WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1863.

is a second Sevastopol, and that Savannah is not far and opportunity enabled them to get out. behind it; and upon the whole they do not quite like complete and their iron-clad flotilla more numerous.

Lincolnite leaders to make a sudden dash upon Wil- and Philadelphia. mington in the hope of catching us unprepared or dein the event of their making it is still more so.

GENERAL BRAGG'S army in Tennessee is reported to be in excellent health, spirits and discipline. It has made no movement since the battle of Murireesboro' and now occupies virtually the same ground that it did flag has yet been displayed in a Confederate port. the week after that event.

For some cause, best known to himself, the wiley and usually active ROSEGRANZ, also remains inactive. Either he wants supplies, or he awaits reinforcements, or the roads are out of order, or his transportation is defective, or his cavalry is not sufficiently numerous to protect his flanks. Any or all of these causes may operate to prevent his movement. At any rate he don't move, and probably will not for some time, especially with the muranurs of disaffection in his rear, arising from Kentucky and even from beyond the Ohio.

How mary men of Rosecranz's army will go out in May and June, we are not aware. Some thousands perhaps, and they among the best fighters he has with him; but that he cannot get more men from the Northwest, will require some more proof to convince us than anything we have yet seen or heard from that quarter. much to do with the so-called peace-party at the North, as has any feeling of justice to the South, or any love of peace for its own sake.

Rosechanz is a Northwestern man and knows about as much in regard to the feelings of that section as any other, and there is hardly a man in or out of the army more bitterly rancourous than he is .-In fact, though there has been a good deal of talking about peace there has been a great deal of doing in the way of preparations for carrying on hostilities against us on even a more gigantic scale than ever before.

The proposed Peace Convention at Frankfort, Ry., will hardly amount to much at present. Sounding back !" etc., will effect little or nothing. Bragg's army | zed," and will hardly venture upon Charleston. is said to be fuller in numbers and better in trim than at any former period. A blow struck at Roseforce to the current beginning to set in favour of peace; does not believe. but it will take these things to do it; and even an armistice, if agreed to, would only reveal the gigantic difficulties in the way of a definitive treaty of peace. The shorn. question of boundaries - the possession of seaports, etc., etc., would all have to be settled upon some ground the basis of which would not be easy to arrive at.

But all this is premature. We must not calculate too much upon the movements West of the Ohio. They are only ripples as yet upon the surface, the main tide still sets steadily against us, and in favour of " a vigorous prosecution of the war." True enough, there must be in all hearts a sincere longing for peace. That exists at the South as well as at the North, but that does not make peace, while the objects of the war still redetermined to fight over them.

upon Sunday. Somehow most of his heaviest defeats gone into the war and fought for re-construction ;have been endured on that day.

done to distinguish himself in any way. They have ality. no prestige of success, and no reputation for ability,

GREER, at Telegraph Office.

SHAD.-Well we have seen shad. We have ate shad, and now we have the pleasure of looking at shad. We, but shad is shad now a-days. That is, they must be re-construction. shad, if the price is any indication of their being shad. Five dollars for two ordinary female shad, looks a little too much like a disposition to extortion on a person's pockets. That is according to our notion. We really wish the finny tribe would take it into their heads to come up the river a little faster and glut the market and bring down prices to a living rate, then how we would smack our lips, about half-past six o'clock some morning, after a good night's rest. Would'nt we grow fatfor one day at least !! We think we might afford to be in a good humor all one day. We think we could guarantee that much, if we could only get a pair of shad at a reasonable price, more particularly as it is Lent season.

FOUND DROWNED .- On Sunday forenoon in the North East River about nine miles from town, the body of a negro man was discovered by some soldiers stationed in the neighborhood. The body had evidently been in the water for some considerable time and was much decomposed. He had apparently attempted to swim the river as his clothes were tied in a bundle and fastened to his shoulders with a string. His jacket and pants were both striped, and in the pockets were two small pocket-books and some seventy five cents in

D. S. Sanders, Esq., held an inquest over the body. The jury came to the conclusion that the negro was accidentally drowned.

THE EFFICIENT BLOCKADE .- We avoid, as a general rule, any reference to the movements or position of our troops-in this State, as well as to the location and character of our works. Even when vessels run the blockade we feel that perhaps the less said the better, though in fact this last precaution on our part is nearly useless THERE would seem to be some hitch in the Yankee and wholly ineffective, for if, from considerations of pubarrangements for an attack upon Charleston and Savan- lie policy we refrain from mentioning the names and class nab. Either FOSTER and HUNTER refuse to co-operate, of vessels arriving here, we will be sure to find them or the iron-clads are unmanageable, or comething else mentioned in the papers of other ports, or, perhaps, flour is wrong or out of order. The impression now is that isbing in the "correspondence" of some of our interior no immediate attack need be looked for in Charleston. papers in this State And in truth, although our avoid-This whole affair of Foster's does look very much ance of mentioning the names of blockade-runners has like an unprofitable job. His backing and filling, been from the first in accordance with what we knew merching and counter-marching in North Carolina evi- to be the wish of the several military commanders at dently yielded no fruits at all equal to the money and this point, we never could see much use in it, for with time expended; and the transfer of the force to another | their spies at Nassau, Havana. Cardenas, and Bermufield appears to have been even more barren of results. da, the Lincolnites know every vessel that is destined FOSTER is said to have gone off in disgust, and HUNTER for this port or Charleston, and we do not believe that has returned like a dog to his vomit and is now busy a single steamer has come in here of which they are Has our love all died out? Have its alters grown cold not fully aware. Speed and opportunity alone saved The enemy has suddenly discovered that Charleston them. Not ignorance on the part of the enemy. Speed That her petulan children would sever in twain.

