

OF THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.
FEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.
WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, AUG. 8, 1863.

We regret to hear from the Fayetteville Observer that Francis F. ...

We have from Messrs. Macpherson & Ferguson, the Southern Literary Messenger, for August, 1863.

It is a continuation of Howison's History of the War, European Emigration and New England Patriotism, a long criticism on ...

One of the most remarkable phenomena of the present day is the absence of the ...

It may be that parties are so nearly balanced both as to ...

Parliament is afraid to take any action that might even ...

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Official Report of the Enemy's Operations in James River.

The following report has been received from Col. P. R. ...

BRIGADE HQS., CLAFFEY'S FARM, August 6th, 1863.

To Major General Elzey: General. I have the honor to report, that the artillery and infantry ...

After passing Deep Bottom, the artillery and infantry moved rapidly down to Turkey Island, and were in position there when the boats passed. They were fired on as long as they were in range and struck repeatedly; one of the gunboats was so seriously damaged that she had to be towed from the river.

Col. Commanding Brigade. [BY TELEGRAPH.] PETERBURG, Aug. 6, 1863.

Major-General Elzey: The fleet on Monday and four gunboats, passed City Point at eleven (11) A. M., passing down the river. One (1) gunboat was towed, and probably disabled. Her engine was not working—a large hole through her wheelhouse and one through her Pilot-house, plainly visible.

Struck by Lightning—Extraordinary Escape from Death. A correspondent of the Selma Dispatch, writes from ...

About 4 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, Parson Welch, an old and highly esteemed citizen of this (Alabama) county, Ala., his son, Nathaniel Welch, Colonel Wm. ...

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addresses and persuasions of the subordinate general officers, many of them were disposed to despair, so great was their distrust of Gen. Pemberton.

The country can never be brought to believe that a true-hearted, zealous Southern general had been placed in command of that Department—such a man as Beauregard, Longstreet, Price, or Breckinridge—Vicksburg would have been invested with only ten days' provisions for its garrison.

It is probable that Gen. Pemberton, on account of his Northern birth and raising, could not feel the same absorbing interest in the honor and safety of the Southern people as was felt by real Southerners; it is, he did not have capacity equal to any of the generals named above.

But it is a bootless job now to trouble ourselves about fixing the responsibility of the loss of Vicksburg. Port Hudson, Jackson, Mississippi, and the great valley. It remains to be seen whether our President will profit by the bitter experience of the past. It remains Gen. P. Pemberton in command, in the face of the awful proofs of his unfitness, we confess our confidence in him (the President) will be greatly shaken.

Foreign Items. During 1862 there were tried 20,000 persons in England, 6,666 in Ireland, and 3,630 in Scotland, and of the whole number 7,815 were acquitted and 21,801 convicted, of which latter class 3,962 were consigned to penal servitude, which is about equivalent to our State prison.

A number of rifles has been invented by Capt. Norton, of the British army. It is charged with bold phosphorus. Projected from a cavity pipe it lodged in a dead bird and burst with a fierce flame for some time.

An English private soldier is now paid about \$110 a year; a French one about \$50 a year. A Colonel in France receives about \$1,600, in England about \$6,000.

It is stated that of 727 students matriculated at the Warsaw University during the past half year, 406 have joined the Polish insurgents and 102 of them have been killed.

A legacy has been left to the scientific world by Dr. Robert Brown, a physician to the King of Italy. It consists of seven sets of 20,000 francs each, to be awarded every three years for the best medical work in either of three languages—Italian, Latin, or French.

A memorial is in course of erection to Fyrdal, the martyr and translator of the bible. The site chosen for the monument is on Nibby Knoll, near Wittenburg Edge, in glorious scenery. The monument is to be a tower one hundred and eleven feet high, exclusive of the terminal, which is to be a bell-tower.

In the British House of Commons, June 15th, Mr. Layard, in answer to Liddell, stated that some time ago a monstrous attack was made up four British subjects riding upon the high road of Japan, in which one gentleman, Mr. Richardson, was killed, and two others wounded. Her Majesty's Government had demanded from the Japanese Government an ample apology for the outrage, the payment of £100,000 as a penalty for the outrage, and the punishment of the delinquents, tried and executed in the presence of one or more British officers; and that the family of the victim should be compensated.

