repairing and strengthening each of the Yankee batteries on Morris Island.

THE WEATHER.—We are pleased to chronicle a rain after the prevalent disagreeably warm weather, and really hope that this wet spell will close by bringing us the anxiously desired *black frost or freeze*, so necessary to establish a pure and healthy atmosphere in Charleston.

The Charleston Courier.
22 November 1864, 1

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF S. C., }
CHARLESTON, November 21, 1864. }

[*General Orders, No. 1.*]

I. In obedience to Special Orders No. 249, current series, from the Headquarters Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, and verbal instructions from the Lieutenant-General commanding the Department, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the District of South Carolina—Headquarters for the present in this city.

II. The following Staff officers are announced:

Major CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW, Assistant Adjutant and Inspector-General.

First Lieutenant JAMES L. FRASER, A. D. C.

First Lieutenant P. C. WARWICK, A. D. C.

They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

SAM. JONES, Major General.

There will be service in St. Paul's Church, at half-past 4 o'clock P. M.

Siege of Charleston.

FIVE HUNDRED AND SECOND DAY.

The weather prevented observations Monday. The only firing was fifteen shots at Fort Sumter, from Battery Gregg, and a few shots from Sullivan's Island at Gregg. No change in the fleet is reported.

Major General RANSOM and Staff have arrived in this city.

SHERMAN'S FIRST DESTINATION ANDERSONVILLE. Never during the war has the South been taken so completely at a disadvantage; and with the legs of such soldiers as Sherman has he can go anywhere he may desire. To the right lies Montgomery, Mobile and Columbus. The two first are the supply depots of Beauregard. The last is the great arsenal of the South. Within a few hours' march is Andersonville, the great rebel pen in which 20,000 of our men are confined as prisoners and treated as dogs. Sherman is not likely to pass it by. He wrote back a few days ago to the President of the St. Louis Sanitary Commission: "I thank you for the prompt fulfillment of the request to send certain articles for our prisoners at Andersonville. Things have changed since, and I may have to go in person to deliver those articles to the prisoners."

It may be considered a fixed fact that, whether Mobile, or Savannah, or Charleston be his destination, Gen. Sherman will take Andersonville in his way. Savannah lies to the left, only 15 days' march. Charleston is in the same direction, and not over twenty-five days' distant. Let him go whichever route he may he can reach the ocean or the Gulf without a battle.—*N. Y. Herald*, 17th inst.

The Charleston Mercury.
22 November 1864

The Course for our Deliverance.

THE CHARLESTON MERCURY early thought that it perceived the weakness of President DAVIS' character; and ventured to express its fears of his management of our affairs. He appeared to us to be without provident wisdom, and that advisability for which Gen. WASHINGTON was so remarkable. If neither checked nor directed by the other departments of the Government, we anticipated terrible disasters to our cause, and a prolongation of the war. We tried in vain to arouse the people and the States to the dangers before them. We were denounced for our efforts; and have paid the penalty of all men before their times. No one would have required more than the editor of this paper to have found from experience, that his views and apprehensions were erroneous and unjust. Time, with its unerring annalysis, has, however, laid bare the truth.

What then? Shall we denounce President DAVIS for his incapacity, and oppose his administration? This would be as unwise as to express mistaken confidence; and thus, foster his incompetency. The President from his high office is entitled to all possible respect; and ought to be supported in all constitutional measures he proposes for carrying on the war, even if of doubtful expediency—and to oppose any measure of his administration, because it is a measure of his administration, is unworthy faction. The august drama in which we are all playing our part, commands a nobler policy. The independence and liberty of these Confederate States should absorb all inferior considerations.

To rectify his weaknesses, and to aid and assist him in rectifying them, should be the aim of all opposition. A temperate but firm vindication of truth and right, ought to offend no one; not even those who have violated them. It is now plain, that secrecy and subserviency in Congress and Executive absolutism, cannot give success to our cause. To accomplish this object we must look to the Constitution, and responsibility to the people. The wisdom of the Constitution is not in one man, but in many. This wisdom should be evoked; and all the departments of the Government be brought to do their part in working out our deliverance.

If it is alleged that President DAVIS will not regard Congress or the States—the answer is easy. We have a higher opinion of President DAVIS than this allegation implies. He is not disregardful, we presume, of that popularity, which good men may aspire to, and the worst, must respect—the popularity of righteous deeds in a righteous cause. This great Confederacy can quell any man's incompetency, in action. It cannot make him wise; but it can counsel, check and prevent ruinous folly against its interest and destiny. To produce good Government, the course prescribed by the Constitution in all its divided powers—the course our own frail nature itself prescribes, is distrust, watchfulness and an independent exercise by all the different departments of the Government, of the powers they possess. Should the President however refuse to respect the coordinate branches of the Government, and the counselling the Constitution has given him for his guidance and support, he will find himself very far from being omnipotent. At the very last sitting of Congress, a simple resolution in one branch of Congress condemning a Cabinet minister for incompetency, speedily effected his removal. With a resolute and independent Congress, and the great Sovereign States of the Confederacy standing around it to support it—we have not a fear of the result. President DAVIS will obey; and if governed by correct principles, he will be proud to obey—because obedience will be duty. We utterly eschew all irregularity—all violence—all revolution—any—the least departure from the plain mandates of the Constitution and law. These are our reliance. These, in our judgment, if faithfully enforced, are adequate for our deliverance—deliverance from Executive incompetency—deliverance from violations of the Constitution; and final deliverance, from our cruel and remorseless foes.

The Charleston Mercury.
22 November 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—FIVE HUNDRED AND FIRST DAY.

The misty condition of the atmosphere yesterday prevented the usual observations of the enemy's movements on Morris Island.

There was no shelling of the city yesterday, nor indeed any firing whatever in the harbor, excepting 15 shells fired from Battery Gregg at Fort Sumter.

PURSUANT to the call published last Friday, a meeting of our Legislators elect took place yesterday at the City Hall, when the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, As the sense of this meeting of the Delegation in the State Legislature from the City of Charleston and the adjoining Parishes, that a communication be addressed to the Hon. JAMES A SEDDON, Secretary of War, to be signed by the members of the said delegation, setting forth their appreciation of the military services of Brigadier General RIPLEY and their apprehension of the prospect of his removal; and that the said memorial be submitted for the signature of the citizens of Charleston.

SOUTHERN SCHOOL BOOKS.—We have been much gratified of late, in noticing the large number of School books issued from the presses of Southern publishers. Mr. C. E LEVERETT has just published a *Southern Confederacy Arithmetic*, which we trust will ere long be substituted for the Yankee Arithmetics now generally used in our Schools. Mr. LEVERETT's work comes to us highly recommended by the Rev JOHN FIELDING, for many years the well known Principal of Beaufort College, S. C., who says: "During thirty years of my life devoted to the instruction of youth, I have never met any treatise on the science of arithmetic, which gives the pupil so clear and simple a view of the subject."

LEVERETT's *Arithmetic* is published by J. T. PATERSON & Co., of Augusta, and may be had of TOWNSEND & NORTH Bookseilers, Columbia.

FEMALE TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.—The Richmond *Examiner* states that the officers controlling the Confederate States Military Telegraph are about to open a school in that city for the instruction of young ladies in the art of telegraphing. This step towards innovation is taken in view of the increasing demand for telegraph operators, and imperative necessity which calls every able-bodied man into the armies. Can they teach the dear creatures to keep secrets?

The Charleston Mercury.
22 November 1864, 2

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

HEADQUARTERS,
DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
CHARLESTON, November 21, 1864.

[*GENERAL ORDERS No.* 1.]

I. IN OBEDIENCE TO SPECIAL ORDERS No. 249, current series, from the Headquarters Department South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, and verbal instructions from the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Department, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the District of South Carolina, Headquarters for the present in this city.

II. The following Staff Officers are announced:

Major CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW, Assistant Adjutant and Inspector-General.

1st Lieut JAMES L. FRASER, A. D. C.

1st Lieut. P. C. WARWICK, A. D. C.

They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

SAM. JONES, Major-General.

November 22 1

The Charleston Courier.
23 November 1864,1

Siege of Charleston.

FIVE HUNDRED AND THIRD DAY.

The enemy fired seven shots at the city Tuesday morning, which was the only firing during the day.

A sling cart with a large gun drawn by twelve horses came from the lower end of the Island to Battery Gregg, and returned empty.

The enemy are still busily employed hauling ammunition to the different batteries.

THE WEATHER.—We are gratified to be able to assure our country friends and absent citizens that ample evidence of a hard black frost in the form of solid ice was given in every portion of our city Tuesday evening. The keen, piercing wind from the Northwest kept everybody at home Tuesday but those compelled to be out on pressing business. Our Physicians are recommending their absent friends to return, and the most timid need not now have any apprehension of fever. As we write the cold is increasing, with the prospect of a continued spell of real winter weather.

General R. S. Ripley.

The following address to the Secretary of War has been signed by the Charleston Delegation and a number of citizens. A copy will be found in this office for all who desire to add their signatures:

CHARLESTON, S. C., November —, 1864.

Hon. James A. Seddon, Secretary of War:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, Representatives elected by the city of Charleston, and of the adjoining Parishes of Christ Church and St. Thomas and St. Dennis, together with their constituents, respectfully represent that they have understood with no small anxiety that it is contemplated to relieve *Brigadier General Ripley* from command of the District comprising the defences of Charleston and the adjacent Parishes.

The undersigned have been and are in a position to know the military wants, and to have learned something of the special requirements of this locality; and they desire respectfully to place the controlling military authorities in possession of the intelligent opinion of the citizens and property holders of this community in a matter which vitally concerns them.

They believe that General Ripley, in his services for the defence of Charleston has evinced marked military capacity, knowledge, energy, sagacity and judgment.

They think their faith, as to his present and future usefulness, if in command of the defences of Charleston, justified by his past conduct and military views, and because he is thoroughly acquainted with all the difficulties of the situation, with the character of the officers and men and the resources upon which depends the retention of Fort Sumter and of Charleston, and because he has the confidence of the troops under his command.

For these reasons, among others, the undersigned respectfully say that they would regard his removal as a public calamity; and they respectfully ask the attention of the Secretary of War, and through him of the President, to a consideration of the opinions they have, with a full knowledge and sense of their responsibility, ventured respectfully to express.

A correspondent of the Columbia "South Carolinian," writing from Charleston under date of the 20th instant, speaks thus of Gen. RIPLEY:

The morning papers announce that Brigadier General Ripley assumes command of the district of South Carolina. He richly deserves the compliment. The moment South Carolina seceded from the old Union, he repaired to her and offered her his sword. He was one of the very first who enrolled himself in the cause and under the Palmetto flag. From that time to the present, all of his powers and energy have been devoted to the defence of the city and State. He can be seen not only from early dawn to dewy eve, but his little ship can be observed and heard at the deep hours of midnight ploughing the waters of the bay in his passage from one fortification to another. Nor did he leave his post in the city during the past summer, though the yellow fever prevailed to such an extent that even the natives died from its assaults. To the country he is a true and faithful sentinel and well merits his command.

The Charleston Mercury.
23 November 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—FIVE HUNDRED AND SECOND DAY.

The Yankees on Tuesday re-opened fire upon the city, throwing, however, only seven shells during the day.