With these remarks we preface our acknowledgments the locks of things around these cities and will proba- to the Lincoln blockaders, for the great pains they have bly defer their attack until their preparations are more taken to develope the foreign trade of the port of Wilmington. They have been the means of enabling us to In the meantime it would not be amiss for us here to see some of the swiftest iron steamers that can be built keep our eyes open, for failing in the design against on the Clyde, a class of vessel we could never have seen Charleston, the devil might put it into the heads of the while we kept on our trade with New York, Boston

And these vessels seem to come in and go out with as nuded of troops to repel them. That they will make much certainty as though Uncle Abraham's blockade the attempt at once is very doubtful, while their success was not in existence. It may be an effective blockade. but it seems to be only effective against salt schooners | O, Caroline, Caroline, child of the sun and corn-crackers. The "Union Jack" and the "Red Cross of St. George" is now quite familiar to our people. It is a little strange that with Cuba and Martinique convenient not a single Spanish or French Go then our rash sister! afar and aloof,

> From the West. A friend writing us from the camp near Shelbyville, Tenn., under date of Feb. 18th says :

Our army is in fine health an I spirits-stronger than we were before the fight at Murfreesboro,' and getting stronger every day.

Everthing is quiet in front to-day. It may be weeks before we have another fight here. General Johnsten is with us.

Catching a Tartar.

Our Lincolnite friends kept browsing around through this State, threatening an advance upon Wilmington vance, which proved to be only a feint, to the great dis- Their master Lincoln spurs them on, to every deed that's appointment of our Generals; for we suppose it is no revelation of military secrets to say now that, if FOSTER and his army had attempted an advance as proposed, Politics—the struggle for party power, has quite as they would have been the worst used up Yankees of And portion out among themselves, the land that gave us were formed in the rear, and carried back in good order whom history affords any record.

it appeared quite likely that, after all, they said Wilmington but meant Charleston, especially after they

Well, they sail-ed out from Beaufort Harbor, North Carolina, and they sail-ed into Beaufort Harbor, South Carolina, and it was definitely understood that they would swallow Charleston upon sight, immediately, as one might say, or perhaps sooner.

They have looked into Charleston-we suppose they have had a talloon-and somehow they don't like the looks of things. They are like the man that was stung | Will ne'er togret thy lessons taught-but always think of generalities-empty invitations to the South to "come by a bung-they are what you might call "demorali-

We are pleased to know that General Beauregard expresses the fullest confidence of success. He believes GRANZ, a fresh deleat of the enemy at Vicksburg the city to be impregnable. This assurance we know or Port Hudson, a decisive repulse at Charleston, he gave to a gentleman of high standing, through whom thrashing inflicted upon Fighting JoE we got it, and we rely very largely upon Gen. Beaure-HOOKER might and would tend to add considerable gard's skill-implicitly upon his saying nothing that he

The enemy, if he comes to attack Charleston, will catch a tartar. He will come after wool and go back

A good deal has been said in reference to the issue of veracity between M. MERCIER, the French Minister, and

WM. H. SEWARD, LINCOLN'S Secretary of State. We give the whole matter to-day so that our readers may judge for themselves. It looks very much like SEWARD gave MERCIER the lie, or insinuated that he was a fool. We don't see that we have much interest good. came simply in the interest of re-construction.

This humbug of re-construction has cost untold milmain to be fought over, and people on both sides are lions of treasure and hundreds of thousands of lives. But for this dream the war would perhaps never have been initiated. It certainly never could have been THE 22nd of February has come and gone without prosecuted as it has been. Men like VALLANDIGHAM, the threatened attack upon Charleston. The enemy RICHARDSON and others-good men too-have talked, has got pious lately, and his attacks are not often made | and now talk, re-construction, and some of them have they would keep regarding it as possible, and even a Neither Foster's army from this State, nor the thing desired by the people of the seceded States. But troops already in South Carolina under HUNTER, are at for that dream of the possibility of re-construction all equal to the Confederates opposed to them, nor can Northern Democrats would not have swelled the ranks they have the same confidence in their leaders. We do of Lincoln's army, nor would foreign nations have not know anything that either Foster or Hunter has withheld their recognition of our independent nation-

This dream is pretty much dreamed out, and it only whereas the case is very different with General BEAU- requires the world to be fully awake to the facts of the use will be made of the means at his command, as for construction only cease to mislead the mental vision of the confidence and enthusiasm with which it inspires the the world, and all that will remain to be done will be the settlement of boundaries, mutual compensations, etc.