The Paris evening papers of June 25th contain the following: It is asserted, on good authority, that France and England have come to an understanding, and are about to propose an armistice to the belligerents in America. In case of a renewal on the part of the North, France and England will recognize the South.

Mr. Grave, a French physician, proposes to destroy the taste of intensely bitter medicines by mixing chloroform with them in certain proportions. He claims that the taste and odor even of assafoetida is annihilated.

The Enemy's Naval Force Before Charleston. An officer who was sent down to Port Royal by the Steamer court of inquiry writing of the naval force operating against Charleston to a friend in the North, says:—

Before I can command you again the fire of the war will have concentrated around the city of Charleston. Admiral Dahlgren sends to-morrow the advance guard of the attacking squadron, which contains, among other vessels, some machines intended to remove river obstructions, to the rendezvous of the bars. The following is an estimate of the ships and force to be engaged:

Table with 4 columns: Ship Name, Tons, Guns, Officers. Includes Iron-clad New Ironsides, Iron-clad Monitor, Steam sloop Powhatan, etc.

Screw ships, barks and smaller crafts are attached to the fleet, but the above is probably all the Admiral will put under fire. The iron clads are in excellent condition, workmen having been sent South from New York to put them in trim. The fleet will be sent on Monday, as it was supposed, but from looking gathered from the Admiral, but the job is to be handled carefully and finished well.

A PERSIAN STORY.—Jesus, says a Persian story, arrived one evening at the gates of a certain city, and he sent his disciples forward to prepare a supper, while he himself, intent on doing good, walked through the streets, and saw at the corner of the market some people gathered together, looking at an object on the ground; and he drew near to see what it might be. It was a dead dog, with a nail round his neck, which he appeared to have been dragged through the dirt, and a vile, moe object, more unclean thing never met the eye of man.

From the Chattanooga Rebel. The gloom which has overspread the State of Mississippi since the fall of Vicksburg and the occupation of Jackson, is rapidly giving way. There is a more hopeful state of things since the enemy retired to Vicksburg.

Numbers of Missisippians who had deserted are returning to their commands, and numbers of guerrilla organizations are being perfected to render the navigation of the Mississippi impossible, some of which will be heard from. A large number of troops who were sent to the rear, sick after severe exposure in the trenches, at Jackson, are returning daily.

MORE COLORED TROOPS.—A telegraphic dispatch from Washington to the New York Tribune says: The War Department is pushing the organization of colored troops vigorously. The success of our forces West has given a fresh impetus to enlistment among the blacks, and by autumn it is estimated that at least 100,000 negroes will be in arms in the Valley of the Mississippi. It has been decided to raise four colored regiments in this District. The first is complete, and the second rapidly approaching completion.

As we have before stated, the only effectual way to prevent Northern success from existing, and white certainty of the final triumph, is to catch and crush either prisoners. Leave them on the battle field, if our troops are in a hurry to pursue their retreating foes, they need not give the black rascals and their blackhearted officers any more attention than the Scotch soldier did the Frenchman who was begging for quarter. "I canna stop to quarter ye," he remarked, "but I'll cut ye in." And sending his actions to his words, he cut—Go, ye scoundrel.

EMPEROR OF MEXICO.—Yesterday we published late news from Mexico, in which it is stated that the French had proclaimed Maximilian Emperor, with a grand acclamation. Who is Maximilian? is a question frequently asked. We suppose him to be a son of the Bonaparte family, in which there are two persons of the name, grandchild of Eugene Beauharnois and his wife, the Princess of Bavaria. Eugene was a child of Josephine by her first marriage, and a great favorite with the Emperor Napoleon, who, in 1806, adopted him as his son. He was subsequently appointed Viceroy of Italy, and married the Princess of Bavaria. In 1817 he had a son called Maximilian, who entered the service of Russia, and in 1839 married the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia, daughter of the Emperor Nicholas. By this lady he had several children, two of whom are some one, Prince Nicholas Maximilian, born 1841, and Eugene Maximilian, born in 1847. Is the Emperor of Mexico the elder of the two?

There is no one of the Bonaparte blood in their veins; but they are so allied to that family as to be considered a part of it. The choice of such a person would be evidently a stroke of policy. It associates with the French dynasty the grandson of one of the most distinguished monarchs that have occupied the Russian throne; and it would serve to add distinction and honor to it. The present French Emperor has adopted the wisdom of his country in his guidance; and one part of that which we know was to strengthen his position through every ramification of family ties.