In the afternoon, a sling cart, carrying a large gun, and drawn by twelve horses, came from the lower end of the Island to Battery Gregg.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—Silence has reigned in our city for several days. But the enemy have now in position on Morris Island some forty pieces of heavy ordnance, bearing on Sullivan's Island and Fort Sumter. They are busy in mortar mounting and preparations, and have brigade drills. They have buoyed out Bull's Bay not far to the northward. They have a fleet of some dozen monitors at Port Royal, and somewhere on the Atlantic coast a dozen and a half more including ships like the *Ironsides* and *Dictator*; these preparations indicate an attack on Charleston by the water approach. The signs are confirmed by the statements of Northern papers that Charleston is the point desired and aimed at. And the rapid advance of SHERMAN'S army, upon Augusta, which is only some six days march from here, tallies with all the rest, and warns us that no time is to be lost in preparing, to the best of our ability, to meet the issue which appears to be upon us. Are we ready for an attack and for a siege? The people of Charleston have seen danger more than once before, and are not subject to panics. Let the situation be calmly scrutinized now with a view to the final result.

THE WEATHER.—The rainy spell of the past few days has, as we predicted, been followed by a genuine hard frost. At an early hour, last evening, the streets, which during the day were almost impassable from mud, etc., became hard and solid, and as early as nine o'clock, ice, a quarter of an inch in thickness, was found. The epidemic may now be considered as definitely at an end.

THE WAY IDE HOME.—Of late there has been quite an influx of paroled prisoners and other soldier guests into the hospitable portals of the Wayside Home. This has occasioned a heavy demand for the bountiful meals served up at the Home—a demand altogether disproportionate to the present resources of the Institution. But the patriotic managers of the Home are loth to turn away from their tables any of our brave defenders hungry and unsatisfied; and they, therefore, appeal once more to their friends in the country, who have so long and so liberally given a substantial support to their endeavors, to renew their contributions, of all kinds of supplies, vegetables, etc.

A young lad who writes a fair hand, or a person not liable to conscription, may find employment as clerk, at the Home. Two additional negro waiters are also required.

The Charleston Mercury.
23 November 1864,1

Brig. Gen. Ripley's Removal.

The following letter was adopted by resolution of the meeting of Representatives on Monday, to be signed by them, and also by the citizens of Charleston. To carry out the object, a paper for signatures will be found at each of the newspaper offices of the city during this day:

CHARLESTON, S. C., November —, 1864.

Hon James A. Seddon, Secretary of War:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned Representatives elect of the city of Charleston and of the adjoining Parishes of Christ Church and St. Thomas and St. Dennis, together with their constituents, respectfully represent that they have understood with no small anxiety that it is contemplated to relieve Brigadier General Ripley from command of the District comprising the defences of Charleston and adjacent Parishes.

The undersigned have been and are in a position to know the military wants, and to have learned something of the special requirements of this locality; and they desire respectfully to place the controlling military authorities in possession of the intelligent opinion of the citizens and property holders of this community in a matter which vitally concerns them.

They believe that General Ripley, in his services for the defence of Charleston, has evinced marked military capacity, knowledge, energy, sagacity and judgment.

They think their faith, as to his present and future usefulness, if in command of the defences of Charleston, justified by his past conduct and military views, and because he is thoroughly acquainted with all the difficulties of the situation, with the character of the officers and men and the resources, upon which depends the retention of Fort Sumter and of Charleston, and because he has the confidence of the troops under his command.

For these reasons, among others, the undersigned respectfully say that they would regard his removal as a public calamity; and they respectfully ask the attention of the Secretary of War, and through him, of the President, to a consideration of the opinions they have, with a full knowledge and sense of their responsibility, ventured respectfully to express.

The Charleston Courier.
24 November 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

FIVE HUNDRED AND FOURTH DAY.

Forty-eight shots have been fired at the city since our last report, and seven shots at Fort Sumter. Some twenty shots were exchanged on Wednesday between the Sullivan's Island and Morris' Island batteries. The enemy continue to haul ammunition from the lower end of the Island to batteries Gregg and Wagner.

There has been no recent change in the fleet off this harbor or at Hilton Head. The number of Monitors reported inside the bar has been for several weeks five, and at Hilton Head three, together with the usual number of gunboats, transports, &c.

ELECTION OF ORDINARY.—At the election held on Tuesday, 22d inst., GEORGE BUIST, Esq., was unanimously re-elected Ordinary for Charleston District.

FIRE.—A little before two o'clock Wednesday afternoon, fire broke out in a two and a half story wooden house, No. 268 Meeting-street, East side, one door North of Woolfe-street. The fire commenced in the front room of the second story, occupied by W. S LLOYD as a sleeping apartment. The flames soon burst through the roof and sides, enveloping the whole upper part of the building, which was consumed. The active and persevering efforts of the firemen confined the fire to the building in which it originated. The property belonged to Mrs. MARY E BREEN, and was not insured.

"AD VALOREM."—Tax payers will take notice that the property tax can only be paid before or on the 3rd of December, without the penalty of default. Any who wish to pay a double tax and other costs may defer payment over that day.

PERSONAL.—Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON has arrived in Columbia from Macon, and will for the present make that city his home. It is peculiarly unfortunate (says the "South Carolinian,") that at an hour which demands the best military experience and judgment, two such officers as Gens JOHNSTON and LOVELL should be living in comparative exile in our midst, their fine abilities unemployed and their energies wasted.

A thick pamphlet has just been published in Yankeedom, to prove that Presidents HARRISON and TAYLOR were assassinated by poison in the interest of the South; and that the mysterious National Hotel epidemic, in 1857, was the result of a similar attempt on the life of Mr. BUCHANAN.

The Charleston Courier.

24 November 1864, 2

HEADQ'RS DEP'T SO. C., GA. AND FLA.,
[EXTRACT.] CHARLESTON, S. C., November 23, 1864.
SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 284.]

IV. ALL LEAVES OF ABSENCE AND FURLOUGHS granted to officers and men of this Department are hereby revoked, and all officers and men absent on leave or furlough will promptly rejoin their commands.

* * * * * *

By command of Lieut. Gen. HARDEE.
T. B. ROY, Assistant Adjutant General.
November 24

HEADQUARTERS 2D SUB-DISTRICT, S. C.,
DEP'T OF SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, November 22, 1864.
GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7.]

PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPH I., SPECIAL ORDERS, No 282, Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, the undersigned assumes command of the Second Sub-District of South Carolina. All existing orders will remain in force until otherwise directed.

The officers of the present District Staff will continue on duty with these Headquarters. 1st Lieut. B F. TAYLOR and 1st Lieut. J. W. JONES are announced as Aid-de-Camp, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

(Signed) R. RANSOM,
Major General Commanding.
Official: WM. F. WARDE, A. A. General.
November 23 6

ATTENTION!
MOUNTED MEN, ORANGEBURG DISTRICT.



YOU ARE HEREBY ORDERED TO REPORT AT Orangeburg on Thursday, the 24th inst., at 10 o'clock, A M., and to provide yourselves with four days rations, and such clothing and cooking utensils as may be indispensably necessary for active service in the field

It is also necessary that you provide yourselves, if possible, with Haversacks. A. J. FREDERICK,
Captain Commanding Company.
November 24 0 12

The Charleston Mercury.
24 November 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—FIVE HUNDRED AND THIRD DAY.

Forty-eight shells have been thrown at the city since our last report, and seven at Fort Sumter.

Yesterday afternoon a brisk artillery duel took place between the Morris and Sullivan's Island batteries, in which some twenty shots were exchanged.

The Yankees continue to haul ammunition incessantly to their batteries.

WE ARE informed, upon reliable authority, that the friends of Judge MAGRATH will place his name before the Legislature as a candidate for Governor.

COLD.—At 6 o'clock yesterday morning the thermometer, even in positions not exposed to the wintry blast, stood as low as twenty two degrees above zero. That is unusually cold weather for this climate.

GENERAL JOSEPH E JOHNSTON has arrived in Columbia, from Augusta. He intends, for the present, to make Columbia his home.

ELECTION FOR ORDINARY OF CHARLESTON DISTRICT.—On Tuesday last, the 22d instant, an election for Ordinary of Charleston District was held, resulting in the re-election of the incumbent, GEORGE BUIST, Esq., without opposition. The Managers of Election met yesterday at noon, and declared the election as above stated.

THE ALARM OF FIRE at one o'clock yesterday was caused by the burning of a two story wooden dwelling in Meeting street, one door north of Woolfe. The upper story of the building was destroyed, but the prompt attendance of the Fire Department soon quelled the flames and prevented their farther extension.

WELL EARNED PROMOTION.—We have been much gratified to learn that Mr. JOHN H HOUSTON, our young townsman whose arduous and long continued labors at Fort Sumter has won high encomiums from distinguished members of the Engineer Corps, has been rewarded with the commission of Lieutenant of Engineer troops. For fourteen months has Lieutenant HOUSTON been amongst the most zealous and indefatigable spirits actively engaged in the defence of Fort Sumter, and his promotion is indeed a deserved and well timed compliment.

The Charleston Courier.
25 November 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTH DAY.

We have nothing of importance to report beyond the usual shelling of the city. Forty-two shots have been fired at the city since the last report. The enemy continue landing ammunition to the batteries.

Gen. Duff C. Green, Jr., Quartermaster General of Alabama, says if the Government will grant him authority and remove all transportation restrictions he will comfortably clothe every soldier in the Confederate army in a new uniform.

The Philadelphia "Inquirer" has five different theories for Sherman's movements. One is, that he is bound for Charleston; another, that he is going to Mobile; a third, that he is aiming at Savannah; a fourth feels convinced that his first design is to liberate the Andersonville prisoners; a fifth, that he intended more than a month ago to strike for Columbus, Georgia, when he would have a new water base on the Chattahoochee; and a sixth is certain that he is on his way to Lynchburg to take Lee's position in the rear at that point. It says:

By no means least probable is the surmise that Gen. Sherman designs marching Eastwardly through Georgia and South Carolina. This strikes us as being best supported by all the known circumstances of the situation. It is said that, when Sherman heard that Hood had crossed the Tennessee he telegraphed this farewell address:

"Hood has crossed the Tennessee, Thomas will take care of him and Nashville, while Schofield will not let him into Chattanooga or Knoxville. Georgia and South Carolina are at my mercy, and I shall strike. Do not be anxious about me. I am all right."

It will be observed that Georgia and South Carolina are the fields which he regarded as at his mercy, and at which he intended to strike. This route through those States is fertile and has never been ravaged by the presence of strong armies. A portion of it lies through districts thickly populated with slaves, the blacks far exceeding the whites in numbers, even when the latter were all at home. They must be five to one at this time. Sherman would, therefore, be marching through a country in which he could not only support his army but be also surrounded by friends.

On L'on Dine.—It is commanded by authority that we should not take excessive or anxious care about to morrow in eating or drinking or as to raiment; but many persons deem it proper to consider the question of dinner for the day. Visitors and soldiers and officers transiently in this city have occasions for this question, and may be pleased with an answer, stating several places from which they may procure a meal, lunch or snack at any reasonable hour.

A. Kroo, on King above Vanderhorst street, continues to give liberal rations in good, well cooked provisions, at moderate rates. His soup, which is very good, always of its kind, is punctually ready at 1, P. M.