JOHN VAN BUREN, "Prince John" as he used to be Toiler Soar.—The associate acknowledges the re-lealled, made himself very conspicuous a few months since ceipt of some Toilet Soap made by Mrs. Green, of Wilby his opposition to Lincoln and Lin mington. It has a pleasant flavor and washes well. We Provost Marshal and courted arrest. John seemed to have gone on a grand rampage; so much so, indeed country, when such an invitation would have been rethat a report reached here, via Newbern, that John ceived with some consideration, but now things are very had been arrested by the Lincolnites and rescued by a different, and to accept such a position when I know, if mob. Well, now, John has taken up the business of a district. In my humble opinion, gentlemen, any indire-constructionist, and has turned himself into a perfect | vidual who would suffer his name to be used in this conthe associate, have bought shad, and we like to eat shad, apostle of the "vigorous prosecution" policy-all for nec ion, and under existing circumstances, would dis-

Nothing can tend to prolong this war so much as anything that gives even the least countenance to the idea must decline your invitation to become a candidate to that re-construction is possible, desirable, or could be be voted for by ballot for a seat in a Congress which submitted to by the South. Any divisions among ourselves, any looking back to the flesh pots of the Federal Egypt, must have this tendenc;; and, of course be the this position to some one who is more anxious to act means of doing har m and ought therefore, to be avoid- the traitor, and have his name written high upon the ed by all fair and proper means.

THERE has been some pretty heavy firing this morning to the seaward, supposed to be the blockaders shooting at a small scheoner aground near the bar. But of this we are not certain. - Daily Journal, 23d.

THE recent capture of the Yankee steamer Queen of the West, in the Red River, is one of the most cheering the West, in the Red River, is one of the most cheering have taken place between them and our citizens, we regiment (11) eleven killed, (58) fitty-eight wounded, events which have taken place recently. It goes to doubt if any strangers ever won more of kindly sympa- (10) ten missing. In Allen's (6) six killed, (43) fortyconfirm the belief that the terror of the gan-boats is at thies and good will. Engaged in enterprises that have three wounded, (8) eight missing. In Shaw's there were an end, and that not only can they be resisted but they can be attacked and carried by a determined people.

THE Charleston Courier announces that after the 1st of March next, its rates will be raised to \$12 a year for the daily paper.

RUNNING THE BATTERIES .- The Vicksburg Citizen says it has been clearly and repeatedly demonstrated there that the gun-boats can run past the batteries. It may be easily accomplished on a dark night.

Two English steamers, the Douro and the Granite City, with full cargoes, arrived this morning in a Confederate port .- Daily Journal, yesterday.

QUITE PORTICAL .- Our small Democratic friend from Daio, the same who got big Owen Lovesor so hard "by the an billious sir -by the umbillious" the other day has been making poetry and spouting it in the U. S. House of Representatives. It is not so badly done

She has give-she has left us in pass on and pride-Our stormy-browed sister, so long at our side! She has torn her own star from our firmament's glow,

O. Ca oline, Caroline, child of the sun. We can never forget that our hearts have been one: Our i cheads both sprinkled in Liberty's name, From the fountain of blocd with the river of flame!

You were always too ready to fire at a touch: out we said " She is heaty-she does not mean much."

But I riendship still whispered -" Forgive and forget." Has the curse come at last which the fathers foretold? Then nature must teach us the strength of the chain

They may fight till the bozzards are gorged with their fill the harvest grows black as it rots in the so l. 'Till the wolves and the catamounts droop from their d the shark tra ke the pirate, the lord of the waves. n vain is the strife! When its fury is past.

As the torrents that rush from the mountains of snow Roll mingled in peace through the valley below. Our Union is river, lake, ocean and sky;

Their fortunes mut flow in one channel at last :

Though darkened with sulphur, though cloven with steel. The blue arch will brighten, the waters will heal. There are battles with fate that can never be wen! The star flowering bauner must never be furled,

For its blessoms of light are the hope of the world !

[Applause.]

Man breeks not the medal when God cuts the die

Run wild in the sunshine away from our roof But when your heart aches, and your feet have grown sore, Remember the pathway that leads to our door

Elizabeth, my own dear wife, though I am far from thee, And war, wi hall its horrid strife, is raging fierce and free: My thoughts from thee, are never turned, my babes are not So will my mind forever be, no matter where's my lot Is heat or cold, through rain or shine, thy name, a star

by land and water, and even made a feint of a land ad- To crush beneath their horrid feet, our young Confed'rate

'Till reason's gone, her throne's o'erturned, and they are

However, as we believe we suggested in our paper, Thy prayers, Elizabeth, we want, and all true wives like re-crossed the river. teaven.

