

THE SUN.

LATER FROM THE SOUTH.

The Shelling of Charleston—Exchange of Prisoners—Jeff. Davis and the Freedom of the Press—Rebel Fears of Porter's Fleet—Message of the Governor of Georgia, &c.

Richmond papers of Saturday last, have been received at the North, and the following extracts published:

CHARLESTON UNDER FIRE.

A Charleston correspondent of a Southern paper gives a vivid picture of the effects of our shells on that city. They tear up the streets, cut the gas pipes, and plunge the citizens into darkness—thundering against churches and dwellings, and creating generally a great tumult, but comparatively few persons are injured, though narrow escapes are frequent. This writer says:

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 passing between the slabs and bed clothes of a crib in which an infant was lying, left the little creature unhurt, but lost in the convulsions of its bedding.

Passing through the lower wards of the city, you would be particularly struck with 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—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, somber and cheerless.

THE SPECIAL EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 9.] The number of Yankee prisoners required to meet the demand of the exchange of ten thousand on either side are to be drawn from Andersonville and Dalton, Georgia, and Florence, South Carolina, and they are now being forwarded to Savannah, from which point they will be exchanged. The fleet carrying the Confederate prisoners has already reached there. The exchange will be accomplished the present week.

HIGH LIVES BELOW STILTS.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 9.] Hot and boarding-houseskeepers have taken advantage of the assembling of Congress to put up the price of board. The rates at the hotels have been advanced to \$40 per day, and the boarding-house rates are equally steep in proportion.

PROCLAMATION OF AMNESTY.

Mr. Foote, of Tennessee, has introduced the following resolution in the rebel Congress:

"Resolved, That while we prosecute the war with all the energy and earnestness we have, reasons of policy, justice and humanity alike require that the President should be armed with adequate power to offer a complete amnesty to all such of the citizens and residents of the Confederate States as heretofore, under a delusion or otherwise, have been hostile to our cause, and who are now willing to come forward and take upon themselves the obligation to support our government as true and loyal citizens."

ATTEMPT TO MUZZLE THE PRESS.

[From the Richmond Whig, Nov. 10.] The proposition of President Davis, in his late message, to place editors and printers of newspapers under the thumb of the Executive—so that that department may have the absolute and entire control of the whole press of the country—meets with no favor out of doors, whatever may be the disposition of Congress. It is no novelty, having been tried once or twice before by his Excellency, and been rejected, almost without consideration, by the Congress of the Confederate States. It is the boldest attempt to muzzle the press, or to make it speak only such language as the supreme head may like to hear, that has been made on this continent. Even in the Yankee Congress no such thing has ever been attempted.

GEN. GRANT PREPARING FOR A GRAND NAVAL AND LAND ATTACK OF RICHMOND.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 10.] There is a report, apparently somewhat authenticated, that thirty iron-clads, with a number of torpedo boats and transports, have lately arrived at City Point. Many intelligent officers are convinced that there will soon be a great battle on the whole line below Richmond. The time of that battle will depend on the completion of the Dutch Gap canal, and its success as a ship channel; for it is highly improbable that Grant will try another assault without the aid of his fleet—at least until he ascertains that the canal is a failure and that all hope of aid from the fleet must be abandoned.

REBEL HORROR OF PORTER'S FLEET—WHERE IS HE GOING TO STRIKE?

[From the Richmond Whig, Nov. 9.] What has become of the armada which assembled in the waters of the Chesapeake, and sailed with such formidable show a few days ago to the southward, and, as our authorities were inclined to believe, for Wilmington, and serious operations for the reduction and occupation of that important port and port? There has been ample time since it was said to have sailed for its appearance off the works at the mouth of Cape Fear river; yet we hear nothing of such an event, and we can anticipate no possible military end to be served by the concealment of the fact by our authorities here or at Wilmington. We are warranted in apprehending that some other point than that is the object of the expedition—that the attack will be made in some other quarter—and that the supposed unquestionable information of the War Department has been deceptive. But at what point may we reasonably expect the blow to be delivered? In what quarter of our seaboard are there indications of a contemplated descent of serious proportions?