Mobile Tribune. Brig. Gen. G. C. Strong. Gen. Strong, who was fatally wounded in the attack on Fort Wagner, July 18th, is the same individual who acted in the capacity of Adjutant General for the brave Butler, and who trained up the helpless women and children of New Orleans, during the reign of the Bast in that down-trodden city. The new Adjutant General was a married man, named G. Valmont, and a regular blue-blooded Yankee in every particular. It is a matter of gratulation, that the wrongs he inflicted upon the people of New Orleans have been so quickly avenged.

A SUCIDAL MANIA IN MASSACHUSETTS.—An excellent physician to the King of Italy. It consists of seven sets of 20,000 francs each, to be awarded every three years for the best medical work in either of three languages—Italian, Latin, or French.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL. NORTHERN NEWS. JUNCTION, VA., Aug. 7th, 1863.

The Baltimore American, of the 4th inst., contains a correspondence to the Chicago Times, of the 16th, which states that Westerman's army is advancing victoriously. The Yankee success, and indicates the idea of intervention, and refers to the heavy losses of Yankee commerce by the Florida and Alabama.

The resistance to the draft in Illinois and Indiana is not considered formidable. Nothing new from Lee's army. FROM WASHINGTON. JUNCTION, VA., Aug. 7th, 1863.

A gentleman who left Washington on Saturday, states that Meade's army, it is thought, is receiving no reinforcements as yet, except a few negro regiments, which many of the regiments of his command, whose term has expired, are going home. He says that a large force is concentrating at Fort Grant's army to operate against Charleston, and that Grant's army will next attack Mobile. He represents things quiet in the North, and expresses the opinion that the draft will be gently but surely enforced.

FROM BRASHEAR CITY—THE LATE FIRE IN HAVANA, &c. RICHMOND, Aug. 7th, 1863. The Baltimore Gazette, of the 4th inst., says that all the immense stores, which were accumulated at that place by General Banks, had been carried off by the Confederates into the interior.

Sixteen warehouses were burnt by the late fire in Havana. Six hundred and seventy-two bales of cotton, sixty three thousand boxes of sugar, and a large quantity of other goods were destroyed. The steamer "The ..."

The color of male population of Detroit and the surrounding country have fled to Canada to avoid the draft. The frost in Indiana last month did a vast deal of damage to the crops. The news from the army of the Potomac is unimportant. FROM RICHMOND. RICHMOND, August 7th, 1863.

Official dispatches to-day state that the Yankee flotilla has passed Boykin's, on their way down the river. A monitor and one gunboat were materially damaged by the cannonading to which they were subjected below Chapin's Bluff. The Yankees aboard the gunboats were greatly surprised when the explosion of the torpedo took place, and numbers could have been picked off by our sharpshooters.

It is reported that Brig. Gen. Lewton has been appointed Quartermaster General to supersede Myers. The weather is very hot. FROM NEW ORLEANS AND VICKSBURG. ATLANTA, Aug. 7th, 1863.

The New Orleans Era has been received. The Steamer Continental has arrived from Vicksburg with 600 sick and wounded prisoners, including Gen. M. L. Smith, Col. Edward Leary, Maj. J. M. Davenport, and J. M. Grant. A few prisoners remain at Vicksburg, unable to be removed. Secretary Chase has issued orders to clear boats and cargoes at St. Louis for New Orleans, except for prohibited articles, and the giving of bonds not to land the goods at any intermediate point, except under permit. Small lots of cotton are being sold at auction at 43 cents.

A Coroner's inquest has been held on several negroes who died of starvation. The latest dates from New York are to the 23rd, by the river. Shipments of powder to California, for Acapulco, has been stopped by request of the French Consul. TENNESSEE ELECTIONS. CHATTANOOGA, August 7th, 1863.

The returns from the election on Thursday are quite meagre. They indicate the election of the Winchester Convention ticket. All is quiet along the Tennessee river. The main portion of Rosecrans' army is at Winchester and Decherd, with brigades stationed at several other points.