That victory unto our cause may speedily be given Then shall the land be free from those who our destruction And show the

My dearest wife unto thy care my darlings I confide. With trusting heart, when want is near, th' Almighty will Teach them to wership Him alone, their young hearts pure Who led them to the God of love, that rules above the sky And raising their minds up to that thought-that souls will

Fort S. Phillip, 18th February, 1863. For the Journal. CAMP GIST REG'T N. C. T .. NEAR CHARLESTON.

travel of thirty-six hours from Wilmington, and as I think our friends at home would like to hear of us and from us, I have concluded to drop you a few lines When we left Wilmington, on the 17th, it rained and it kept raining all the time we were on the railroad. How ever we tried to pass the time as pleasantly as we could. The day after our arrival we came out to our present

camp which is a mile from Charleston We are again with-

As yor are aware, our regiment is under the command of it was some months past. Governor Vance's proclamation has brought in a great many stragglers, desert-re or other abrentees that never would have otherwise come in Governor Varce's proclamation has worked remarkably well. Our brigade, consisting of the 8th, 31st, 51st and 61st the two guns were moved along the county road, while Regiments is under the command of General Clingman, who men in the fullest degree. The general health of camp is all and Allen down the river bank, and placed them in turbaker of the enema, and tu see if the kussed rebels has

Of course I am not able to give any idea of our forces right, but in a position where they were pretty well proin the matter one way or the other, since MERCIER here, nor would it be proper for me to do so, but I do know that the impression prevails that there will be enough to give the Yankees a warm reception should they conclude

The New York World states that Lincoln has determined apon calling McClellan to the command of the army .-Upon the announcement being made there was a great Chare at once threatened to resign, as did also the rest of the radical members of the Cabinet. For this and is scarcel, a doubt that the command of the army will be again tendered the "Young Napoleon" The World says: "The appointment of General Hooker to the command | the right of Col. Shaw renting on the cross road, while of the Aumy of the Potomac is merely temporary. It was his left and Devane's extended towards the enemy's delegation of the Israelites of Macon. Let us gather our time of its passage, to save our mace against the judgment of the President, and even of the tecretary of War. His soldierly qualities are not doubted, but his ability to handle such an immense body of men is seriously questioned by his friends."

A Loyal Negro. A correspondent informs us that a committee was recently appointed in Portsmouth to urge Robert Butt, a pegro of that place, of worthy repute, and who rendered himself famous for his kindness during the prevalence of the vellow fever, to become a candidate for Congress to represent that district. The negro, more loyal than case, as they really exist, to bring about a very early | Segar or Cowper, promptly sent the following response, strength alike for the assurance it gives that the best cessation of hostilities. Let this ignis fatuis of re- which our correspondent informs us was copied from the

Роктямочти, Dec. 22, 1862. To John Council, John O. Lawrence, Nicholas Butler and others, committee :

GENTS: Accept my grateful acknowledgments for your flattering invitation to become a candidate to re-

There was a day in the history of our once glorious elected. I cannot represent the voice of the people of this grace himself, and show but little respect for his friends of the district who are beyond the lines of the United gallantry, continued to reply until darkness put an end States government, fighting for our very existence. I knows no law axcept the higher law, and every day en-knows no law axcept the higher law, and every day en-hill. They advanced most courageously, but were recapital of the country. No, gentlemen, I will leave page of infamy, than one who has ever borne within his bosom the true motto of his mother State-" Down with the tyrant."

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, Your obedient, humble servent, ROBERT BUTT.

ENGLISH OFFICERS.—Since the commencement of this war the port of Charleston has frequently been proved an open sesame to the most agreeable relations, cisely We have learned that British officers are not all types

home, sociable, unrestrained, refined, dignified, brave, a strong position, and obliged his whole army to retreat the eccentric and celebrated pulpit orator whose career factions misgovernment and party tyranny which (unknown and the soul of honor. Willingly do we extend the list a taking subject, and the other States of the Confederacy) have temporal is known to everybody. It is a taking subject, and the and the soul of honor. Willingly do we extend the almost without loss on our part. right hand of fellowship to all such, and express grati- In conclusion, I take pleasure in saying that the offification that among the numerous blessings of the war, cers and men in all the regiments behaved in a manner of the Mobile Tribune, John W. Overall, Esq., is the an acquaintance with the British sail is not among the creditable to veteran troops. Capt. Edward White my author. The gallant Captain of the Confederate States least .- Charleston Com ier.

REPORT OF GEN. CLINGMAM. HRADO'RS CLINGHAN'S BRIGADE, FRENCH's DIVISION.

CAPTAIN: -Before detailing the particulars of the affair of the i 7th. Wednesday, I cught, perhaps, to state that I errived at Goldsboro' early on Tuesday the 16th. accompanied by only the 8th N. U. regiment, command

From Major Gen. Smith, orders were received to pass to the south side of Neuse river and take a posttion intermediate between Goldsboro' and Dudley's Depot, on the line of the rail road I selected a point where the rail road is crossed by the road from White Hall, along which the enemy were expected to approach and which is about one mile and a half south of the rail road bridge. During the day I was r inforced by the 51st N. C. regiment of my brigade, commanded by Lieut. Col. Allen, just up from Wilmington. In the ccurse of the night following, the 52d N. C. regiment, of Pettigrew's bri ade, commanded by Col. Marshall, arrived with orders to report to me, but to be held in reserve in the rear of the other two regiments.

