

THE WILMINGTON GAZETTE.

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WILMINGTON, N. C. TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1867.

[11TH YEAR.]

LONDON, May 10.

The hypocritical cry of "No Popery" has already at Bristol and Liverpool, caused scenes that make us blush for the country we live in. A deluded and brutal mob, have in both these places proceeded to acts of personal violence which we hoped would never again have disgraced the name of Englishmen. We earnestly trust that the magistrates will be vigilant; or the intolerant flame may again blaze forth, and, uniting itself with political animosity, produce more fatal scenes than those which tarnished the national character in the year 1780.

The following disgraceful scene, which must be regretted by the friends of decorum and good order, of all parties, took place at Liverpool on Saturday night:

On Mr. Roscoe presenting himself at one of the windows of the bank, to address the electors, the clamours of the opposite party rendered it impossible for a single word to be heard. Mr. Rathbone next presented himself, and intreated a hearing, but to no little purpose! A stone was soon afterwards thrown through one of the bank windows which passed close to Mr. Roscoe, and struck a gentleman on the cheek, standing near him, which severely wounded him; a second stone was then thrown, which fortunately missed the window. These, however, were only the signals to a scene of more brutal outrage. The gentlemen on horseback, who had halted on the top of Dale street, were immediately assailed in the most furious manner, with whips and sticks, provided, no doubt, for the purpose. Col. Williams was actually dragged off his horse, and most scandalously treated, whilst the poor animal was stabbed in the flank with a knife. Stones and staves were thrown in every direction, and many of the friends of Mr. Roscoe were severely wounded. Councillor Raincock received a violent blow on the face, which was succeeded by a second. A miscreant carrying a standard in his hand, rushed with it through the crowd, and forced it violently through a window of the bank, aiming it directly at the breast of Mr. Rathbone, who retired to avoid the brutal assault. In this state of confusion and tumult, which the appearance of Mr. Roscoe seemed only to increase, and after repeated calls for the interference of magistracy, that gentleman was prevailed upon, as the only means of putting a stop to a scene of outrage and bloodshed, to retire.

On Monday, the right hon. Charles Bathurst made his public entry as a candidate for Bristol; but the No Popery mob received him, on the Exchange, with reiterated hisses and groans, and would not permit him to be heard. They continued their conduct to the White Lion Inn, where they became outrageous, declaring that they would not be represented by a friend of Popery; and proceeded to demolish the windows, the whole of which were totally destroyed; and on some loose boys being taken into custody for riotous conduct the mob proceeded to the council house, the windows of which they also broke; and not a blue ribbon was to be seen the whole evening. On Tuesday the election came on, when Messrs. Bathurst and Baillie were declared to be duly elected. The hisses and groans of the populace were incessant, until Mr. Bathurst got into his chair, when the people manifested every disposition to do him personal injury, by throwing mud, oyster-shells, &c. at him. When he had passed only a few yards into high street, he was assailed with stones; and on being struck with a piece of wood he seized and held it in his hand with a seeming menace, which so exasperated the deluded people, that stones, oyster shells, &c. fell in showers; and Mr. Bathurst having received several severe blows, was obliged to descend from his chair, and seek refuge in High street, and the blue cavalcade compelled to return.

NORFOLK, July 8.

Our last noticed the correspondence between Captain Douglas and the Mayor of our Borough. We now are enabled to present our readers with the following report made to the Mayor, together with the second letter of Captain Douglas.

Norfolk, July 5, 1867.

Sir,

In pursuance of your request, I this day went down to the British squadron, lying in Hampton Roads, for the purpose of delivering the letter with which I was charged to Capt. Douglas; on arriving along-side his ship, the *Bellona*, I was invited on board, received by Capt. Douglas himself at the gang-way, and conducted to his cabin, where I found assembled all the captains of the squadron. I immediately informed him that you had yesterday received a letter from him, the answer to which I had been requested to deliver, and placed it in his hands. He read the letter very attentively, and then handed it to Captain Hardy, from whom it passed to the other captains in succession. When they had all perused it, Captain Douglas observed to me, "I presume, sir, you are acquainted with the contents of this letter;" I told him

I was perfectly so. He then stated that his letter must have been misapprehended, that it contained no expression of menace which he recollected, and that it certainly was not his intention to use language which could be construed to convey such ideas: he referred to Captain Hardy, saying, that he had shewn him the letter previously to its being sent, and had requested his opinion as to its sentiments; Capt. Hardy concurred with Captain Douglas in the opinion, and objects of the communication. I then remarked to them the particular expressions in the letter, which I considered as the language of threat, and adverted to the circumstance of the words "immediately annulled," being underscored. He said that this underscoring must have been done by his clerk, without his direction, and had escaped his observation; but again assured me, upon his honor, that if any expression in the letter wore the appearance of a threat, it was not intended to be so understood.