The French Coffee House, nearly opposite the place just mentioned, under its new and attentive management, receives and retains a good run of business. A green turtle was served yesterday, and the treat, with turtle steaks, will be renewed to-morrow at 11 30 A. M., at which soup of some kind may be found every day.

"Green's" well known house, now under Louis Kenake, who was long with the late proprietor and manager, is now on *King street*, West side, above Anne-street, and from the number of oyster shells thrown out daily must be doing a brisk business. Soup is also served here, and meals to order at suitable hours.

Mr. C. H. Kerrigan has lately opened, and is now extending the resources and bill of fare of a snug refectory at 554 King, above Woolfe-street.

Our woods and waters furnish in season abundance and variety of delicacies and game, and if those who can enjoy and improve opportunities for catching or taking fishes or birds or animals of any kind for the table—including "possums," they can generally find a good sale at these places.

Fire.—Another fire was discovered about daylight, Thursday morning, in the two story wooden house No. 85 Charlotte-street, belonging to Dr. Henry R. Frost. The fire was extinguished before it had made much headway. As the building was unoccupied at the time, there seems to be no doubt that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

Serenade.—The Sullivan's Island Band, accompanied by a number of the officers from that station, serenaded General Ripley, at his house in Rutledge-street Thursday night. The serenade we learn was intended as a manifestation of the high regard and estimate in which Gen. Ripley is held by the 1st S. C. Infantry and Artillery, and of their desire for his restoration to the command of his sub district.

The Charleston Mercury.
25 November 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—FIVE HUNDRED AND FOURTH DAY.

The number of shells fired at the city since our last report has been forty-two. We have nothing else to report, except that the enemy is still actively transporting ammunition to his Morris Island batteries.

ALL MEN of my command, now in Georgia, will rendezvous forthwith at Augusta; and those in South Carolina at Columbia, and wait orders.

WADE HAMPTON, Major General.

SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS, ETC.—We would direct the attention of capitalists seeking investments to the sale of Stocks, Bonds, &c., by Mr. JNO S. RIGGS, to take place this day. See advertisement.

THE SITUATION IN GEORGIA.—We had no Western mail last night, and having no telegraphic news from Georgia other than the rather delphic but favorable announcement that reaches us *via* Richmond, we are unable to enlighten our readers in regard to the progress and doings of SHERMAN.

SERENADE TO GENERAL RIPLEY.—The Sullivan's Island Band, accompanied by several officers, serenaded General RIPLEY last evening at his residence in Rutledge street.

As the General is relieved, it was intended to show the high appreciation in which he is held by the regiments of artillerists on Sullivan's Island, and to express their desire for his return to the command of his sub district.

OUR INDIAN ALLIES.—We are gratified to learn, from the very best authority, that the Indian nations located west of Arkansas are now true and devoted to our cause, and that they are almost entirely free from Yankee invasion or molestation. The Creeks, Cherokees, Choctaws and Seminoles are all in cordial alliance with the South and give our cause a hearty support.

The Charleston Courier.
26 November 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

FIVE HUNDRED AND SIXTH DAY.

Forty-four shots were were fired at the city during the twenty-four hours ending six P. M., Friday. Another artillery duel between Battery Gregg and our batteries on Sullivan's Island took place during the day. Twenty-one shots were exchanged on both sides.

The enemy are still engaged in transporting ammunition from the lower end of the Island to the batteries. Several of the enemy's boats were engaged during the day raising articles from the wreck of the *Housatonic*.

The grand prize which was to be obtained in case Augusta was captured has been removed. The powder works, arsenals, armories, and machine shops located there, have been completely dismantled, and the valuable portion of their machinery has been removed to a location of safety not threatened. The last car load left on Wednesday. The machinery was sent away as a matter of precaution.

RETALIATION BY COLONEL MOSBY.—The following letter, written to General SHERIDAN by Colonel MOSBY, will show that the murder of our men by the Yankee cavalry in the Valley has not gone unavenged. It is brief and to the point, and worthy of the writer:

"NOVEMBER 11, 1864.

"*Major General P. H. Sheridan, commanding Yankee forces in the Valley:*

"GENERAL—Some time in the month of September, during my absence from my command, six of my men, who had been captured by your forces, were hung and shot in the streets of Front Royal, by the order, and in the immediate presence, of Brigadier General Custer. Since then, another (captured by a Colonel Powell on a plundering expedition into Rappahannock) shared a similar fate. A label, attached to the coat of one of the murdered men, declared 'that this would be the fate of Mosby and all his men.'

"Since the murder of my men, not less than seven hundred prisoners, including many officers of high rank, captured from your army by this command, have been forwarded to Richmond; but the execution of my purpose of retaliation was deferred, in order, as far as possible, to confine its operation to the men of Custer and Powell. Accordingly, on the 6th instant, seven of your men were, by my order, executed on the Valley pike, your highway of travel.

"Hereafter any prisoners falling into my hands will be treated with the kindness due to their condition unless some new act of barbarity shall compel me, reluctantly, to adopt a line of policy repugnant to humanity.

"Very respectfully,

"Your obedient servant,

"JOHN S. MOSBY,

"Lieutenant-Colonel."

LOOK OUT FOR SPIES AND TRAITORS.—The Savannah "News" says: "A fact that should not be overlooked by our military authorities is the presence of spies in our midst, through whom SHERMAN is no doubt kept constantly advised of everything important for him to know. A gentleman who, a few weeks since, was within SHERMAN's lines, and had a long interview with him, informed us that SHERMAN was not only well posted in regard to the condition of our military affairs, but that he knew even the status of individual citizens of Savannah better than we did. With such advantages a less skillful general would be able to make a display of astonishing strategy. We need expect nothing from the ignorance of our enemy unless we can adopt means to interrupt his sources of information. It becomes us to be watchful for spies and traitors.

The Charleston Courier.
26 November 1864, 1

National Sins.

We have mentioned the sin of omission—the utter absence of any recognition of God and of the God of the Bible, in the Constitution of the United States—as first and prominent in the list of national sins, for which all the States, North and South, may be supposed to have incurred righteous retributions.

This omission is remarkable, and scarcely explicable to those who have not fully considered the subject. In the Declaration of Independence, and in the preceding acts of the Continental Congress, there occurred mentions of Divine Providence and instances of the recognition of God's sovereignty and righteous rule over States and peoples as well as men.

Many of the actors in these eventful debates and discussions were Christians in profession, and practice, and example—nearly all of them so in nominal profession. In only one or two cases had appeared that connection of infidelity with republicanism which has since culminated in fatal results in Europe and America—especially in France, and Germany, and the Northern States of the United States.

The European and older systems against which the American revolution was a protest, combined the Church and State—and thus in some cases political discussion and assertion of rights and reform for relief of evils threatened or actual, appeared also as a protest against the Established Church, and by an easy gradation in some minds as a protest against any religious phase, or obligation, or relation of the State.

The history of the world shows a series of excesses from one extreme to the other and opposite. In the Church peoples and masses have gone from excessive faith and confidence and indiscriminate trust to carping scepticism—in the State from the divine right of Kings to the equally erroneous and even more mischievous doctrine of the divine right of numbers.

It is thus that all great reformers, Luther, Loyola, Wesley and others, as could be shown, have either directly in their own course, or virtually and indirectly through their followers, inaugurated movements far beyond the mere redress of the evil against which their initial efforts and distinctive purpose were directed. It is thus that the fathers and founders of the American Constitutions—that of the United States and the first plans of the original States—have indirectly established causes and tendencies leading to absolute, licentious and radical Democracy, whilst the most of them only sought to found Governments of limited responsible powers on principles of representative Republicanism.

After a war fought under statesmen and generals who avowed and openly professed the Divine Providence, the American States were called on to "form a more perfect Union"—and they adopted what they supposed would ensure that object, but without a word or token of any belief in Providence.

So far as the Constitution of the United States goes in its official extent and utterances, the creed of Thomas Paine or of Thomas Jefferson could have been the prevailing creed of its founders and framers. We have only hinted at the causes which induced this cowardly concession of a Christian majority to a few doubters or cavillers. From an excessive fear—a fear only wrong in its excess, not in motive and spirit—of the evils of Church and State Governments, the founders of the United States Constitution and of the State Constitutions in some cases avoided and renounced all mention of religion as related to the State. In this, as in other cases, the questions of sects and rival and conflicting claims of branches of the Church, have been urged as pretexts for the neglect of the great duties and cardinal principles of Bible religion, on which, after all the controversies that mar the pages of history, thinking men who seek the truth in the love of the truth can very closely agree.

The Decalogue is a full and sufficient code and chart for nations and peoples and Governments, in their public and official characters, as well as for individuals, and it can be adopted and recognized without incurring any of the evils apprehended from a union of Church and State, or exciting the vexing questions between Jews and Christians, or between different families of Christians.

This was not done—and the omission has resulted grievously and fatally.

In confirmation of our views we remind the reader that the first and most important amendment or addition in the Constitution adopted for the "Confederate" in seceding from the "United" States, was the recognition of God and his Government of nations—and thus virtually of the Decalogue, as that is the only specific explicit code or chart for nations which God has authenticated and accredited. So far we have aimed well and done well, and the spirit and effect of this amendment have been well carried out in the various proclamations and appeals of our President, our Legislators and our Generals; in all papers that would properly admit such a reference.

Our sin, however, while in the United States, was grievous and was long continued in this omission, and we are now enduring the penalty. To those who knew and observed the *moral* or immoral tone of life, and conversation, and example, in Washington for twenty years before secession and especially for ten years, it is not necessary to give instances of the practical, and debasing, and degrading atheism to which a nominally Christian people submitted, and which too many zealously professing Christians recognized and encouraged by connivance or by silence and cowardly compromise.

One case only will be mentioned—a gross and glaring, but by no means rare or exceptional instance of the truth, we wish to impress.

For many years a high and lucrative office in one of the executive departments in Washington was enjoyed by an incumbent who received it after earnest and importunate efforts and solicitations, as the reward for the personal sacrifice of a sister.

The fact was well and clearly known to many persons yet living North and South, and yet the rules of political life and conduct virtually adopted induced silence and acquiescent and apparent approval.

Had any senator, or representative, or editor, or citizen uttered a protest against this flagrant crime and outrage, he would have been denounced or condemned for political prejudices if opposed to the offender in politics, or for a puritanical desire to introduce a religious test and to unite Church and State.

Whatever political theorists and projectors may say and enact about Church and State, God has established an undeniable connection between certain principles of practice and national prosperity and between the violation and neglect of His laws and war, famine, pestilence, and other plagues and natural evils.

If the history of the Jews cannot convince all believing readers of the Bible that the observance of the Decalogue is the condition of national peace, prosperity and independence, ample illustrations and proofs can be found in authentic secular history. The case of the United States, brief, apparently brilliant, and eventfully checkered and varied, has furnished a new and striking instance on which the nations are now gazing in mute astonishment and suspense. Well for them if they learn its lessons, and that we ourselves learn and heed and apply and acknowledge the lesson, as the only added price we are called on to pay for independence and peace.

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SIEGE MATTERS—FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTH DAY.

During the twenty four hours ending at 6 p. m. on Friday, 44 shots were fired at the city.

The Yankees are still hauling ammunition to their batteries.