Can it be that Charleston is to be again tried? We fancy not. Her state of preparation, the labors there of Beauregard and the lamented Harris, and the presence of the soldier Hardee, are not promising elements for the success of such an operation. Besides Yankee vengeance can be sufficiently sated by keeping up the bombardment of the city at long range, to the destruction of private property, with the occasional loss of women and children, and to the injury and discomfort and hardships of non-combatants. Is Mobile, then, to be attacked, either directly or from Pensacola? We think not. We do not believe an expedition for such an operation would be fitted out in the North.

Looking along the coast, and scanning the signs of the times, we are induced to believe that Savannah, Georgia, and some point on the coast southward of it, will prove to be the objective of this expedition after all.—One indication may be seen in the recent arrangement to make Savannah the point for exchanging some ten thousand prisoners of war. Under cover of that cloak, perchance, it was supposed by our treacherous enemy he might assemble, unsuspected, his fleet of transports in that quarter, and concentrate on favorable islands in that vicinity a force sufficient for the operation, which in that way could be made almost a *coup de main*.

There are many things which would recommend such an attempt to the Yankee councils. The feature of bad faith that it would wear would give to it very much the zest which the gourmand or epicure finds in putrid game, or Catharine, of Russia, found "in the poignant pleasures of a rape;" while the theatrical effect would create an immense furor from Washington to Bangor, and around the lakes, away off to the northern range of Minnesota—one prolonged current of ecstasy would thrill the Northern public.

The peculiar incitement to such an operation at this time, would be the hope, by the possession of Savannah, to make it the base for a diversion for the relief of Atlanta and Sherman; or, in case the latter should be forced to give up Atlanta and fall back out of Georgia to his fastness at Chattanooga, the possession of Savannah and the occupation of the coast of Georgia could be held up as a compensating substitute—indeed, as an advantageous exchange.

Some such motives have inspired this movement, we may rely on it, though the present condition of affairs at Atlanta, and the transfer of the actual theatre of war from Southern Georgia into Middle Tennessee, by the passage of our army under Beauregard into that region, may cause some modification of the plan of operations in the contemplated

quarter. In the course of a week, or ten days at most, there should be some certain development. The works at Savannah are well constructed, extensive and strong—properly manned they should make a stout defense. The immediate commander there, Gen. McLaws, has had a good deal of experience in the field as a division commander, is said to be alert, resolute, and possessed of sound sense and judgment in an emergency. We do not, therefore, apprehend disaster, while hoping that our authorities will strengthen his hands at the right moment to the almost stretch of our defensive resources.

GOVERNOR BROWN'S MESSAGE—HE ADVOCATES THE RIGHT OF EACH STATE TO NEGOTIATE FOR ITSELF.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 10.]

The Legislature of Georgia met at Milledgeville on Thursday last, and on the next day Governor Brown sent in his message. It is not at all a "remarkable" document, as some of the messages and proclamations of the same executive have been termed by the press, but is merely a repetition of his views heretofore expressed in other State papers. It fills over ten columns of the Augusta papers, and we are able only to make extracts from it, which will give its tenor and spirit. On the negotiation question he says:

There is reason to fear that President Lincoln, if re-elected, and President Davis, whose passions were inflamed against each other, may never be able to agree upon terms for the commencement of negotiations, and that the war must continue to rage in all its fury till there is a change of administration, unless the people of both countries, in their aggregate capacity as sovereign States, bring their powerful influence to bear, requiring both governments to stop the war and leave the question to be settled upon the principles of 1776, as laid down in the Georgia resolutions passed at your late session.