On the morning the 17th, being informed by one of Gen. Smith's staff, that he desired particularly to hear from me, I returned with him on the locomotive to to Gen. Evans, and with my brigade to accompany him in making a reconnaissance in force, to ascertain the employed and to keep our people alarmed and excited. position and strength of the enemy. Within a few moin my bands from my Adjutant General, stating that the enemy were reported by our scouts as being in three ly met and whipped back. If this is not to be done while he was in the presence of Gen. Smith, and he at lina. that he would follow with his brigade to support me.

my, in heavy force, both of infantry and artillery, were him for their relief and protection will be done. advaccing from the Southeast across the open fields. and also from the South along the line of the railroad. while their cavalry were seen approaching along the county road, which passed in my rear. It ought to be stated that the county bridge is about one balf mile above that of the railroad, and that the road crossing was nearly parallel with the railroad. Batween the two is a swamp, but infantry can pass along the bank of the river without much difficulty, and a mile and a balf from the river the two roads are connected by a cross road through a plantation.

It being impossible with only three regiments to hold both the bridges, and at the same time fight a large army, Col. Marshall with the 52d regiment was stationed in front of the railroad bridge, and Col Shaw with the 8th, supported by a section of Start's battery, was placed in the field in front of the county bridge, while Col. Allen, with the 51st, was between the two to support either in case of need

The enemy soon opened heavily both with cannon and musketry against Col. Marshall, evidently with a view of reaching the railroad bridge. I carried, therefore, the 51st regiment to his support, and placed it on his right flank. So heavy, however, was the fire from the large force of the enemy that these regiments were broken and fell back. They were soon rallied and taken back to their position

The increasing velleys of musketry, and the rapid being obvious indeed that so small a force could not

To defend the bridge, the two guns of Sterr's battery under the command of Lieut. Fuller, were placed near it, and Col. Marshall's regiment lined the river bank below, and Col. Allen occupied it above, while Col. Shaw's was placed as a reserve in the rear.

For the defence of the railroad there was in position on the North side of the river Col. Pool's battalion with several pieces of artillery. After the above stated dispositions had been made, possibly about an hour later one of General Evans' staff informed me at the county bridge that he desired to see me. On mygoing the Union, and, if need be, to call upon the prople to ern people have chosen for themselves. back to the field where he was posted, he told me that it was all important to hold the county bridge, and that I must do it. I replied that the dispositions made I was satisfied were sufficient, and on my asking as to the defences of the railroad bridge, he declared that all flicting views. was secure there, but renewed his order to me to hold

Not long after my return to it, I was informed that the railroad tridge was on fire. After it was burned the cannobade of the enemy ceased. At a later period, Mesers. Editors : - I have now a few hours leisure after a Gen. Evans again sent for me, and on my going back together to his station he ordered me to advance across the bridge with my entire command, and attack the enemy,

The 61st N. C. regiment of my brigane in charge of Lieut. Col Devane, having by this time arrived, it; with | missara department. the energy were found to be posted from the river for a when the are surrounded, from pitchin' into the enema mile and a half, along the rail road in line of battle, but backwards. I carried as rapidly as possible the regiments of Marshline withto less than three hundred yards of the enemy's got a pass. tected from the artillery. They were instructed to lie down, and to make no reply to the enemy's fire, and not attempt to pass across the open field between them and the enemy until they should bear our attack on the which the enemy were posted. Rejoining the other two regiments, I led them along the county road, and from it by the cross road, through open fields, aginst the enemy's left wing. I then formed them in line of battle

O. e of the field pieces, unfortunately from the giving away of a bridge, fell into a ditch and was not gotter out in time to take part in the action. The other piece moved along the road on the right of our line, and was itself protected on its right flank by skirmishers who covered the ground for several hundred yards. Before we reached the railro d, however, the enemy abandoned

The two regiments staticaed near the river likewis advanced to it without loss, and, as I subsequently learned, Gen. Evans' brigade soon filled up the centre. After retreating from this position the enemy occupied a higher field in our front with a large number of cannon, and heavy bodies of infantry drawn up in two lines with an interval of one or two hundred yards be-

As soon as Licut. Fuller opened on them with his Allen were stationed, was shifted, and its concentrated one thousand negroes that had been carried off by the try's trial, and that we regard the efforts of those who volleys were poured upon our right. Their position Yankee troops, have ran away from the Yankees and approached within four hundred yards there, while from returned to their homes and masters. They represent our left it was more than a half mile distant. With that their treatment by the Yankee was horrible. They the large number of pieces they had in play, it is a were badly clothed, worse fed, worked hard, and suffer-

Notwithstanding the disparity of force and the loss of several of his men, Lieut. Fuller with the greatest scription of the negre captives and runaways in his disto the contest.