THE DRAFT IN KENTUCKY—MORGAN CAPTURED. KNOXVILLE, August 7, 1863. Cincinnati papers, of the 6th inst., say that the draft is to be speedily enforced throughout Kentucky. Gen. Todd and General Mason improved the opportunity of presenting the complaint of General Morgan, while the train conveying the latter to Cincinnati was stopping at Columbus. Gen. Todd's hands with Gen. Morgan. The Governor visits General Brumfield to consult about Morgan's surrender. Quarters are in readiness at the Ohio Penitentiary for Morgan and his officers, captured in Ohio.

ALABAMA ELECTIONS. SELMA, ALA., August 7th, 1863. Tallahassee Journal.—Watts 1,454, Shorter 125, Dowdell 29. Congress—Cruikshank 1,194, Curry 632. Calhoun county—Watts 757, Shorter 565. Congress—Cruikshank 65, and one box to hear from Jefferson county—Watts 551, Shorter 83, Dowdell 27. Congress—Smith 331, Fowle 729. Calhoun county—Watts has a majority. Cruikshank 801, Curry 552.

THE TENNESSEE ELECTIONS. KNOXVILLE, Aug. 7th, 1863. The returns of the election yesterday come in slowly. The vote is small, and the Congressional news of the Winchester Convention so far lead the opposition. The army vote, however, is not received yet.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE CAPTURE OF THE CITY OF MEXICO. RICHMOND, Aug. 8th, 1863. Gen. Forey's dispatch to the French Minister of War, dated June 10th, 1863, says: I have just entered the City of Mexico at the head of the army. The whole population of the city received the army with enthusiasm which bordered on delirium. The soldiers of France were literally crushed under showers of garlands and bouquets. I have been present with all my officers and staff at a Te Deum in the magnificent Cathedral of this Capital, thronged by six thirds of Vive L'Empereur. The population strongly desire order, justice and liberty. In my replies to their representations I have promised them these in the name of the Emperor.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL. RICHMOND, Aug. 8th, 1863. Gen. Lewton was assigned by the President to the position of Quartermaster General under the act of Congress of last session, giving the provisional rank of Brigadier General to the Quartermaster General. He was authorized, on or before the 1st of August, to accept of that office, and accordingly commencing in the provisional rank of Brigadier General. It is understood that the intention of Congress was to confer the benefits of the act on Col. Myers, who was appointed a Colonel in the regular army at Memphis, and assigned to the duty of Quartermaster General. He has been superseded, not removed, and may continue at his post as Assistant Quartermaster General, unless assigned to other duty. Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, has been here for several days. Officers by the Frederickburg road this evening, report all quiet in Stafford county.

NORTHERN NEWS—ADVICES FROM MEXICO—KENTUCKY ELECTION—MAINE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION—LATER FROM EUROPE. RICHMOND August 9th, 1863. Dispatches from Memphis, August 5th, report all quiet on the river below. An arrival at New York brings Vera Cruz, and the English schooner had captured on the Rio Grande and said to have been intended for the Texas rebels. It is presumed that the French anticipated that the arms would get into Mexican hands. The French are also reported to be seizing all the English and American vessels at Vera Cruz. New Orleans advices, of the 1st inst., have been received. Heron's division of Grant's army had arrived. An important expedition was preparing to move from Vicksburg. Returns from twenty counties in Kentucky give a Union majority of sixteen thousand. The Democratic State Convention of Maine met at Portland on the 6th inst. Nine hundred delegates were present. The Convention adopted resolutions in favor of the termination of the calamities depressing this unhappy land, and declaring that the Union cannot be preserved without concession by the democracy, the administration, &c. Bowdoin was nominated for Governor.

The Steamer Hecla has arrived from Liverpool, with dates to the 29th ult. The political news is unimportant. Exchange continues depressed, and speculative securities show a continued panic. The British Parliament had been prorogued. The Queen's speech says that the civil war continues in America; it indicates much evil not only on the contending parties, but on other shores. We see no reason, however, to depart from strict neutrality. The Confederate loan is at 113 percent. discount. Cotton has advanced 3d.

FROM GORDONVILLE. GORDONVILLE, VA., Aug. 8th, 1863. A gentleman just from Brandy Station says that the enemy are in force four miles beyond Brandy Station, from the direction of the Rappahannock Bridge, destroying everything—supposed to be three regiments of cavalry and eight of infantry. The men are all fleeing, leaving the women and children.