Captain Douglas next adverted to the conclusion of the letter, in which the alternative of peace or war is left to himself—He said upon this subject, that he had no orders to commit any act of hostility, and that there was no man from whose intention or wishes such an object was more remote. That he was anxious to preserve the relations of amity, which had existed between the two governments, and that no act of his should tend to interrupt their harmony, unless he was ordered by his superiors to perform such acts, in which case, as an officer, he must do his duty. He repeated, however, that he had at present no such orders, nor did he expect to receive such. He stated that he had it in charge generally, to guard his flag, and those under its protection from insult or assault of any kind, and that this in all situations he must unquestionably do. But that any further measure he was not at present authorized, nor was it his intention to take. I here stated to him the many insulting menaces, which had been communicated in Norfolk, as coming from him. He positively denied ever having uttered any such—declared if they had been used by any of his officers, that they were unauthorized and disapproved of by him, remarking at the same time, that he hoped all who knew him, would do him the justice to believe, that he was not in the habit of using the language of threat—He here too again referred to all the officers to say, if they had ever heard him at any time, even while speaking confidentially to them, utter such expressions, and they united in declaring that they had not.

A desultory conversation then took place between Capt. Douglas, the other captains, and myself, which continued nearly an hour, in the course of which many remarks were made, which had no reference to the subject of your letter, or were in any way connected with it: these, sir, I have already communicated to yourself, and to all my fellow citizens, with whom I have conversed upon this subject; but as they are not connected with the subject of your letter, I presume it would be unnecessary again to detail them here.—In the course of this conversation, I described to them as well as I was able the sentiments which universally prevailed, through the country at this time, the cause from whence it proceeded, and the effects it would produce, provided any effort on their part should be made to oppose the public resolves, as to intercourse or supplies. I explicitly declared that we had as yet received no authority from our government to proceed to acts of aggression, but that we were authorized, and were prepared for defence, and for the protection of ourselves and our property; to prove which I placed in the hands of Capt. Douglas, an extract from the letter of Governor Cabell, to brigadier general Matthews, which I had made for that purpose: I concluded by warning him again not to send any of his officers on shore, for that if he did, the arm of the civil authority, I did not believe, would be able to protect them from the vengeance of an enraged people; that this might lead to consequences which might possibly be yet averted, and if he was sincere in the sentiments he had expressed, he would be anxious to prevent such results. Capt. Douglas and all the captains, declared, that they were aware of the present state of the public feelings, and deplored the circumstance which had excited it; that they did not intend to expose any of their people to the resentment of ours, which they could conceive was highly inflamed; that as to supplies they did not want any at present, but when they did, they should not attempt to procure them in any way which would excite the opposition of the citizens of this country.

Upon the subject of intercourse, he did not expect to hold any with the people of this country, nor was there any occasion for it. He only wished to be permitted freely to communicate with the accredited officers of his government here, who had been formally received and recognized by our executive, and whose function he presumed none but the government had the right to put down. As to the particular manner in which this communication might be carried on, it was a matter quite indifferent to him. He had

no objection to that being regulated by ourselves, in any way which is judged proper; and that he would certainly pursue the mode which might be suggested as most agreeable to us, provided the channel of communication was kept free and open.—To this I stated, that I had no authority from any person to enter into any engagement with him, but that as an individual I would state, that the letters he had forwarded under cover to you had been safely delivered, and that therefore, I presumed any other dispatches of a like kind would be treated in the same way.—But upon this subject, I could only refer him to you and your associates for information. He then stated that he would to-day write an answer to your letter, which he should forward as before, and I left his ship, Capt. Douglas again repeating the substance of what I have already stated.

From the moment I approached the *Bellona* to that on which I left her, my treatment from Captain Douglas and all his officers, was marked by as much attention, politeness, and respect, as any gentleman ever received from others. My particular friend Mr. James Taylor, jun, accompanied me on board the British ship, for reasons that will at once suggest themselves to you, when you remember the delicate and embarrassing situation in which I might be placed. He remained on board the whole time with me, and was a witness to every thing which passed. I have read to him this communication, Sir, in order to ascertain if my recollection was correct, and he accords with me in every statement here made.

I have forwarded a copy of this letter to the Governor of Virginia, and to the Federal Executive, believing that at this time it is the duty of every citizen to keep his government well informed of every thing which may be useful.

I am respectfully,

Your most obedient humble servant,

L. W. TAZEWELL.

To RICHARD E. LEE, Esq. Mayor of the Borough of Norfolk.

His Majesty's ship *Bellona*, Hampton Roads, 5th July, 1867.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, in answer to mine of the preceding day, requesting that the British consular might be restored to his powers.

As every circumstance relative to the above communication was so fully discussed in presence of the gentlemen deputed by the magistracy of Norfolk, as bearers of your dispatch, I have only in addition to remark that as far as I am individually concerned, every exertion shall be used that can, consistent with the honor and dignity of the British flag, tend to an amicable termination.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

J. E. DOUGLAS.

RICHARD E. LEE, Esq. Mayor of the Borough of Norfolk, Virginia.

