

THE DAILY JOURNAL.

ENGELHARD & PRICE, Proprietors.

Terms of Subscription: Daily Paper, one year, in advance, \$10 00

Weekly Paper, one year, " 3 00

Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of \$1 per square for the first insertion; \$3.50 per week; and \$3 per month.

Advertisements inserted every other day are charged as new at each and every insertion.

Advertisements ordered on the file will be charged 50 per cent. additional to above rates.

Marriage, Death and Obituary Notices are charged as Advertisements.

No publication reflecting upon private character will be allowed in our columns, either as advertisements or otherwise.

No publication without a responsible name.

THE DAILY JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1867

From Do Bow's Review.

MEMORIES OF THE WAR.

"Would shake hands with a king upon his throne, And think it kindness to his majesty, A stubborn rear bearing and flattering none."

The Yankee Nation--HALLER.

"In climes where fields of tropic vigor rear Rich crops that task the Southern farmer's art"

Cotton of snowy fleece, luxuriant cane, And rice, with drooping heads of golden grain, Whose safe from tempest, sable laborers share The feast, rejoicing, that their hands prepare;

born in resolve, and ardent like his skies, And to tread the shining path where glory lies, Frank, courteous, brave, tenacious of his claims, Prompt to abandon gain for nobler aims, The landless yeoman laughs at war's alarms, And bids defiance to the world in arms."

The Old South--GRAYSON.

"Safe from harassing doubts and annual fears, He dreams no famine in unfruitful years, If harvests fall from inauspicious skies, The master's provision his food supplies, No paucity of means here from want of bread, Far other fortune (free from care and strife) For work or bread attends the negro's life, And as through life no paucity of bread, Lamets no poor-house penance at its close."

The Negro in Lang Syne--GRAYSON.

The first blow of the war, as it is well known, was struck in the harbor of Charleston. This venerable city which had been the earliest to raise the flag of resistance, was destined to strike boldly and valiantly in its defense, as in a mysterious providence she was destined to suffer beyond all others in the fearful struggle which had soon inaugurated.

As soon as South Carolina seceded from the Union, she sent some of her prominent citizens to Washington to arrange for the position of the fortifications in the harbor, and to secure the necessary arms and munitions, to prevent the effusion of blood. Their efforts proving a failure, our commissioners were sent by the Confederate Government, as soon as it was formed, but with no better success. The pressure from the North was too great to allow Mr. Lincoln to permit the abandonment of these strongholds, although there is abundant evidence that he inclined to do so at one time, and sanctioned the publication of a paper which committed him to that course. At the critical moment a secret convention of Northern Governors at Washington in some night blockade the program. Mr. Seward in the language of the day "coquetted with the commissioners" in order to gain time and gave assurances which it was alleged were not complied with.

The Confederate authorities thought well to stipulate, pending negotiations, which would disturb in any manner the existing occupation of the forts, very clearly could not consent, having in view their own safety and consistency, to see their garrisons strengthened, or their capacity to maintain themselves in any way increased. The expedition was thus by close blockade they were compelled before long to surrender. On the first attempt of the United States to communicate with Fort Sumter, therefore, the steamer was fired upon and driven back, and when not long after it was understood that a fleet had secretly set sail from a Northern port with the destination, and with objects not clearly understood, the public mind of the South was aroused to the highest pitch.

Fort Sumter was a strong and almost unassailable work, and at distances ranging from one to three miles was surrounded by other fortifications and works, which were either of ancient date, or had been constructed since the secession of the State. These latter were manned and defended by several thousand State troops under the command of the distinguished Beauregard. That skillful engineer and commander, who had admirably planned the defenses, was telegraphed as soon as news of the fleet had reached the Confederate Capitol, to open communication with the garrison under Major Anderson, and demand its immediate surrender, and if this should be refused to proceed at once to reduce it.