FROM FREDERICKSBURG. FREDERICKSBURG, Aug. 8th, 1863. The officers of Stafford report the enemy in considerable force about five miles from the river, but no signs of them from town. YANKEE RAID IN VIRGINIA. GORDONVILLE, VA., Aug. 8th, 1863. An intelligent gentleman arrived to-day, from Middleburg, who fled from thence last Wednesday. The Yankee raiders were burning the wheat and destroying everything they carried off all the citizens they could capture, including two little boys, reports ploughing; all the horses, cattle and sheep. He reports Meade's headquarters at (at) Brandy Station, and Sedgewick's at Warrenton. Pleasanton's cavalry are at Warrenton Junction.

The Yankees say that they sent back a certain number from each company to gather conscripts, and will remain where they are until the conscripts increase their force, when they will advance. FROM CHARLESTON. CHARLESTON, Aug. 8th, 1863. Everything is quiet this morning. There was sharp cannonading last night between the enemy's batteries at Morris, but without important result. A French and an English War Steamer are outside. COMMUNICATION RE-OPENED WITH JACKSON. ATLANTA, GA., Aug. 8th, 1863. I have a private telegram from Jackson, Miss., of yesterday's date, showing that communication is re-opened with that city. YANKEE TRANSPORT DISABLED. MORTON, Aug. 8th, 1863. Col. Matt Johnson sunk one transport and disabled two others opposite Greenville, last Tuesday. Since that time he has been unable to turn back some twelve steamboats, laden with merchandise. The gunboats came up and shelled the woods furiously for miles without doing any damage. They will cause numbers of light artillery batteries to be organized for the same purpose, and a few weeks will see the Mississippi more effectively blockaded than ever before.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST. ATLANTA, August 8th, 1863. A special dispatch to the Appeal dated Brandon August 8th, says that Ransom's Division of Grant's army, with seven negro regiments, descended the Mississippi and opened on Ilayton, West Louisiana. A heavy Yankee force has ascended the St. Charles river in search of our force in Arkansas. The gunboats came up and shelled the woods furiously for miles without doing any damage. They will cause numbers of light artillery batteries to be organized for the same purpose, and a few weeks will see the Mississippi more effectively blockaded than ever before.

TENNESSEE ELECTION. KNOXVILLE, Aug. 8, 1863. Election returns received here to-day indicate that Wm. G. Swan, an ardent friend of the administration, has been re-elected to Congress. Hon. H. S. Foote is probably defeated. FROM TENNESSEE—CAPTURE OF YANKEE CAVALRY. CHATTANOOGA, Aug. 8, 1863. One hundred and ten Yankee cavalry, including two commissioned officers, captured by Rites at Union City, West Tennessee, arrived here this morning. Sufficient returns are not yet received to decide what names on the Convention ticket are best.

LATE NORTHERN NEWS. FREDERICKSBURG, Aug. 8th, 1863. A gentleman from Washington on Wednesday, says that fifty three and runaway negroes, free and slave, have left Maryland since the Gettysburg battle. Twenty one hundred have been recruited in Baltimore, and three thousand negroes are at work on the fortifications around the city. The people of Maryland are in despair, and are subject to the most unrelenting tyranny and suspicion. New York, New Jersey, and the New England States are buying conscripts out of the army. The Governor of New Jersey refuses to let a single man go without his authority. The Governor of New York is preparing to test the constitutionality of the conscript act. A large number of troops have been sent to New York and New England to preserve order. The enrollment goes on pretty quickly, but trouble is expected when the men are actually called out. The people are in despair, but refuse to fight for a pro-slavery government. Workmen are leaving the shops and negroes are forced upon them. Twenty-five negro regiments are formed and forming for the Federal army. The West is full of deserters. Many troops have been sent to arrest them and keep order. There has been a terrific storm around Reading, Pa., and a vast amount of crops was destroyed. The rebels suffered from the storm, and many were killed and others have died of their wounds. The Democrats were driven from the place, but were subsequently reinforced to the number of fifteen hundred, and are hourly receiving fresh accessions. All are represented to be armed and full of fight. The Sheriff of Keokuk has gone to Davenport for military assistance. There was a similar disturbance in Columbus, Ohio. Hong Kong newspapers give an account of a terrible earthquake at Manilla, on the 3d of June. Half of the city was destroyed, and two thousand lives lost. The rebels suffer from the storm, and many were killed and others have died of their wounds. 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