I HAVE read in the Herald of yesterday a publication of some anonymous scribbler, who signs himself "The People;" If the infamous insinuations therein, so ambiguously expressed, are designed to apply to me, I proclaim the writer of that communication (whoever he may be) a vile CALUMNIATOR, and a SCOUNDREL.

I went on board the British squadron by the order of the magistrates of this borough, for the purpose of bearing a letter from the Mayor to the British commander: while there I held a conversation with him, the substance of which I communicated in writing immediately upon my return, to the President of the United States, the governor of this state, and to the Mayor of this corporation, adding such observations as I deemed pertinent or useful; nothing occurred while I was on board which could wound the feelings of any American; on the contrary, during this whole period, I received from the British commander, and from all his officers, as much politeness as any gentleman could expect; which I endeavored to reciprocate, by conducting myself with that proper civility, which every man who can call himself a gentleman, ought on all occasions to observe. If obedience to the orders of the officers of the laws, fidelity in the execution of their wishes, and decency of deportment, constitute an offence, I am guilty. But if in these there is no impropriety of conduct, I again proclaim as a slanderer, and a villain, him who has used this cowardly effort to traduce me, for doing thus much, and thus much only.

L. W. TAZEWELL.

July 5, 1867.

Captain Maxwell, arrived here on Monday last in the schooner *Dianna* Talbot, in nine days from Havana. The day before he sailed a vessel arrived at that place in 6 days from New-Orleans, a passenger in which informed Captain M. that a duel had been fought between Governor Claiborne and Mr. Clark, the Representatives in Congress for

that district. The challenge was given by Governor Claiborne, and the duel fought about 75 miles within the Spanish territory.—Governor C. was wounded dangerously immediately under the right hip. The informant says Governor C. brought into New-Orleans two days before he left that city; from the wound, and pain occasioned by travelling, serious apprehensions were entertained for the life of the Governor.

From the Petersburg Republican of June 10.

SPIRIT OF '76.

All has been noise and bustle in our town for the last three days. The hum and hurry of business was forgotten amid the beating of drums and the sound of trumpets. The spirit of the nation is at length roused, and the cry of VENGEANCE, like an electric spark, communicates from man to man. The ardor of the people beats high to avenge their country's wrongs, and the only contest has been "Who shall be allowed the privilege of drawing first the sword of retribution?" each vying to claim priority.

On Monday evening, orders were received from the Governor, requiring Captain Bowdon's troop of Cavalry, Captain Robertson's company of Republican Light Infantry, and a draft of 50 men from the Militia, to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning.—Never were orders obeyed with more alacrity. On Tuesday the "note of preparation" was heard through our streets, and volunteers enrolled themselves, begging to be admitted.

The troops directed for the present moment, had been designated by the Executive, and consisted of the Richmond Cavalry, under the orders of Capt. Shepherd, the Light Infantry Blues, Captain Richardson, the Republican Blues, Captain Randolph, all from Richmond; Captain Bowden's troop of Horse, the Republican Light Infantry, and another company of infantry, from Petersburg.—The whole were directed to march immediately to Norfolk. On Wednesday, about two o'clock the Richmond Cavalry were met a short distance from this town, by Capt. Bowden's troop, and the Republican Infantry, and escorted into Petersburg.

Yesterday morning at an early hour, the different companies were in motion.—The Republican Volunteers and the Infantry assembled on Centre Hill, the Cavalry in an adjoining field. After going through a number of evolutions, the order to march was given, and about 10 o'clock the whole column proceeded in the following order:—The two troops of Horse, with Major M'Rae and Capt. Shepherd in front.—The Republican Light Infantry, Captain Thos. B. Robertson, and a company of Militia, commanded by Capt. Bragg.—The troops were escorted out of the corporation by the Petersburg Artillery, whose services were not required on the present occasion. The two companies of Richmond Blues had proceeded in a different direction to the point of destination.

The scene presented yesterday was indeed an interesting one. The motions it excited were too big for utterance—the bosoms of all glowed with the holy and God-like fire of patriotism.—The young were animated by the highest sensations of military ardor, and the old heroes of the war were seen shedding tears of joy at the revived spirit of the Revolution. The CHESAPEAKE and VERMONT quivered on the lips of the young, and the approving smiles of the aged, stimulated those dauntless sons of freedom. May the accused slaves of Britain be made to tremble at their approach!

The infantry on the present expedition will be commanded by Major John Atabler, and the Cavalry by Major John M'Rae; the whole on their arrival at Norfolk to be under the command of Brigadier General Matthews.

The Colonels of all the regiments on the sea coast, the Bay, and the shores of the rivers Potomac, Rappahannock, York and James, below their Falls, are commanded to take prompt measures by calling out their militia to resist any attempt of the crew of any British armed vessel to obtain provisions or supplies of water; and their military arrangements of considerable importance have taken place, which will be made known to the public in due time.

The troop of Cavalry of this town, on Monday evening last, unanimously voted an address to the President of the United States, tendering their services to their country, in any mode the President should devise; and were considering of one to the Governor of Virginia when the Captain was informed they were already in requisition.