Several of the enemy's small boats were engaged in raising articles from the wreck of the U. S. steamer *Housatonic*.

PERSONAL.—Brigadier General WRIGHT and Staff, Brigadier General CHESNUT and Staff, Brigadier General BLANCHARD and Staff, and Brigadier General GARTRELL and Staff, are at present in Augusta.

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Siege of Charleston.

FIVE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH DAY.

The enemy's operations since our last report have been mostly confined to firing upon the city. The firing averages about one shot every five minutes. A number of shells lately picked up have been found to contain a combustible compound resembling Greek fire. From six P. M. Friday to six P. M. Sunday, one hundred and fifty-five shots were fired at the city, and about thirty shots at Fort Sumter. Some shot firing was heard Saturday in the direction of Stono, the cause of which has not been ascertained.

A large side wheel steamer, with two smoke stacks, loaded with troops, came from the North and sailed past the bar going South Saturday afternoon. It is supposed to be a transport with prisoners for exchange. She had schooners in tow.

The river steamers and tugs were very busy moving about among the vessels of the fleet all day Saturday.

There has been no change in the fleet, either at this port or Hilton Head, since our last report.

A NEW FIELD PIECE.—The model of a new *rifled field piece, presented to the Department* by the inventor, Mr. J. M. TAYLOR, was tried in the presence of Commander TUCKER and a number of spectators, on the premises of Mr. J. S. BIRD, Coming street, Saturday afternoon. The piece requires but two men to work it, one to load and another to fire, and discharges sixty balls per minute. The experimental firing with this little model, at a distance of one hundred and twenty-five feet, showed great accuracy, and was highly successful. Commander TUCKER expressed himself much pleased with the result of the experiment, which was no less gratifying to the spectators, who were unanimous in their praise of this promising addition to our field service.

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A CANNONADE.—Some fourteen or fifteen heavy guns, in rapid succession, were distinctly heard in Savannah between eleven and twelve o'clock Thursday night. The reports came, apparently, from Genesis Point or Ossabaw Sound, and the prevailing impression is that the shots were fired at a vessel attempting to run the blockade. Nothing definite has been heard.

EXEMPTION OF STATE OFFICERS.—Virginia has 1400; North Carolina, 14 000; Alabama, 1074; Mississippi, 110; Georgia, 15,000—total, 30 984 An army equal to that with which SHERMAN is invading Georgia! An army competent to annihilate SHERMAN, but at present scattered all over the country doing nothing. The "Enquirer" says there is no greater disgrace than awaits the State Executives who have thus exercised their power to the injury of the country, to the ruinous diminution of the army, and the shielding from military duty friends and partizans.

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The Late Ex-Governor Hammond.

South Carolina has had reason to deplore, since the commencement of the present war, the untimely loss of a large proportion of her most eminent men; but none of them ranked more highly and more deservedly in the public estimation than JAMES H HAMMOND. This gentleman died of a protracted illness, which had become chronic, at Redcliffe, near Hamburg, in this State, on the 13th instant, having nearly completed his 57th year. He was born at Newberry, S. C., November 15, 1807. Graduating at South Carolina College, where his father, a man of learning, was for some time a Professor, he addressed himself to the profession of law, and was admitted to the Bar in 1828. In this field he had already begun to fix upon himself the eyes of the public, as a man of large endowment and great promise, when the excitements of the great political issue of the nullification period, concentrated his attention upon politics, and without absolutely abandoning his profession, he suffered it to yield place to the more stimulating interests of public affairs. In 1830 he became the editor of a political newspaper in Columbia, in the columns of which he exhibited those peculiar traits of thought, expression and equal capacity for generalization and detail which constituted a marked feature in his intellectual character. These characteristics were afterwards to develope in a degree which made him one of the most remarkable speakers and writers of the country. Advocating nullification as the then rightful and efficacious remedy against the encroachments of the North upon the Constitution, as well as upon the rights of the South, he participated, by writing and public speaking, in all those labors of the party which were deemed essential to its success; and during the progress of the contest within the State, he became successively a member of the military families of the two Governors of the period, HAYNE and HAMILTON, both of them amongst the most remarkable of the many remarkable men whom the exigency of the times brought upon the stage of action. The issues of nullification temporarily settled by the Compromise Bill of Mr. CLAY, Mr. HAMMOND passed, naturally, as it were, from the conspicuous position which he had occupied, into the public councils of the country, and in 1835 was elected to the United States House of Representatives. Here he distinguished himself by a resolute effort to prevent the reception of abolition petitions by that body. At the end of his term, his health failing, he retired voluntarily from Congress. Meanwhile, he had married Miss FITZSIMONS, a highly accomplished and amiable lady, of large fortune. Soon after leaving Congress he visited Europe with his wife, and remained abroad for nearly two years, making the usual tour of the continent. While in Italy, he procured a fine collection of paintings from the best masters, making such a gallery as is not often to be found in the rural parts of our country. Returning home, he addressed himself to agriculture, purchasing largely of lands in Barnwell District, which he subjected to such improvements as denoted equally the scientific and laborious agriculturist. With the remarkable energies with which he was endowed, while his frame was yet vigorous, he reclaimed large bodies of swamplands, employing the best systems of draining; and improved the more sterile for a long term of years, by the free use of marl, of which he was constantly an advocate. As a member of the State Agricultural Society, he delivered one of the best discourses on agriculture, scientific and practical, which has ever been written; and the results of his own labors in practice, singularly successful, admirably enforced his right to become a teacher of others. In 1842 he was elected Governor of the State of South Carolina. In this position, he addressed himself vigorously to all the various interests of the public. His messages are full of the wise suggestions of the statesman, on the several topics of schools and education, the military, Banks and Banking, Agriculture and on Federal Relations. He wrote, about this period, a series of powerful papers in opposition to the continued existence of the Bank of the State; which had a large influence on the mind of the people at the time, and seriously jeoparded the safety of this institution. During his term of office, as Governor, he received a circular, distributed by the free Church of Glasgow, and from the pen of THOS. CLARKSON, the notorious leader of the Abolitionists of England. To this he replied in a series of letters, which thoroughly exhausted the subject, and, which, admirably written, with equal force and perspicuity, reviewed all the grounds of the controversy, illustrating his arguments in defence of the slave institution of the South, by such an array of illustration, drawn from sacred authority—from the experience of all nations in history—from the nature of the negro—from the morals of society—from the policy of States—as leaves little or nothing to be said, and to which nothing, in the way of human reason, can adequately reply. He retired from the Gubernatorial Chair to his plantation, and, for a period, confined himself almost wholly to agriculture. His retirement was occasionally disturbed only to appear as an orator. An admirable discourse before the Literary Societies of the South Carolina College, beautifully conceived and most felicitously written; an elaborate oration before the authorities and citizens of Charleston, giving an analysis and review of the mind, character and career of MR. CALHOUN—a biography and history in one—to say nothing of its illustrative philosophy; an address before the South Carolina Institute, in which he displayed all the resources of a thoroughly practical mind, informed by an extensive course of study, and very various reading; these, with a few papers in the Southern Review, and other periodicals, employed this interval of comparative leisure and absence from the affairs of State. In 1850 he was one of the South Carolina Delegation to the Southern Convention, assembled at Nashville. Here he had chiefly fought the address through the committee, and though not its author, had become responsible for its fate. Judge SHARKEY, of Mississippi, who had hastily committed himself to Mr. CLAY'S Compromise, denounced the address, while supporting the resolutions under it. Gov. HAMMOND replied to him in a powerful argument. This body comprised many of the ablest men of the South—of whom, alas! but few remain, and those few not permitted to work in the high places, and upon the high and vital destinies, to which they *blazed* out the way! It is, perhaps, quite enough for their fame, however, that most of them have put themselves on record, in characters, which, whatever be the event, shall be imperishable memorials of their great gifts and fearless patriotism. For seven years from this period, Governor HAMMOND remained in comparative retirement, only occasionally appearing before the public, in a letter or an article for the press on some topic of the times. But his house, always the seat of a generous hospitality, was a constant point of attraction to distinguished friends and youthful admirers. Here, with that wonderful fluency which characterized his conversation; that unwonted blending of large powers of generalization, with a perfect mastery of the minutest details, which constitutes the vital requisites of statesmanship, and with which he was singularly endowed—he spelled the senses through late hours, to the delight of the listener, at once coercing his thought and charming his admiration. In 1857 he was elected to the Senate of the United States, and, in this position, he remained until the Act of Secession, by South Carolina, passed her Convention, when he resigned. In the Senate, though suffering even then from those chronic influences under which he gradually succumbed—suffering from a fetid atmosphere, and from physical constraints and prolonged sessions of labor, even into midnight—he was a patient and industrious worker, especially in Committee. The labors he performed, in this way, were very considerable; but such labors, performed in secret, are not apt to be considered or even suspected, by any constituency, which can only judge from the public displays, as made in debate. It is unfortunate for the training of our people, and injurious to the public good, that speech making—that most fatal gift of the American people—is the only acknowledged test of performance, in the case of the popular representation. Senator HAMMOND was, of all our public men, one of the most able and influential, in what is called *colloquial* debate. His manner was easy, unconstrained, unambitious and natural. He never aimed at oratorical display—had little action—spoke in natural tones, always addressing the reason, and only incidentally warming it to vehement and passionate expression. Yet one or more of his speeches were powerfully characterized by a warmth and eloquence, which blending with a uniform stream of political philosophy, becomes the more imposing from its unexpected occurrence. More than one speech of this description, but one especially, served to fix upon him the eyes of the Confederacy, as a statesman of great original conception—a philosophical student—an earnest dispassionate counsellor, whose passions, when aroused, declared themselves, like those of CASSANDRA, in accents of prophetic warning, which unhappily failed to purge the vision and unscale those eyes, which, above all others, the exigencies of the country demanded should be endowed with light. With the passage of the act of secession by South Carolina, his connection with the United States ceased. He at once resigned his post, retiring upon his private interests, not seeking position or public favor, but prepared to occupy any place of responsibility to which the public voice might summon him. But his public career was ended. His infirmities increased upon him, and continued to increase. During the last three years copious hemorrhages gradually

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sapped the strength of an otherwise vigorous constitution, and his dissolution, though anticipated for some time before his death, was yet so rapid as to become a surprise to all around him. But a short time before the closing scene, and while on his last drive with his sons, he selected his own place of burial, and spoke of death with the serenity and hope of a christian, and the calm, unimpressible manner of the philosopher. Without being a member of any christian church, he had full faith in the vital lessons of religion; was of too earnest and spiritual a nature not to entertain this faith; and his cravings after immortality prompted his frequent conversations with his friends on this subject. He had always been a close student of the Holy Scriptures, and drew for his public speeches and orations much of his illustrative matter from this source—all of which he used reverently—and, as his writings show, with imposing and admirable effect. In reference to public affairs, he said to his sons only the night before his death: "You have much to live for. You must not despond at passing events. They *will* pass, and the independence of the South is certain!" He added the prediction—"Within six months you will behold the dawn!" His politics were always consistently those with which he began his career. He did not change, even when circumstances prompted him to believe that policy required pause and moderation. In respect to the Secession of the State, there was but one consideration that caused him to hesitate in taking the last step. "I dread," said he, "the utter isolation of South Carolina; and I have seen too much of the politicians of party not to distrust their professions, even when most solemnly sworn." For the last four or five days of his life his mind was quite clear and composed, except occasionally, and at short intervals. In one of those intervals he said: "My career is closed; and, if the choice were given me, even were I able, I would not walk to the church for any number of years added to my life." He met death with a calmness and dignity becoming his large mind, and thoughtful, philosophical temperament. After a restless night, during which he conversed constantly with those around him, he dozed gently in the morning, occasionally waking and conversing, even playfully at times; when, suddenly starting, he turned, with an affectionate exclamation to his wife, folded his hands upon his breast, and passed away without groan or convulsion, at ten a. m., on the morning of the 13th. His burial was attended by a large concourse of his friends and neighbors, from the surrounding precinct, and by all his negroes, whose great grief, on the occasion, manifested their sense and appreciation of his habitual care and appreciation of them, as a master. He had built for them a beautiful country church, and contributed largely to the support of the Methodist clergy by whom its pulpit was chiefly occupied.