During the evening the regiments of Cols. Marshall pulsed by heavy showers of grape and musketry. As they had to move across an open space of a thousand Chief Engineer, wrote to Gen. Bragg concerning a yards, swept by heavy batteries, supported by large missing link in the connection of the Alabama and Tenmasses of infantry, it was barely possible that they nessee Rivers Railroad : could carry such a position. Their prompt and daring and readiness to obey orders.

Immediately after dark, the enemy retreated with his troops under my command following Gen. Evans' brigade, and bringing up the rear.

The entire force at my disposition that day was rathvisited by English officers, and in the associations that | er below two thousand men. The loss was in Marshall's naturally brought out the bold points of their charac- (3) three killed, (6) six wounded, and in Devane's none. ter, the urbanity that is allied to their gallantry has I cannot give the casualities of Fuller's section pre-

I learn that the loss in the two first named regiments of the hauteur and coldness that is said to characterize occurred mainly in the charge above referred to. But the British people; and that as we see them in the for this we should have the satisfaction of knowing that cabins of their vessels, so we see them as they are at | we had with vastly inferior force, driven the enemy from for publication, viz : . The Life of John Newland Maffit,

were energetic and prompt in carrying orders to all parts of the field. Very respectfully, yours, &c., L CLINGMAN Brig. General.

CAPT. A. L. EVANS, A. A. G.

treat was so precipitate that he left blankets, buspacks, uskets and even horses. Having been threatened with attack on both wings at the same moment, while the swamp divisions during this war; who are opposed in his front prevented his attacking and dividing our cen- roption, extravegance and party tyrange. tre, he seems to have been terrified and induced to abandon as strong a position as the art of the engineer could have made, and fled with his large army towards the coast.

We are glad to learn that Gen. D. H. Hill passed down on Tuesday to resome the command that has 1863. J. R. Logan, Esq, of Cleveland been tendered him in North Carolina, with the head quarters at Goldsboro'. We have had vastly too much strategy, to much science and too much ditch ing and digging in North Carolina. Had we had less mously adopted : of these and more fighting, things might have been better than at present, and as Gen. Hill has established a reputation for being one of the best fighting men in the service we may expect a change in management if not a "change in base" in North Carolina. We do not expect any advance from Newb rn for some time Goldsboro', and was instructed by Gen. Smith to report to come, but the small force of Yankees at this place will have to make occasional raids to keep themselves

These raids we hope in future will be confined to a ments after receiving this order, a dispatch was placed very small circle around Newbern, and that if they attempt any extensive depredations they will be promptmiles of my position. This was read to Gen. Evans we can see no use in keeping any force in North Caro-

once ordered me to go or and fight the enemy, saying There can be no doubt, we think, but Gen. Hill is or soon will be in command below, and we can promise On returning to my command, I found that the ene- the reme of the State that whatever can be done by Raleigh Progress, 21st inst.

The New Jersey Peace Resolutions.

In the Chronile we find the following telegram

dated Trenton, New Jersey, Feb. 11th : A number of resolutions were offered in the House to-day relative to war and peace propositions. A remonstrance was received from Bargen & Co., against Holeman's peace resolutions. Mr. D Smith offered resolutions of a peace character, reiterating in substance, misrule, the reckless extravagance, and part he resolution of Senator Randolph and a resolution providing that T. Ranson, Jacob R Wortenby, A. Browning, Henry W. Green, John S. Dardy, and Moses the future; but no sooner were they installed Bigelow, be and are hereby appointed commissioners to than they assumed to them elves the party in proceed to Richmond to ascertain whether the States now in arms against the United States Government will consent to reaffirm their adhesion to the Union, known in the past history of pertizan warfare and recognize the authority of the Constitution, and if not, on what terms or conditions amigable relations under one United States Government can be restored between them and other States; that we invite the co-operation of our sister States in the fraternal mission here- zan intolerance and tyrangy which have marked the by created; that the President of the United States be, of the present dominant faction in this State, and is hereby requested to turnish to said Commissioners necessary safeguards to enable them to proceed in one should be directed towards saving his country that security upon their journey: that while relying on no of equabbling over the speils of office. temporary expedient, and no political combinations, we 3. Resolved, That in this holy struggle feel that we are bound to the Union by strong ties, and near and dear to freemen, conciliation, har will cheerfully share its fate and future, ready to per- of every patriot; and we do therefore protest my in spite of all my efforts to keep them longer in poever or whatever occasions may call; we regard the men for honest difference of opinion, entertained nen who are emparrassing the Government and dis couraging our soldiers as the most skillful architects of ruin the world has ever produced, who proclaim that dence, and whose services the State especially to the county bridge, and with the force stationed there the great experiment of a representative Government

Third. That as an act of justice to our 'ead who have died on the side of law and liberty, and as a duty we owe hope that they are to profit by our dissensions. to brave men who are in the field to sustain untarnished the honor of our State, while others conspire at home, we appoint Gen. Winfield Scott, Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, and Henry Greene, Chancellor of New Jer-States sleepless vigilance and determination to put down and crush out this rebellion against the Constitution and ed to the institutions and form of Government the

come to the rescue of an imperiled and suffering nation. All these resoulutions were referred to the committee on Federal relations. A caucus is now holding to agree what policy shall be adopted in the midst of these con-