These resolutions, in substance, propose that the treaty-making powers in both governments agree to stop the war and leave each other or any one of the sovereign States, by a convention of the people, fairly chosen by the legal and qualified voters, to determine for itself whether it will unite its destiny with the one or the other Confederacy. There may be doubts whether Missouri, Kentucky or Maryland wish to remain component parts of the government of the United States or to unite with the Confederate States. If either one of those States shall refuse to unite with us we have no just right to demand such union, as we have neither the right to coerce a sovereign State nor to govern her without her consent. And if we had the right, we certainly have not the power, as we can only govern a State without her consent by subjugation, and we have no power to subjugate any one of those States, with the whole power of the United States at her back prepared to defend her against our attacks.

We should stand ready, therefore, at all times, to settle the difficulty by a reference of the question of future alliance to the States whose positions may be doubtful for determination by them in their sovereign capacity.

Our Congress, in its manifesto, has virtually endorsed the great principles of the Georgia resolutions; and the President has said in his message that he desires peace upon the principles to defend which we entered into the struggle. I am not aware, however, of any direct tender of adjustment upon these principles having been recently made by the treaty-making power of our government to the same power in the Federal government. I regret that the wish of Georgia, as expressed through her Legislature, has not been respected in this particular. Such a direct tender, made through commissioners, by President Davis to President Lincoln, would place the question fairly and properly before the States and people of the North for discussion and action. Had it been done months since it could not have failed to have a powerful influence upon the Presidential election in the North, which may have much to do with the future course and conduct of the war.

It may be said, however, that the proposition to settle our difficulties upon these terms, made by President Davis to President Lincoln, would be a letting down of the dignity of our government, and might be construed as an evidence of conscious weakness on our part. I confess my inability to see how the direct tender of settlement upon these great and correct principles, by the treaty-making powers in our government to the like power in the United States government could compromise the dignity of our government any more than an indirect tender of the same propositions through the irregular channel of an Executive message or a Congressional manifesto.

EXPLOIT AND DEATH OF LIEUTENANT WALTER BOWIE.

[From the Richmond Enquirer.] In the early part of September last, Lieut. Walter Bowie, of Maryland, at his own instance, received from Col. Moseby orders to take ten men and cross into Maryland for a special service. Immediately upon receiving his orders, he selected ten men of his command, crossed the Potomac at Matthias Point, and proceeded at once to Port Tobacco. Here he surprised and captured the Federal pickets, and paroled the men, with orders not to leave the town until the following morning.

Upon some of the horses thus secured he mounted his men (armed and fully equipped) and proceeded up through the State, visiting the prominent and wealthy Union men, depriving them of their best and finest horses. Passing near his own home, he was joined by his younger brother, Brane Bowie, who was at home recruiting his health, having been some time since severely wounded while serving in our army.

Having secured a drove of about sixty of the finest horses he could select, he passed entirely around Washington, and had reached the neighborhood of Sandy Spring in Montgomery county, Maryland, about five miles from the Potomac, where he designed recrossing. Here, finding that his men were in need of many necessary articles of clothing, he permitted them, one at a time, to enter the store of a violent Union citizen and select such articles as they absolutely needed, avoiding any wanton destruction. Having supplied his men he continued his course for the river. He was immediately pursued by the sheriff of the county with a posse of men. Upon learning this fact he ordered his men, with the horses, to cross the river as speedily as possible, his brother and himself remaining in the rear to keep the enemy in check till the horses could be secured. Having dismounted, the two brothers proceeded across an open field for the purpose of ascertaining the exact position and numbers of their pursuers.

As they neared the road they were fired upon by a man who was concealed behind a brush fence. Lieutenant Bowie received nine buckshot in his head and breast. After falling, he arose upon his hands and knees, and crawling thus several yards, called to his brother to make his escape, and to carry the men and horses off safely, if possible. He added, "Tell my mother that I loved her better than son ever loved mother before, and that I die fighting for my country."

An undertaker in Brookville, Maryland, near which place the affair occurred, took the body and placed it in a coffin, and conveyed it to the church known as "Stanley's," in Prince George's county. Here he was buried; his funeral being attended by a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen, his former neighbors and friends. It is proper to add that his brother was made prisoner, but the rest of the men got off safely with the horses.