Thus has another of the most eminent of the sons of South Carolina gone down to the dust—one of those who inherited, in full measure, the large brain, and the noble thoughts, which belonged to the training and impulse of 1832. We have deemed it becoming only, in regard to such a man, to afford to our readers all the details in his career—briefly sketched, in consideration of our narrow limits—but, perhaps, sufficiently comprehensive for the present. It will be for the biographer, hereafter, to be more copious, in respect to one whose admirable writings will, or should, for a long term of generations, afford intellectual aliment to the hungering and admiring student.

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SIEGE MATTERS—FIVE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH DAY.

From 6 p. m. on Friday last up to the same hour on Sunday, 155 shots were fired at the city, and 30 at Forth Sumter.

Some firing was heard Saturday afternoon in the direction of the Stono, but so far we have no explanation of the cause.

A large sidewheel steamer passed the bar on Saturday going southward. She was laden with troops, and had a schooner in tow.

A NEW RESTAURANT.—In the absence of Hotel accommodations in Charleston, we are always pleased to notice any effort to relieve the inconvenience to public accommodation. We notice that a new Restaurant has been recently opened by Mr. C. H. KERRIGAN, at No. 554 King street, opposite the Upper Wards Guard House, which will afford a decided advantage to citizens and strangers in that vicinity.

COL. GORGAS, the present efficient Chief of Ordnance of the Confederate States, has been confirmed by the Senate as Brigadier General. General GORGAS will still remain Chief of Ordnance.

MURDER OF THE SHERIFF OF MARION DISTRICT.—WM P. CAMPBELL, Sheriff of Marion District, was murdered Thursday night last, at 8 o'clock, about 11½ miles from Campbell's bridge, on a narrow cartroad leading to his brother's home, only 600 yards from it, 12 miles from the village, and about 2 miles from the spot where ELIAS GRANTHAM, Deputy Sheriff, was murdered last July. The Sheriff was acting under orders from the military authorities, and was engaged in arresting deserters.

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Siege of Charleston.

FIVE HUNDRED AND NINTH DAY.

Between eleven and twelve o'clock Sunday night very heavy firing was heard at sea, which proved to be from the blockaders and enemy's barges upon the steamer *Beaufort*, attempting to run in. About eleven o'clock, Monday forenoon Batteries Gregg and Wagner, together with a Monitor, opened upon the wreck, and were replied to by our batteries on Sullivan's Island. Battery Wagner fired forty-five shots and Battery Gregg fifty-three. Sullivan's Island in return fired thirty shots at Wagner and the same number at Gregg. During the day Gregg fired seven shots at Sullivan's Island. Seventy-four shots were fired at the city from six P. M. Sunday to six P. M. Monday.

Wm. Cox, a well known constable, was instantly killed by a shell striking him while asleep in bed about eleven o'clock Sunday night. A female was also seriously wounded Sunday afternoon.

A sling cart, with a gun, drawn by twelve horses, was observed to leave Gregg Monday afternoon, and go to the South end of the Island.

The enemy were herd at work all day on their mortar battery near Gregg.

Some firing was heard in the direction of Stono Monday afternoon. The picket Monitor off Gregg was also practicing with field pieces on deck during the day.

Sherman's Movements.

We refer to our telegraphic and news columns for the latest reports officially permitted to transpire, and for such other reports as are deemed worthy of print. We must claim occasion under the "freedom of the press," which some editors and reporters vaunt loudly in words, but miserably abuse in practice; to state that the flippant, supercilious tone with which many of the Georgia journals refer to SHERMAN, is unworthy of the Press and of the occasion, and is only calculated to enhance the effect of panic and of the revulsion of feeling which may occur if through supine confidence or overweening expectations as to militia Generals, we incur any disasters that could have been prevented by better notice and preparations. It is worse than idle and useless—it is positively mischievous and injurious in a degree almost equal to overt treason to underrate SHERMAN and to persistently and perseveringly overrate BRAGG, and WHEELER, and others whose good deeds have been chiefly exhibited through the columns of partial and prejudiced journals, and whose errors and omissions are now strikingly exhibited in events.

Can any Georgia editor point to a true and faithful report of or concerning SHERMAN that has been brought in since JOHNSTON's removal, by any scouts or official messengers? We do not say that true and faithful reports of scouts such as a good General should seek and employ, should be published in all cases—but we confidently say that the persistent and extravagant efforts of some Georgia journals in whitewashing the situation and stuffing the public mind with false and unfounded expectations to the neglect of measures that could have been taken, have done and are doing evil. Croaking and carping and foregone conclusions in fault-finding, right or wrong, are indeed great errors, if not sins, and for such, whether committed by editors or penny-a-line reporters or correspondents, who from a safe shelter in the *rear*, gather up and write reports "from the front," or by militia Generals and Home Guards, organized and prepared never to leave home unless on the expectation of the foe, and then in another direction—for all such exhibitions and utterances of altrabilious censure we have a thorough contempt and no allowance or toleration.

But to speak cheeringly and instructingly to the people, and to arouse and stir up all honorably excused from the army proper to their duties, and to all the resources and means of local and irregular and partizan defence against raiders and prowlers and plunderers and invaders of churches and houses and hen roosts and barns—this is a high duty and priviledge of the Press, and is very different from flippant utterances of of rose water reports.

In the days of 1778 80 our fathers organized and used express arrangements for communications between the "Safety Committees" of the leading towns and cities, and authentic news was thus sent often in much less time than by the extant mail, even where the mail was not interrupted.

From a long and supine reliance on rail roads and telegraphs, and on rigid regularity and red tape orthodoxy, we have neglected the arts of helping and supplying ourselves, and now the interruption of a rail road or a wire or a costive fit of reticence in a General, immediately exposes every community to alarming rumors of all sorts.

Let us go to work even now in Georgia and South Carolina especially, and all States, according to opportunities, and help ourselves after the spirit and example of our fathers. Let competent and sufficient arrangements be made for the rapid and reliable transmission of news whenever and wherever the usual resources are interrupted or become dangerous from the approach of the foe. Let means be taken at least to warn all expected trains of any attempt on a rail road. Let us have exhibitions of calmness and coolness and courage, and prepared determination under any alarm that should be foreseen, and no more of the cases of frightened fugitives and runagates, who, to justify their own cowardly haste, multiply the number of the actual invasion by ten or twenty or even a hundred. SHERMAN's grand plan was founded on his confident belief that all *the* men of Georgia were with HOOD or LEE, or in hospitals.

Will Georgia or South Carolina admit this insolent and reproachful assumption? If so, let the male usurpers of manhood and its duties resign and give place, and go to the rear and make cartridges, if they are not even afraid so far to handle powder, and let the women come to the front. We are confident we could soon call out a company or battalion or regiment of women and girls, who, with the notice and opportunities that have been given, would do more than has been done by creatures supposed to be men on many occasions of the approach of small raiding parties. We hope to recur to the subject in terms of more commendation, but to be justified in doing so we must receive good reports. After nearly four years of a war deliberately undertaken and supported by the people, there is no excuse for panic or imbecility, or the paralysis of surprise—and if the people, anywhere, find in important and responsible posts persons whose unfitness has been grossly demonstrated, the earlier the remedy is applied the better for all.

We now have a gloriously golden call and opportunity for showing that we are sons and legitimate descendants of the patriots and partisans and Whigs of 1780.

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FROM RICHMOND.

CAPTURE OF ROGER A. PRYOR.

RICHMOND, November 28.—Hon. ROGER A. PRYOR, now a private in our cavalry, was captured yesterday whilst exchanging papers. It is alleged that the enemy acted treacherously. All is very quiet on the lines. There have been no fights to-day of activity on the part of the army.

YANKEE NEWS.

RICHMOND, November 27.—The New York "Herald," of the 25th instant, has been received. The news is unimportant.

On Monday BRECKINRIDGE was within six miles of Cumberland Gap, where there was heavy skirmishing with his army every day. BURBRIDGE has moved from Lexington with a heavy force to prevent BRECKINRIDGE from entering Kentucky.

The schooner "Sybil," of Nassau, was captured in the Gulf Stream with over three hundred bales of cotton. She claims to be from Matamoras.

A company of over one hundred men, composed of rebel deserters who had been acting as scouts in the Union service, recently captured sixty-six Northeast of Dalton. All but twenty-one were immediately shot or hung.

Professor SILLIMAN, of Yale College, died in New Haven on the 24th inst.

A Washington telegram says there is information from City Point that the Dutch Gap Canal will be opened in a short time.

A telegram from Paducah announces the return of two gunboats from a reconnoisance up the Tennessee river. They found the river lined with rebel pickets from Pine Bluff to Johnsonville. General JONES commands that district, with orders to blockade the river as soon as the transports begin moving. FORREST has a position across the river at Chickasaw. Scouts report HOOD's army marching on Pulaski, and it is expected will ultimately seize Cumberland Gap. Gen. CANBY is sufficiently recovered to enable him to resume business.

Hon. PIERRE SOULE had arrived at the City of Mexico.

FIRE.—The second story of the store formerly occupied by JAMES BANCROFT, Jr., No. 104 East Bay, was discovered on fire under the stairway about 10 o'clock Monday forenoon. The alarm was given, and the firemen were promptly on the spot. The flames were speedily extinguished, but not before a large part of the flooring had been cut away to enable the firemen to get at the body of the fire. The damage done was principally by water and the cutting away of the flooring.

LOSS OF A BLOCKADE RUNNER.—The steamer "Beatrice," from Nassau, got ashore on Sunday night during the fog near Sullivan's Island Beach. She was trying to make the Channel when she became surrounded by Yankee barges, which kept up a constant fire of grape and musketry on the vessel, preventing the officers and crew from getting the ship off, after she grounded on the shoal. The Captain, Pilot and ten men, got ashore on Sullivan's Island in a boat; and it is feared that the balance of the crew, some thirty in number, have either been killed or captured.

The ship and cargo will be a total loss.

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☞ The Relatives and Friends of PETER MANIGAULT, and of his Brothers, are invited to attend his Funeral Services at St. Paul's Church, at Twelve o'clock, *This Day*. ¶ November 29

☞ HEADQUARTERS 3D DIVISION 4TH SUB-DISTRICT, DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND FLORIDA, NOVEMBER 29, 1864.—All Officers and Men of this Command, absent on leave or furlough, WILL REPORT to their Companies for duty without delay. EDWARD L. PARKER,
Captain Commanding 3d Division.

