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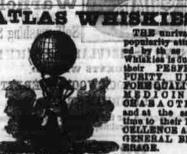


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THE CO-PARTNERSHIP EXISTING IS the name of J. W. Lippits & Co., by mutual consent, is this day discoved. John K. McIlhenny is authorized to sattle the baniness of the said drm.

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JNO. K. McILHERSY.

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Wilmington & Weldon,
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Aug. 6th, 1871.

THE BATLEOAD COMPANIES HAVE MADI

GOOD STYLISH CLOTHING

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Che Daily Journal

WILMINGTON, N. C. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1871.

THE CAPTURE OF FORT FISHER.

FIRST EXPEDITION,

The capture of Fort Fisher was one of the most brilliant naval and military achievements of the war. This formidable earthwork was situated on Federal Point, sarthwork was situated on Federal Point,
N. C., in the department of Virginia and
North Carolina, and was built more particularly to guard the entrance of New Inlet, while Fort Caswell served the same
purpose in respect to the West Inlet.

This department was under the command of Major-General Benjamin F. Butler.

There were other extensive fortifications on Smith's Island and on the banks of the Cape Fear River. Although a large and expensive blocksding fleet was kept continually opposite these inlets, still, on account of the peculiar formation of the mouth of Cape Fear River and the effect of storms, it was next to an impossibility on the one hand to prevent the exportation of cotton and other products of the South, and, on the other, entirely to exclude foreign supplies and munitions of war from the port of Wilmington. The necessity of putting an end to this illicit commerce with the rebels, by the capture of these defences of Wilmington, had long been urged upon the government.

But there were also other great objects

was believed that after taking that ally he would march to Goldsboro, N. C. It therefore became important that the government should have possession of Wil-

ernment should have possession of Wilmington, so that supplies might be sent
up the Cape Fear River.

The reduction of these defences could
not be accomplished by the navy, and
"without military aid and co-operation it could not be effected or even
wisely attempted." In the fall of 1864
the War and Navy Departments agreed
to organize a joint movement which would
insure success. The Secretary of the Navy
said in his report, in relation to the naval
branch of the expedition, that " to place
that force under the command of the first
officer in the navy was a duty. Vice-Admiral Farragut was therefore selected to
conduct the enterprise, but impaired
health, the result of exposure and unremitted exertions during two years of active
labor and unceasing efforts in the Gulf,
rendered it imprudent for that distinguished and energetic officer to enter upon
this service." Admiral Farragut having
declined to serve for the reasons above
stated, on the 22d day of September, 1864,
the Secretary of the Ravy detached RearAdmiral D. D. Porter, from the command
of the Mississippi Squadron, and ordered
him to proceed to Beanfort, N. C., and relieve Acting Resr-Admiral S. P. Lee, in
command of the North Atlantic Blockading
Squadrov.

Fort Fisher having been the objective

Fort Fisher having been the objective point of the two expeditions, it may not be inappropriate to add a brief description

ploded and whose dimensions are unknown." (See Report of General C. B. Comstock, of General Grant's staff, dated Headquarters United States Forces, Fort Fisher, N. C., January 27, 1865.)

On the 6th of December, 1864, General Grant wrote to General Butler, "The details for the execution are intrusted to you and the officers immediately in command of the troops." All the troops which composed the army branch of both expeditions were drawn from the Army of the James, which army was commanded by General Butler. The necessary marching orders having been issued to the troops orders having been issued to the troops who were to take part in the expedition, Major-General Benjamin F. Butler called on Lieutenant-General U. S. Grant at his on Lieutenant-General U. S. Grant at his headquarters at Cliy Point, Va., on the night of the 8th day of December, for the purpose of informing him of the fact.—Lieutenant-Colonel Comstock was here taken on board of General Butler's boat. General Butler said to the Lieutenant-General, on taking his leave, "Now we will get off as soon as we can," and "I shall be before Fort Fisher on or about the 16th day of December, and I hope I shall be able to present the fort to you as a Christmas present."

As soon as darkness closed in on the

Christmas present."

As soon as darkness closed in on the 7th day of December, 1864, General Ames, with the picked men of his division moved out from their position on the New Market Road, followed by General Paine's division of colored troops and Captain R.