Acting upon these orders, a memorable day and night were consumed, but at three o'clock in the morning, negotiations having failed, the fire from an immense line of batteries opened upon the devoted fortress, and a rain of shot and shell was poured upon it for twenty-four hours. This the garrison answered with like heroism, until the whole interior of the fort was involved in flames, and the magazines were in immediate danger of explosion. Then amid the shouts of soldiery along the line of beach, and behind frowning parapets, (which were answered by thousands and ten thousands of the neighboring city, who from the wharves, house tops, and from every possible position had witnessed the exciting scene), a white flag was seen to go up, and the roar of battle was followed by the calm of death.

So perfect were the means of aggression and defense, that not a soul was harmed in the protracted and fearful struggle, but as the news of it flashed over the wires, the excitement of the country surpassed everything that had been witnessed in history. Well must we all recall those ever memorable days, and the awful emotions which were aroused. Was it possible, after all, that the issue would be war? Was it possible, there was not wisdom enough among the great men of the country to settle such a question without the shedding of perhaps oceans of blood? Was this, indeed, the beginning of fierce, sanguinary strife between brothers, fathers, sons and friends,

and what would be the result, and where would it all end? Was the old flag gone forever, and it settled beyond appeal that we must maintain a separate government, and do it only by the sword? Said we the thoughts which could not be repressed, and thoughtful people could not unite in the general jubilation.

As the North the effect was magical. It seemed as if the whole people, from Maine to the Chesapeake, and to the Falls of St. Anthony, were made delirious with excitement and passion. All the large cities were covered over with flags, and the neglect to hang them out, incited at once the violence of the mob. A reign of terror had commenced, and it was to the individual who expressed Southern sympathy or betrayed Southern connections. The cry of "war," "war," was alone heard, and it seemed as if millions were ready to rush forward and sweep the South out of existence. It was a time indeed that tried men's souls, but it was a time that the South never for an instant faltered.

Not until this moment did her people realize the true condition of affairs, and when, immediately after, the President of the United States issued his proclamation calling for seventy-five thousand troops, it was discovered how little preparation had been made by her for such an event. It was vainly thought that the call would not be responded to, and it is certain that the first volunteers regarded themselves as merely called upon to defend the national capital, believed to be in imminent danger. The response, however, was not general, and regrets were heard everywhere that we had been so long inactive. The great question of arms and munitions of war had been sadly neglected, and during many favorable months a few only had been introduced. With the product of our own exports, immense quantities might have been had. Although many thousands were taken from the various fortresses occupied by our troops, they were in part unsuited for service and the alterations and adaptations required mechanics and workshops, of which there was the greatest deficiency among us. So little did the government appreciate the danger, that an appropriation to purchase only some eight or ten thousand muskets was asked, and leading members of the administration declared that the affair would only be of a few weeks, that our armies could march, if need be, almost unimpeded upon New York and Boston, while other high in influence were heard to say they "would undertake to drink all the blood that would be shed."

It was charged, it is true, by the North, that Southern statesmen had so arranged matters as by the Secretary of War, and that they had done nothing more than what all of the Southern military posts should be abundantly supplied with arms in order that they might readily be used upon an emergency which they foresaw. There was no truth in the allegation likely to affect the reputation of these gentlemen, inasmuch as they had done nothing more than what the law required, which was to make an equal and just distribution of arms between the States, and supply such as had hitherto been neglected. This was the head and front of their offending.

The war had indeed in reality opened, and its fratricidal strife was destined to reign for four years, converting the land into a very pandemonium.

"What thoughts conflicting then were shared And something of a strange remorse, Beliebed against his blood, And Christian was of natural brotherhood."

(To be Continued.)

Schools in North and South Carolina for the Orphans of Confederate Soldiers.

From the Charleston Mercury.