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C. S. ARSENAL, CHARLESTON, S. C., NOVEMBER 26, 1864.—The following named men are hereby published as Deserters:

J. C. REID. Age 36, height 5 feet 10 inches, brown hair, dark eyes, fair complexion, native of England. Detailed from Company K, 1st South Carolina Cavalry.

GEORGE THOMPSON. Age 36, height 5 feet 9 inches, dark hair, dark eyes, dark complexion, native of Scotland. Deserted from Company I, 2d South Carolina Artillery.

MICHAEL CONNER. Age 40, height 5 feet 7 inches dark hair, grey eyes, dark complexion, native of Ireland, conscript enrolled January 12, 1864. Detailed from the Camp of Instruction till 1st January, 1865.

THOMAS MOLON. Age 20, height 5 feet 7½ inches, dark hair, dark eyes, dark complexion, native of Ireland. Detailed from Camp of Instruction till 1st January, 1865.

THOMAS GLEESON. Age 30, height 5 feet 6 inches, dark hair, dark eyes, dark complexion native of Ireland. Detailed from Company H, 27th South Carolina Volunteers.

JAS. DONOHOE. Age 38, height 5 feet 8 inches, dark hair, grey eyes, dark complexion, native of Ireland, conscript enrolled January 12th, 1864. Detailed from Camp of Instruction till 1st January, 1865.

M. JOHNSON. Age 25, height 5 feet 6 inches, light hair, blue eyes, fair complexion, native of Ireland, conscript enrolled January 18th, 1864. Detailed from Camp of Instruction till 1st January, 1865.

A reward of Thirty Dollars each is offered for their their arrest and delivery at this Arsenal.

H. LAURENS INGRAHAM,
November 26 6 Captain Commanding.

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SIEGE MATTERS—FIVE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH DAY.

During the last twenty-four hours 74 shells have been thrown at the city.

Batteries Gregg and Wagner were steadily firing all day yesterday on the wreck of the *Beatrice*, and were replied to briskly by our Sullivan's Island batteries.

The Yankees are busily engaged working on their mortar battery near Gregg. They have also removed a large gun, supposed to be disabled, from Gregg to the lower end of the Island.

PERSONAL.—We are glad to see that Mr. Superintendent HAINES, of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, has sufficiently recovered from his recent illness to return to the city and resume the discharge of his official duties.

LOSS OF A STEAMER.—The whole city was startled yesterday morning by the booming of heavy guns, in quick succession, in the direction of the lower harbor. Later in the day it was ascertained that the steamer *Beatrice*, from Nassau, in attempting to run in, had grounded, during the fog on Sunday night, near the Sullivan's Island Beach, and that the enemy's guns were busy demolishing the wreck.

While feeling her way into port, it seems that the *Beatrice* was surrounded and fired into by the Yankee barges, which kept up a constant fire of grape and musketry upon the grounded vessel, prevented her officers and men from getting her afloat. In the confusion that prevailed, the Captain and eight of his men succeeded in escaping to the Sullivan's Island beach; but as their boat glided from the doomed steamer the Yankee launches were boarding her from the other side.

Nothing is known of the fate of the remainder of the crew, some thirty in number, who remained on board; but it is supposed that they fell into the hands of the enemy. The *Beatrice* was completely riddled and burned during the forenoon, and is a total loss. We understand that she was owned by English parties, and was consigned to Messrs. BEACH & ROOT. We give below a list of her crew, many of whom are Charlestonians:

Captain J E Randle, Commander.
J W Gall, Chief Officer.
J Wells, Second Officer.
J W Bringham Boatswain.
John Campbell, Carpenter.
George Moat, Seaman.
Joseph Tabb, Seaman.
Sam'l Delony, Seaman.
Robert Day, Seaman.
—— Mitchell, Seaman.
Thos Williams, Seaman.
William McArthur, Seaman.
—— McDonald, Seaman.
—— Donald, Seaman.
E Andrewe, Chief Engineer.
A McCutcheon, Second Engineer.
Wm Eddington, 3d Engineer.
Geo Bruce, 4th Engineer.
James Hanner, Fireman.
Wm Young, Fireman.
David Orr, Fireman.
David Boyde, Fireman.
Henry Gray, Fireman.
John Travis, Fireman.
Joseph Hobbins, Fireman.
Dougald Sturrel, Fireman.
Hugh Wood, Fireman.
John Clake, Fireman.
James Coyle, Fireman.
R Mitchell, Purser.
E Kinsella, Chief Steward.
T Jones, 2d Steward.
James Carr, Chief Cook.
E Cookburn, 2d Cook.
Paul Jackson, 3d Cook.
Peter Craig, Engineers Steward.
Alphonso —— ——, Captain's Boy.
Frank Quickly, Mess Boy.
S Bell, Pilot.

The following is a list of those of the crew who succeeded in effecting a landing at Battery Rutledge, Sullivan's Island:

Capt J E Randle, Commander.
J W Gall, Chief Officer.
E Andrews, Chief Engineer.
R Mitchell, Purser.
John Campbell, Carpenter.
Joseph Tabb, Seaman.
Sam'l Delony, Seaman.
——————, Seaman.
S Bell, Pilot.
Alphonso, colored boy.

A despatch from Colonel RHETT announces that the steamer's mail bag had floated ashore. It will be sent up to the city to day.

The officers of the *Beatrice* who escaped desire us to return their especial thanks to the officers and men at Battery Rutledge, for the great courtesy and kindness with which they were treated upon being so unexpectedly thrown upon their hospitalities.

The Charleston Mercury.
29 November 1864, 2

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS, THIRD DIVISION,
4TH SUB-DISTRICT DEP'T SO. CA., GA. AND FLA.,
November 29, 1864.

ALL OFFICERS AND MEN OF THIS COMMAND absent on leave or furlough, will report to their Companies for duty, without delay.

EDWARD L. PARKER,
Captain Commanding Third Division.

November 29 *3

HEADQUARTERS,
DEPARTMENT SO CA., GEORGIA AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., November 24, 1864.

[*SPECIAL ORDERS No.* 285.]

II. PARAGRAPH IV., SPECIAL ORDERS No. 284, does not apply to members of the State Legislature of South Carolina, and officers and men absent on Medical Certificates.

* * * * *

By command of Lieut. Gen. HARDEE.

H. W. FEILDEN,
A. A. General.

November 25 5

[EXTRACT.] HEADQUARTERS,
DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, GA., AND FLA.,
CHARLESTON, S. C., November 23, 1864.

[*SPECIAL ORDERS No.* 284.]

IV. ALL LEAVES OF ABSENCE AND FURLOUGHS granted to OFFICERS or MEN of this Department, are hereby revoked; and ALL OFFICERS and MEN absent on LEAVE or FURLOUGH, will promptly rejoin their commands.

* * * * * *

By command of Lieut. Gen. HARDEE.

T. B. ROY,
Assistant Adjutant General.

November 24

HEADQUARTERS 2D SUB-DIST., S. C.,
DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND FLA.,
CHARLESTON, November 22, 1864.

[*GENERAL ORDERS No.* 1.]

PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPH I, SPECIAL ORDERS No. 282, Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, the undersigned assumes command of the 2d Sub-District of South Carolina.

All existing orders will remain in force until otherwise directed.

The officers of the present District Staff will continue on duty with these Headquarters.

1st Lieut. B. F. TAYLOR, and 1st Lieut. J. W. JONES, are announced as Aid-de-Camps, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

(Signed) R. RANSOM,
Major General Commanding.

[OFFICIAL:]
WM F. NANCE, A. A. General.
November 28 6

REMOVED.

JOHN HEINS, CABINET MAKER AND UNDERTAKER, has removed his Establishment from 388 King street to 83 LINE STREET, opposite St. Philip street, where he will be glad to accommodate his former customers.

N. B. Orders for Mahogany, Walnut, Gum, Poplar and Pine COFFINS, of all sizes, will be promptly executed.

November 8 2 mths

RICHARD DeTREVILLE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE NO. 42 CANNON STREET.

November 29 *2

The Charleston Courier.
30 November 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

FIVE HUNDRED AND TENTH DAY.

The weather was again too misty Tuesday to make observations.

During Monday night all was quiet, with the exception of the usual shelling of the city. Forty-three shots were fired at the city during the twenty-four hours ending six P. M. Tuesday, and ten shots at Fort Sumter.

The enemy were again busy at the Morter Battery during the day, and also in hauling ammunition from the South end of the Island to Gregg and Wagner.

The Charleston Mercury.
30 November 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—FIVE HUNDRED AND NINTH DAY.

From 6 o'clock Monday evening up to the same hour on Tuesday 48 shells were thrown at the city and 10 at Fort Sumter.

The weather, since our last report, has been too misty for successful observations; but the enemy on Morris Island were discovered to be still busily at work on their mortar battery; and their wagons continue incessantly hauling ammunition to Battery Gregg.

The following from the New York *Tribune* shows how, recently, a Yankee blockader was caught in a trap of its own making:

Intelligence from the blockading fleet off Charleston states that the steamer Pontiac recently gave chase to a vessel supposed to be a blockade runner, but without success. On returning to her anchorage, the Pontiac was fired on from either Marshall or Beach Inlet, and had seven men instantly killed and others wounded by a ten inch shell, which struck her on the forecastle.

The Charleston Courier.
1 December 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

FIVE-HUNDRED AND-TENTH-DAY.

With the exception of four shots fired at Fort Sumter, the enemy remained quiet Tuesday night. Twenty-five shots were fired at the city during Wednesday. There was no change of importance in the fleet.

The Legislature.

Pursuant to notice the General Assembly convened Monday at 12 M.

In the Senate the Hon. W. D. Porter was unanimously re-elected President, Wm. E. Martin Clerk, J. C. Kennedy Reading Clerk, A. D. Gaillard Door Keeper, J. D. Gaillard Messenger, were all unanimously re elected. Hon. W. D. Porter addressed the Senate

In the House of Representatives, after the usual qualifications of members, J. Harleston Read being in the Chair, the election of Speaker was made on the third ballot the first ballot showing, Aldrich 40, Whaley 32, Boylston 14; the second standing, Aldrich 40, Whaley 23, Boylston 22. The name of Mr. Whaley was then withdrawn, and that of Mr. Boylston formally put in nomination by his friends. The third ballot resulted in the choice of Mr. Boylston, as follows: Aldrich 39, Boylston 45. Captain Henry Buist received several votes at each ballot.

J. T. Sloan was elected Clerk, receiving 70 votes.

C. F. Hanckel was elected Reading Clerk on the second ballot.

C. M. Gray was re-elected Doorkeeper of the House, receiving 71 votes.

The Hon A H Stephens, Vice-President, Hon. Mr. Conrad, M. C; from Louisiana, and Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, were severally invited to occupy seats on the floor.

On motion of Mr. O'Connor the Reading Clerk was instructed to prepare an alphabetical list of members, showing their election Districts and Postoffices

Mr. Hanckel moved the appointment of a Committee to request the Reverend Clergy of the city to officiate in opening the daily sessions of the House with prayer.

Upon being conducted to the chair by a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Aldrich, Perry and McCants, and being qualified, Mr. Boylston addressed the House.