L. Lee's Battery of Independent Artillery. Through a rain-storm this column pressed on across the pontoon bridge at Deep Rot. L. Lee's Battery of Independent Artillery. Through a rain-storm this column pressed on across the pontoon bridge at Deep Bottom, and reached the signal tower on the Appointance before daybreak. Here camp fires were lighted. The probable object of this was to lead the enemy to believe that we were moving troops to the left on the Weldon Bailroad. Early Thursday morning the lifte of march was again taken up for Bermuda Hundreds, where the troops were embarked on transports. On account of the draught of these transports, many of them were obliged to anchor in the river during the night, and it was flaturday before all the vessels had arrived in Hampton Roads. The following composed the army branch of the expedition: Major-General Benjamin F. Butler and staff, Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Comstock, of General Grant's staff, Major-General Godfrey Weitzel and staff (although General Butler accompanied the expedition as Commanding Jeneral, still General Weitzel was in the immediate command of the troops,) 2d Division of 24th Army Corps under the command of Brigadier General Adelbert Ames, 3d Division of 25th Army Corps under the command of Brigadier General Charles J. Paine, and Captain R. L. Lee Battery of Independent Artillery. These troops, taken together, amounted to about six thousand five hundred men.—
Generals Butler and Weitzel and Lieuten—ant-Colonel Comstock made their headquarters on board of the Ben Deford, Gen-

of nineteen vessels.

On Saturday, the 10th of December, General Butler telegraphed to General Grant that he was at Fortress Monroe, ready to sail and waiting for the navy.—General Grant replied to this:

"If you do not get off immediately you will lose the chance of surprising a weak warden." The idea of the Lieutenant-

General seemed to be that the success of the expedition depended on the celerity of its movements in order to make a surprise. In this he was to be disappointed, for de-

its movements in order to make a surprise. In this he was to be disappointed, for delay after delay occurred.

On the 13th of December Admiral Perservand the Atlantic Occan, about a mile and a fall northeast of Federal Point. For five miles north of Federal Point this peninsula is sandy and low, not rising more than fifteen feet above high tide, the interior abounding in fresh water swam; soften wooded and almost impassable, while much dry land, till one gets within half a mile of Fort Fisher, is covered with wood or low undergrowth, except a strip about three hundred yards wide along the sea abore.

"Fort Fisher consists of two fronts the first, or land front, running across the peninsula at this point, seven hundred and eighty yards in length; while the second, or see front, runs from the right of the first parallel to the beach to the Mound Battery, a distance of thirteen hundred yards. The land front is intended to resist any attack from the north, the seal for the first parallel to the beach to the Mound Battery, a distance of thirteen hundred yards. The land front is intended to resist any attack from the north, the seal first parallel to the beach to the Mound Battery, a distance of thirteen hundred yards. The land front is intended to resist any attack from the north, the seal first parallel to the beach to the Mound Battery, a distance of thirteen hundred yards. The land front is intended to resist any attack from the north, the seal first parallel to the beach to the Mound Battery, a distance of thirteen hundred yards. The land front is intended to resist any attack from the north, the seal first parallel to the parallel first parallel to the seal first parallel first parall

ond, or see front, runs from the right of the first parallel to the bra h to the Mound Battery, a distance of univeen hundred yards. The land front is intended to resist any attack from the north, the sea front to prevent any of our naval vessels from running through New Julet, or landing troops on Federal Foint.

"I. Land Front.—This Front consists of a half-bastion on the left, or Cape Fear River side, connected by a curtain with a bastion on the ocean side. The parapet is twenty-five feet thick, averages twenty feet in height, with traverses rising ten the left half bastion were shout twenty-five feet in the interior creek. The traverses on the left half bastion were shout it wanty-five feet in height, was obtained parity from a shallow exterior ditch, but mainly from the interior of the work. Between each pair of traverses there was one or two guns. The traverses on the right of this front were only partially completed. A palisade, which is loop-holed and has a banquette, runs in front of this face at a distance of the work. Between each pair of traverses there was no cor two guns. The traverses on the right of this front were only partially completed. A palisade, which is loop-holed and has a banquette, runs in front of this face at a distance of the work appear to have been revealed with march and in front of the foot of the exterior elope from the Cape Fear River to the ocean, with a face it is the foot of the exterior elope from the Cape Fear River to the ocean, with a face it is the foot of the exterior elope from the life foot of the exterior elope from the right of the front and the coean.

Through the middle traverses on the right of the front and the coean.

Through the middle traverse on the curtain was bomb-proof postern, whose er terior opening was covered by a small real and the river, and another between the right of the front and the coean.

Through the middle traverses were seed that the foot of the exterior elope from the cape the foot of the exterior elope from the cape the foot of the ext

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P. O., University of Va. Ch'mn of Faculty. July 25

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