Miss M. A. Buis has issued a circular, in relation to her noble enterprise of raising funds for the erection of schools for the orphans of Confederate soldiers. In addition to the complimentary letters of approval from Governor Orr, Gen. Wade Hampton, and others already furnished, the circular contains the following:

You may rely on my co-operation. You ask me to appoint some suitable persons as Treasurers. I suggest Geo. W. Mordocia, of Raleigh; Wm. A. Wright, of Wilmington; Philip A. Wiley, of Fayetteville; John D. Whitford, Newbern; Jesse L. Laskay, Greenville; Wm. A. Salisbury, York; G. Lash, Salem; R. F. Swinton, Statesville; W. H. Dewy, Charlotte; General Robert Vance, Asheville. If other names are desired in other localities, I will designate them. May you be successful in this, the noblest charity in the use of the boys, and to which you have devoted your life.

Yours, very respectfully and truly,

JONATHAN WORTH, Governor of North Carolina.

North Carolina Legislature.

Members of the Legislature of North Carolina--Session 1866-'67.

SENATE.

1st district, Potomac and Perquimans, Dr. Rufus K. Speed

2d district, Caswell and Currituck, Wilson D. Ferrebree

3d district, Gates and Chowan, H. Wiley

4th district, Tyrrell and Hyde, J. H. Hester

5th district, Northampton, H. O. Edwards

6th district, Hertford, James Barnes

7th district, Bertie, DeLoach, R. B. Moore

8th district, Martin and Washington, J. E. Moore

9th district, Halifax, Mason L. Wiggin

10th district, Edgecombe and Wilson, Henry T. Clark

11th district, Pitt County

12th district, Beaufort, Isham Beaufort

13th district, Wayne, W. A. Thompson

14th district, Carteret and Jones, Calvin D. Koonce

15th district, Greene and Lenoir, J. H. Coward

16th district, New Hanover, Ed D. Hall

17th district, Duplin, Isaac B. Kelly

18th district, Onslow, Jasper K. Kizer

19th district, Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus, Sailer Lloyd

20th district, Cumberland and Harnett, Archibald McLean

21st district, Sampson, John C. Williams

22nd district, Franklin, Thomas B. Head

23rd district, Wayne, W. A. Thompson

24th district, Nash, L. N. Battle

25th district, Franklin, Lexington and Harris, W. A. Thompson

26th district, Warren, F. A. Thornton

27th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

28th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

29th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

30th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

31st district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

32nd district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

33rd district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

34th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

35th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

36th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

37th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

38th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

39th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

40th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

41st district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

42nd district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

43rd district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

44th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

45th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

46th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

47th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

48th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

49th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

50th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

51st district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

52nd district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

53rd district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

54th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

55th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

56th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

57th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

58th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

59th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

60th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

61st district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

62nd district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

63rd district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

64th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

65th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

66th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

67th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

68th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

69th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

70th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

71st district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

72nd district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

73rd district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

74th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

75th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

76th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

77th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

78th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

79th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

80th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

81st district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

82nd district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

83rd district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

84th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

85th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

86th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

87th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

88th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

89th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

90th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

91st district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

92nd district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

93rd district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

94th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

95th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

96th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

97th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

98th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

99th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

100th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

101st district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

102nd district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

103rd district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

104th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

105th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

106th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

107th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

108th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

109th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

110th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

111th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

112th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

113th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

114th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

115th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

116th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

117th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

118th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

119th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

120th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

121st district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

122nd district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

123rd district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

124th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

125th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

126th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

127th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

128th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

129th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

130th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

131st district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

132nd district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

133rd district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

134th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

135th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

136th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

137th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

138th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

139th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

140th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

141st district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

142nd district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

143rd district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

144th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

145th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

146th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

147th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

148th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

149th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

150th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

151st district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

152nd district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

153rd district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

154th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

155th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

156th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

157th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

158th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

159th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

160th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

161st district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

162nd district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

163rd district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

164th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

165th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

166th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

167th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

168th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

169th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

170th district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff

171st district, Currituck, John W. Cunniff</