PROVOST MARSHAL.—Captain S. D. MOBLEY, of the 32d Georgia, has been appointed Provost Marshal during the absence of Captain GAYER at Columbia in attendance on the Legislature. Captain MOBLEY is well known to most of our citizens as a courteous and efficient officer, and is well fitted for the responsible position. His company has been on Provost Marshal duty during the greater part of the past summer, and has rendered good and faithful service.

Meeting of Board of Fire Masters.

At a meeting of the Board of Fire Masters, held 28th ult, the following communications were received, and the accompanying resolutions unanimously adopted:

CHARLESTON, November 23, 1864.

M. H. Nathan, Esq., Chief of Fire Department:

SIR—In relinquishing my late command of the defences of the city of Charleston, I desire to express through you to the members of the Fire Department, my appreciation of the efficient aid which they have rendered to the military force under my command whenever called upon. This has oftentimes been given under circumstances of peculiar difficulty, when the duties legitimately belonging to them have been exceedingly arduous, and in my opinion deserves especial acknowledgment, which I have to request you to convey.

Very respectfully, R. S. RIPLEY,
Brigadier General.

CHARLESTON, November 24, 1864.

Brig. Gen R. S. Ripley, Charleston:

GENERAL—The present serves to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 23d inst, conveying through me to the members of the Fire Department of this city, your appreciation of the efficient aid which they have rendered to the military force under your command, whenever called upon, eliciting your special acknowledgment in a manner exceedingly grateful and encouraging.

I shall avail myself of an early opportunity of laying before the Board of Fire Masters the aforesaid communication, and do myself the honor of transmitting to you their action in the matter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
M. H NATHAN,
Chief Fire Department.

Resolved, That the communication of Brigadier General R. S. Ripley, dated the 23d November, to M. H. Nathan, Chief of Fire Department, expressing to the members of the Fire Department his appreciation of the efficient aid which they have rendered the military force under his command whenever called upon, is worthy of record, as forming a part of the history and service of the times.

Resolved, That a copy of the aforesaid communication be furnished by the Clerk of this Board to the Presidents of the various Fire Companies, with a request that the same be transferred to their Minutes, in appreciation of the meritorious well-done awarded to them by General R. S. Ripley, late in command of the city of Charleston.

Resolved, That, as an expression of feeling incidental to the late service of Brigadier General R. S. Ripley, late in command of the defences of the city of Charleston, we cordially unite in the confidence entertained on the part of our community towards his efficient trust in the zealous, watchful and consistent military service rendered our city and our cause.

Extract from the Minutes.

B. M. STROBEL,
Clerk and Superintendent.

The Charleston Courier.
1 December 1864, 1

The News.

Our intelligence from the coast, in consequence of the reticence of the military authorities, is very meagre. From the most reliable accounts we have been able to gather, we learn that the enemy landed about five thousand troops, mostly negroes, at Boyd's Landing, about eight miles from Grahamville. Another force moved up Bee Creek to make a demonstration on Coosawhatchie, while the main column from Boyd's Landing threatened Grahamville. Skirmishing commenced early Wednesday morning, the enemy being steadily driven back. It was reported that quite a sharp fight occurred on the Coosawhatchie road and that the enemy received a severe whipping.

Information received on Wednesday evening stated that the column which had been driven back from Coosawhatchie had rejoined the main column, and the whole force had moved on Grahamville. General GUSTAVUS W. SMITH is in command of our forces there, and at latest accounts was heavily engaged with the enemy. The result was not known at the hour of writing, but everything was reported to be working well and the situation of affairs highly encouraging.

The news from Georgia is also very cheering. SHERMAN was reported Tuesday morning very slowly and cautiously feeling his way. General WHEELER had driven back his advance forces from Millen to the Ogeechee Bridge. The enemy are said to have suffered severely. After this repulse, our scouts report SHERMAN's main body turned, and was moving off precipitately in the direction of Brunswick, Georgia. A large column is reported moving in the direction of Darien, Georgia Our forces are following them up closely, and it is hoped will be able to intercept and capture a large number before reaching the coast.

The Charleston Mercury.
[December 1864,]

The News.

The telegraph being still silent, and there having been complete failure of the Western and Savannah mails last evening, we have absolutely not a word of later intelligence of SHERMAN's whereabouts.

We have, however, stirring news from the coast. Early yesterday morning the enemy's transports landed a force, estimated to number about 5000 men, at Boyd's Landing, on Broad River, about 8 miles from Grahamville. Meantime, a smaller force, ascending Bear Creek, attacked the railroad near Coosawhatchie, but were speedily repulsed. They then returned, and, joining the main body at Boyd's Landing, the entire force advanced towards Grahamville, where, in the afternoon, they encountered our advance guard.

At last accounts, yesterday, fighting was going on at Grahamville, but we have no particulars.—There is reason to believe, however, that our force is already sufficient to cope with the foe, and is, besides hourly receiving reinforcements.

The Charleston Mercury.
1 December 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—FIVE HUNDRED AND TENTH DAY.

We have little to report this morning. During Tuesday night, if we except the firing of four guns at Fort Sumter, the Yankee batteries were silent.

Yesterday, twenty five shells were thrown at the city.

There was rapid firing between nine and ten o'clock last night, but we have not ascertained the cause.

The Charleston Courier.
2 December 1864,1

Siege of Charleston.

FIVE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH DAY.

The only firing worthy of notice since last report was thirty shots fired at the city. Some heavy cannonading was heard at sea between twelve and one o'clock Wednesday night, and also between three and ten o'clock Thursday night. Occasional signalling was observed among the fleet yesterday.

The fight on Wednesday near Grahamville resulted in the signal repulse of the enemy. It lasted six hours, from eleven in the forenoon to four o'clock in the afternoon, when the enemy retreated, leaving over five hundred dead and wounded on the field, besides those carried off. Our loss was estimated from ten to fifteen killed and from eighty to ninety wounded. The enemy made several desperate assaults, advancing boldly and in good order to our breastworks, discharging volley after volley of musketry at our troops, who retained their positions with unyielding firmness, while our batteries mowed the enemy down with grape and canister.

Our casualties are reported to be principally among the Georgia militia, who are said to have behaved with distinguished gallantry.

General G. W. Smith commanded on the field in person. The battle ground we learn was about four miles from the rail road and three miles from the village of Grahamville. At last accounts the enemy had fallen back three miles and were shelling from their gunboats at Boyd's Landing, evidently to prevent our troops from following them up.

It was also reported that they were receiving reinforcements, and a renewal of the fight was expected Thursday, but the Yankees showed no disposition for another advance, and our troops, after following them up closely, were contented with keeping a close watch on their movements. Our forces are amply sufficient to meet the enemy, should they attempt another advance. We have no details of the killed and wounded. Among those reported killed, together with several members of his company, was Captain Kanapaux, of the Lafayette Artillery.

On the arrival of the Savannah train, about five o'clock last evening, we were happy to learn that the report was untrue.

The enemy, we learn, have made some additional demonstrations towards Coosawhatchie and at Bee Creek. It is generally believed that they will make another trial before embarking in their gunboats.

Fire.—About one o'clock Thursday afternoon, a fire broke out in the office on South Atlantic Wharf, formerly occupied by Wm. C. Dukes & Sons. The fire spread very rapidly, and in a short time consumed the entire row. The property belonged to Jno. Fraser & Co. The cupola of the Custom House at one time ignited, but the fire was extinguished before it had made any progress.

Another fire occurred almost the same time, at No. 5 Elliott-street. The roof sustained some damage before it was extinguished.

The Charleston Mercury.
2 December 1864, 1

The News.

The results of the fighting on Wednesday, near Grahamville, were most gratifying.

The enemy, as stated in our last issue, having landed his troops from the fleet of transports in Broad River, advanced rapidly towards Grahamville. His force consisted of about 5,000 infantry, (chiefly negro troops,) and 1,500 artillery, (all whites)

Their advance was marked by an energy that indicated their resolve to cut their way to the railroad at all hazards and with the least possible delay. The Confederate forces close at hand were speedily concentrated to check the invading columns, and under the command of Major General GUSTAVUS W. SMITH, of the Georgia State troops, were placed in position and prepared for battle.

At eleven o'clock Wednesday morning the enemy's advance, preceded by sixteen pieces of artillery playing upon our lines, attacked Gen. SMITH at a place called Honey Hill, three miles east of the village of Grahamville. Our strength at that time consisted of fourteen hundred muskets and seven pieces of artillery. We had some few embrasures for open batteries, and slight entrenchments on the right and left, but our line was necessarily extended, owing to the superiority of the enemy in numbers, and much of it was both light and unprotected. This, however, only emboldened our men to greater deeds, and they fought the battle throughout with an energy and resolution worthy of veterans. The fight lasted until dark, and the enemy made several desperate charges against our line, but it stood firm, and repulsed every attack, finally driving back the enemy's right and centre, but their left stood unmoved at the close of the action. For six hours our men maintained the fight without relief. Late in the day, General ROBERTSON arrived with the 32d Georgia, a battery of artillery and a company of cavalry, in time to render most effective aid. Night came in to close the engagement, which was conducted with vigor on both sides.

The repulse of the enemy was complete. The enemy's losses exceeded five hundred killed and wounded, while, on our side, they were less than one hundred—between ten and fifteen killed, and about eighty wounded. Nearly all of our casualties occurred amongst the Georgia State troops, who, by the way, constituted the bulk of the force engaged on our side, and acted, throughout the fight, with conspicuous bravery.

A report was in circulation yesterday to the effect that the Lafayette Artillery, of this city, had lost, in the engagement, ten men killed, including their gallant commander, Captain KANAPAUX. We are glad to be able to correct this painful rumor. Captain KANAPAUX's battery was hotly engaged, and distinguished itself; but, fortunately, its casualties were limited to the slight wounding of four of its members. Capt. KANAPAUX is unhurt.

After nightfall on Wednesday, the enemy quietly retired for a distance of three miles towards the cover of their gunboats. Before dawn on Wednesday, several additional transports, carrying troops, were seen steaming up Broad River, doubtless bringing reinforcements to the discomfited foe.

On Thursday morning the enemy's land forces remained quiet; but the gunboats kept up a pretty constant fire of shells towards our lines. Up to two o'clock there had been no renewal whatever of the fighting. Long ere this, our force has been strengthened by heavy reinforcements, and when next the enemy advances to "feel" our lines, we trust to chronicle a still more glorious victory.

LATEST TIDINGS OF SHERMAN.

The Savannah *Republican* of yesterday says:

The whereabouts of Sherman's main body has been satisfactorily ascertained, and his movements yesterday indicated anything but decision of purpose as to his destination. Without entering into particulars, we would simply say that the signs are that many people who have been unduly alarmed at the idea of his taking them in his line of march, will be agreeably disappointed.

Important movements are on foot to meet him wherever he may go, but those will be developed at the proper time. General Wheeler manages Kilpatrick with all ease, and with less force has whipped and driven him in every engagement. He has taken one stand of colors, which is evidence of the vigor with which he has pressed him.

We get the following items from the Augusta *Chronicle* of yesterday:

Telegraphic communication with Millen has been reopened. Wheeler was still engaged in fighting the Federals on Wednesday. Results unknown.