"WAR PHRASES."-Josh Billings, a correspondent of one of the Yankee papers, takes a logikal ve of war frazes: "On to Richmord" this is to sa, if the knssed rebels ble-that to yield to the enemy now, and make terms will allow it. " Parallel lines " are them kind of lines that never kum | most sacred piedges and obligations, would be not only

Onfuce the dogs of war :" but muzzle the darn critters; if you don't somebody will get burt. War of extermination '-this fraze belongs to tha kom

"Advance Gard"-this is a gard tha hav tu hav in our arma tu keep our fellars from pitchin' into the enema frunt

' All quiet on the Pottermack "-this shows what per feck subjeckshung or fe lers are under. 'Militara strataga "-trying to reduce a swamp by

ketchin the bilyous fever out of it. " Pickets "-these are chaps that are cent out to borry

The expected attack on Charleston and Savannah has brought forth the following patriotic appeal

To the Israelltes of Macon. FELLOW-CITIZENS: The appeal of the heroic Beauregard points out too clearly the duty of every patriotic citizen, able to bear arms in this crisis, to leave a doubt upon any cand d mind. I call apon you, as you love the country of your adoption, and are willing to hurl taxes—left the State isolated and dependent on her own. back in the 'ech of those who make them, the ungener- sources for expelling the enemy from her hordersous aspersions upon the citizens of the South of our fence of our sister city of Savannah a strong and gallant arms and munitions-prepare our provisions, and report and ruin-that whilst we regret the necessity for as soon as possible for duty. Let all who will go, leave been hard and oppressive, yet it was a dire necessit. their names at my place of business forthwith. The oc- on the Government by the emergency-one of those casion is urgent—the detention at Savannah will pro- sacrifices which a people must sometimes make bably be brief. In a few days the beafen and discom- own preservation—that its operation has been succe fited enemy will draw off and abandon the assault upon our coast as horeless, or have whelmed our cities in the conscription law unpopular and distateful to our ruin and desolation, and planted a permanent army of ple, can do no good but are calculated to do much in occupation upon our soil. Awake, then, and devote a few days to the service of the country. You that have substitutes in the field, can now wipe away the reproach of campaigning alone by proxy and without material the present dominant faction in the State, whose consti sacrifice to yourselves, prove your own disposition to denunciation of the conscript law is calculated to dissalt stand by the land of your adoption in her trials and dangers. I beg you to come forward at once and let us

do our whole duty in this great emergency.

E. ISAACS.

LO THE POOR AFRICAN .- The Mississippian says : A gentleman from Holly Springs, Miss., says that over to rally around and sustain him in this period of our wonder that they did not succeed in disabling a single ed greatly from exposure to cold. They say if this is Yankee freedom they do not want any of it.

Hunter, at Port Royal, has ordered a general contrict, which extends from Port Royal to Florida, with a view of placing the unlucky darkies in the front of to rebuke the faction now in power, for their unhear battle to shield his Yankee troops from the Confederand Allen, by Gen. Evans' order, as I have since learn- ate bullets. Sambo is getting bard usage from his

AN IMPORTANT CONNECTION .- George Wadsworth,

A few months, with all the facilities that can be attempt furnished the highest evidence of their courage | thrown upon the line, would complete the work from between the railroads of the Northeast and Southwest of the Confederacy. There is no heavy work upon the en duty to have all we have with our brave and patrice entire army, and soon after we re-crossed the river, the line, and the whole amount of excavation to be done soldiers, who are fighting our battles; that regardless cannot exceed 250,000 cubic yards, scattered over sixty party considerations, we will stand by and sustain him

> staff will be able to make a thorough trip, almost without a change of cars, from New Orleans—yes, New ends. Orleans to Richmond, in sixty hours. From New Orleans to Richmond by way of Jack- bearted patriots in the State to unite with us, in the form sonville and Rome, is 1200 miles; by way of Mont- going besis of organization, regardless of all past party of

> mington, 1480 miles. The Richmond Whig says that a new work is ready out candidates for Congress in the respective districts whi

Ad'j. Gen'l., and Capt. A. M. Erwin, my Aid-de-camp, ship-of-war Florida, is a son of the famous orator.

To the People of North Carolina An adjourned meeting of members of the Assembly, and other citizens, who are in favor taining a vigorous prosecution of the war pencence is secured ; who are for sustaining ies of both the Confederate and State Go ail ri biful and patriotic measures looking who are opposed to party organizations pagt fection in this State; and who are for our resources, the better to enable us to clothe, and support the families of the gullan who are fighting our battles-was held in the Hall of the Capitol, on Thursday night, February and J. H. Foy, Esq , of Onslow, and J. D. Stan

Esq, of Duplin, acting as Secretaries.