It is reported that a party of Sherman's scouts visited Demera's Ferry on Sunday. They remained some time in that vicinity taking observations. It is thought by many that Sherman will endeavor to cross the Savannah river at that point.

It is said that, during one of the skirmishes between Wheeler and Kilpatrick, the latter was so hard pressed that he lost his hat, and escaped only because he had a fleeter horse than his pursuer. The Yankee General certainly had a narrow escape.

The Charleston Mercury.
2 December 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—FIVE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH DAY.

There were 30 shells thrown at the city on Thursday, and between the hours of 9 and 12 Thursday night more rapid firing was heard down the harbor.

On Wednesday night, about 8 30 o'clock, the enemy discovered a vessel attempting to run the blockade, and the fleet outside commenced firing at her and throwing up rockets, as a warning to their vessels inside. A number of shots were fired at her while crossing the bar, and when about one mile from Beauregard Battery, she was headed off by three of the enemy's barges and a heavy fire opened upon her from boat howitzers, two or three of the shells bursting immediately over her.

A second vessel passed through the same ordeal at about midnight, though she was under occasional fire from the fleet outside from 10, p. m. The enemy's barges seemed now to have had sufficient time to collect in the track of the adventurous steamer, and a heavy fire from boat howitzers was opened upon her. This fire was extremely accurate and at close range, the fuses being cut only for about 1½ to 2 seconds.

Both vessels were repeatedly illuminated by the flash of the enemy's shell. The steamers, nevertheless, coolly kept on their way and seemed not to accelerate their speed nor heed the enemy's fire. They stopped deliberately to receive instructions and passed safely in through the labyrinth of wrecks.

The coolness displayed by the officers in command of these vessels, and their pilots, is worthy of honorable mention.

FIRES.—Shortly after noon yesterday the range of buildings on South Atlantic Wharf was discovered to be on fire, and, though a prompt alarm was given, which was promptly attended to by the fire department, yet the fire had made such headway in a short time that the entire range was nearly destroyed.

While this fire was still unsubdued, another broke out in Elliott street, south side, a few doors from the Bay, causing the destruction of the upper portion of the house in which it originated.

The Charleston Courier.
3 December 1864, 1

Siege of Charleston.

FIVE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH DAY.

Forty-two shots were fired at the city during the twenty-four hours ending six P. M. Friday, and seven shots at Fort Sumter. The enemy were at work again on their mortar battery during the day, and also on the South embrasure of the middle battery. Sullivan's Island batteries fired a few shots at the enemy's working parties, both at Battery Wagner and the mortar battery. Firing was heard in the direction of Stono during the afternoon.

General JONES visited and inspected the batteries on James' and John's Islands Friday. We learn that he expressed entire satisfaction at the good order and condition of the whole line of fortifications, and the appearance of the tried, veteran troops who manned the guns.

G. G. WHITE, late Major on the Staff of Gen. HARDEE, has been promoted by the President for gallantry, to the rank of Colonel of Cavalry. We hear that he takes command of the 6th Georgia Regiment of Cavalry.

The Charleston Courier.

3 December 1864, 1

The News.

We have received but little additional information from the fight at Grahamville. A dispatch received Friday reports the enemy fortifying about two miles from Boyd's Landing. There had been no further fighting. The Savannah "Republican," of Thursday, gives the following account of Wednesday's operations;

The enemy, numbering as near as could be judged five thousand men, with sixteen pieces of artillery, attacked General Smith at a place called Honey Hill, three miles East of the village of Grahamville, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Our strength consisted of fourteen hundred muskets and seven pieces of artilery. We had some few embrasures for open batteries, and slight intrenchments on the right and left, but our line was necessarily extended, owing to the superiority of the enemy in numbers, and much of it was both light and unprotected. This, however, only emboldened our men to greater deeds, and they fought the battle throughout with an energy and resolution worthy of veterans. The fight lasted until dark, and the enemy made several desperate charges against our line, but it stood firm, and repulsed every attack, finally driving back the enemy's right and centre, but their left stood unmoved at the close of the action. For four or five hours these men maintained the fight without relief. Late in the day, Gen. Robertson arrived with the 23d Georgia, a battery of artillery and a company of cavalry, in time to render most effective aid. Night came in to close the engagement, which was conducted with vigor on both sides. Thus far it may be set down as a drawn battle, though in view of the great disparity of numbers the honors of the day are certainly due to the Confederates.

LIEUT. A. D. BUCK.—We had the pleasure of meeting this gallant and well known officer of Gen. BEAUREGARD's military family, Friday afternoon, on a visit to Charleston. Lieut. BUCK was *en route* to join Gen. BEAUREGARD. He was in good spirits, and very hopeful of the best results from the preparations made for the defeat of SHERMAN's army.

The Charleston Courier.

3 December 1864, 2

HEADQ'RS DEP'T SO. CA., GA. AND FLA.,
CHARLESTON, S. C., December 1, 1864.

[*GENERAL ORDERS. No. 90.*]

THE FOLLOWING EXCHANGE NOTICE, RECEIVED from the Office of the Adjutant and Inspector-General, C.S. A., is published for the information of all concerned:

"All officers and soldiers delivered at any place prior to November, 1864, have been announced as exchanged; also, all officers and soldiers of the Vicksburg capture who reported at any Parole Camp, East or West of the Mississippi river prior to November 18th, 1864. This notice includes the officers and soldiers recently delivered at Savannah, Ga."

By command of Lieut. Gen. HARDEE.

T. B. ROY, Assistant Adjutant General.

☞ The Columbia South Carolinian will please publish twice. 2 December 4

HEADQ'RS DEP'T OF SO. CA., GA. AND FLA.,
[EXTRACT]. CHARLESTON, S. C., December 1, 1864.

[*SPECIAL ORDERS. No. 291.*]

III. UNTIL FURTHER ORDERS, MILITARY NECESSITY requires that the Enrolling Officers shall not molest the employees of the several Rail Road Companies of South Carolina.

By command of Lieutenant General HARDEE.

H. W. FEILDEN,

December 8 2 Assistant Adjutant General.

HEAD'QRS DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
[EXTRACT.] CHARLESTON, S. C., December 1, 1864.

[*SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 6.*]

I. UNTIL FURTHER ORDERS, ALL OFFICERS of the South Carolina State Troops arriving in this city will report with their commands to Maj. Gen. ROBT. RANSOM, Commanding Second Military Sub-District.

By command of Major General SAM. JONES,

CHAS. S. RINGFELLOW,

December 2 2 Assistant Adjutant General.

The Charleston Mercury.
3 December 1864, 1

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

[EXTRACT] HEADQUARTERS,
DEPARTMENT OF SO. CA., GEORGIA AND FLORIDA,
CHARLESTON, S. C., December 1, 1864.

[*SPECIAL ORDERS No.* 291.]

III. UNTIL FURTHER ORDERS, MILITARY NECESSITY requires that the ENROLLING OFFICERS shall not molest the EMPLOYEES of the several RAILROAD COMPANIES OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

* * * * * *

By command of Lieutenant General HARDEE.

H. W. FEILDEN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

December 3 2

HEADQUARTERS,
DEPARTMENT SO. CA., GEORGIA AND FLORIDA,
Charleston, S. C., December 2, 1864.

[*GENERAL ORDERS No* 90.]

THE FOLLOWING EXCHANGE NOTICE, RECEIVED from the Office of the Adjutant and Inspector General C. S. A., is published for the information of all concerned:

"All officers and soldiers delivered at any place prior to November 25th, 1864, have been announced as exchanged; also all officers and soldiers of the Vicksburg capture who reported at any parole camp East or West of the Mississippi River, prior to November 18th, 1864.—This notice includes the officers and soldiers recently delivered at Savannah, Ga."

By command of Lieut. Gen. HARDEE.

T. B. ROY, A. A. General.

☞ South Carolinian please publish.

December 3 2

[EXTRACT.] HEADQUARTERS,
DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
CHARLESTON, S. C., December 1, 1864.

[*SPECIAL ORDERS No* 5.]

I. UNTIL FURTHER ORDERS, ALL OFFICERS OF the SOUTH CAROLINA STATE TROOPS arriving in this city will report with their commands to Major Gen. ROBT. RANSOM, Commanding 2d Military Sub-District.

By command of Major General SAM JONES.

CHAS. J. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant General.

December 2 2

CAMP ROBERTSON, WILLTON BLUFF,
NEAR ADAMS' RUN, November 25, 1864.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED MEN OF THIS COMPANY, having overstayed their furloughs, will immediately report to Camp or forward Certificates of disability from Medical Examining Boards, or they will be considered and treated as deserters. Medical certificates from private Physicians will not be considered:

Private G H FULMER, Frog Level, G and C R R
Private D R EPTING, Hope Station, G and C R R
Private WM D MOORER, George's Station, S C R R
Private JNO WESSINGER, Hope Station, G and C R R.

The attention of Enrolling Officers is called to the above in their respective Districts.

THOMAS J. WHITE,
Lieut. Comd'g Chesnut Light Artillery.

November 30 ws4

The Charleston Mercury.
3 December 1864,1

From the Savannah Railroad.

The bloody check given to the enemy's column at Honey Hill, near Grahamville, seems to have considerably cooled his enthusiasm. We get no further accounts of any Yankee advance in that quarter; and the only rumor brought by the Savannah train last evening was that the enemy is fortifying his present position, close under the cover of his gunboats. If this be true, it is doubtless his intention to attempt no renewal of his demonstration against our lines, until he shall have learned definitely that SHERMAN is within striking distance of the coast.

We have few additional particulars of General SMITH's repulse of the enemy on Wednesday. The infantry that participated in the attack on our position consisted of four regiments of white and four regiments of negro troops. The slaughter of the assailants was far greater than at first reported. An officer in whom we have full confidence, writes us that he himself counted two hundred Yankee dead and between eleven and twelve hundred Yankee wounded left on the field. Well may the gallant Georgians and others, who took part in the conflict be proud of their success.

The Charleston Mercury.
3 December 1864, 2

SIEGE MATTERS—FIVE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH DAY.

Seven shells have been fired at Fort Sumter since our last report and forty-two at the city. Our Sullivan's Island batteries have fired a few shots at the enemy's working parties on Morris Island.

Firing—the cause of which is unknown—was heard yesterday in the direction of the Stono.

HOMICIDE.—Last night about ten o'clock, a man named LEMAN was murdered in Burns' Line. As we go to press, the Coroner is holding an inquest over the body of the deceased.

WE ARE indebted to Messrs. WALTER and SMITH, of the Southern Express Company, for their thoughtfulness of the MERCURY on many recent occasions.

By a general order No. 84, Brigadier General JOHN H. WINDER, in command of the prison post in Georgia, has been constituted Commissary General of prisoners of war, a new office in the Confederacy, and similar in duties to the office of the Federal Commissary General of prisoners, of which General HITCHCOCK is the incumbent. General WINDER, in his new sphere of duty, is to have control of the disposition and discipline of all the Yankee prison posts held east of the Mississippi.

THE STEWARD of 31 Sub-District Hospital, James Island, begs leave gratefully to acknowledge the receipt of 1 box (12 bottles) gin from the Ladies' Relief Association; also, refreshments, papers, tracts, &c., from Rev. Dr. E. T. WINKLER—all for the use of the sick in hospital.