The following resolutions were, after debate up We, a portion of the representatives of the No-th Carolina in the General Assembly now sion-together with other c t z ns of the State who car with us in our views of the present cris s of all impelied by a sense of devotion to our counts struggling for freedom and independence-and in and indignant at the wrongs and oppressions us and those who agree with us, by an acciden inant f ction now in power in this State-have together for the purpose of consulting with each as to the course which duty to our country to and to the cause of truth and justice requires no sue-after a calm and dispassionate interchange having determined to organize for resistance at lot-box, do hereby solemnly appeal to the free North Carolina for the vindication of our condea do hereby adopt the following resolution, as a h

organization, viz : 1 Reso'ved. That during the continuance of the war, we repudiate and abjure all idea of party ores -that we do not meet as party men-nor is it to accomplish or prepare for party objects. as loyal citizens both of the State and Confed ments: as unwavering advocates of Southern ind and of an earnest and vigorous prosecution of are now waging, until an honorable peace is a propose to combine. As the victims of par and ty; anny, by the present dominant facti they do party, to come to the rescue, and to v the faction now in power. This faction, election, affected to have forgotten all parts the past, and professed a determination to ig have inaugurated and practically carried out lenting and tyrannical system of party despotes Resolved, That mere political parties, bus mere slruggle for place and power, are improper patriotic, especially during such a war as we are no gaged in, which involves the very existence of -that we do protest against the bitter, prese tained power, as exhibiting an insatiate great be their common bond of union, when the cil sta of

ing and tarning out of office men, who, by and efficient discharge of duty, have won present time, as calculated to create divisions, atri neart-burnings among our people-as tending to and paralyze the efforts of our brave soldiers in the and to embolden and encourage our savage foes w just and proper, forced upon them by the long-

prity, and that those who now continue to blam admit the rattachment for a disrupted government 5. Resolved, That the separation of the South North is, and ought to be, final and irrevocable-Confedera'e States of America is a government, rights, powers and privileges of other independent gov ments, entitled to a cordial support of all citizens, and w

power to punish treason and disjovalty on the part of the who enjoy its protection; and that all attempts, who open or secret, to bring about a restoration or re const ven submission to tyrauny, but would be casting odium have been martyrs of so many battlefields, and whose 6. Resolved, That the adoption of the Constitution the Confederate Etates was of their own free will.

saving freely assumed its obligations and duties. ound to observe them -that all attempts from any enument of the Confederate States, are unwise, thu and mischievous, as evincing a disregard for pligh and as leading to the most ruinous consequences : Jovernment; and whilst we are ready and anxious t every effort, and apply all our resources both of men an money to the defence of the State, (more especially delence can be effective only by a friend y and cords. operation by the two governments, and by each itself within the sphere of its legitimate powers. therefore, appeal to the patriotic spirit of the people islature calculated and designed to bring about a conbetween the State and Confederate Governments, which successful, would have produced the most alarming con quences-placed North Carolina in a position of hostill thus have exposed us to the devastation and subjugation

our vandal foes.

sage, and admit that in many instances its operat -that the conscript soldier cannot be expected to light he listens to those who tell him he is the victim of opportunity sion-and we therefore call on the people of North Cat na to visit with their reprobation the press and orator 8. Resolved, That Jefferson Davis, the President of Confederate Mares, has, and is entitled to our confidence and regard—that we be lieve he is actuated a an eye single to the public got d -that in the herculear bors and sacrifices d volved upon h m he has our simple and esteem; that it is the duty of all true-hearted patri constantly fis ding fault with and denouncing him, as ca lated to produce great mischief, to render our peo heartless, dispirited and dissatisfied, and to afford en cation and encouragement to our merciless enemies, wh are trying to conquer, degrade and destroy us.

9 Resolved, that especially in time of war, when expenses are so heavy, a rigid economy should be obse ed in the civil departments of the Government, in order better to enable the State to p ovide for the maintenant of the war, and the support of our soldiers and their latt lies; and we, therefore, call upon the people of the Sta and unparalleled extravagance in the expenditure public money-in creating numerous and needless to be filled by party favorites, and in the increase of sa ries of public officers, to an extent far exceeding in portion what is received by the officers and soldiers w are fighting our battles.

10. Resolved, That we cordially approve of the particular approximation approve of the particular approximation approximati

tions assumed by the present Governor of the State, Z Vance, in his message and proclamations, so far as regard the rigid emorcement of the laws calculated and design to ensure a vigorous prosecution of the war, and the application of all and every of our available resources, both of m and freedom, and also, of his views in regard to our bon all measures which we consider to be promotive of the pu miles of road, it being chiefly light embankment.

By the 22d of this month we want 500 hands upon tions of those who are endeavoring to cajole him into being tions of those who are endeavoring to cajole him and the sacrification. the work, and by the 23d of June next you with your a party Governor, and who would thus sacrifice him and the work, and by the 23d of June next you with your his reputation, together with the best interests of

gomery and Kinston, 1440, and by Augusta and Wil- filiations or political predilections—to hold public ings, appoint committees of vigilance and correspondent for their respective counties; to organize preparatory agree with us in sentiment, who prefer the interests of o country to the mere behests of party, and who condemnt 12. Resolved, That a Central Committee of 13 be ap pointed by the Chairman of this meeting; that said com