THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

The state of the s CONFEPERATE STATES OF AMERICA. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, FEB. 11, 1864.

MISSING. The fellowing copies of our Weekly Fournal are missing from our files. Any person having them will confer a favor by sending them to us, for which we will pay 50 sents for two copies of each date : Oatober 9th, 1862-2 copies. March 19th, 1863_1

26th, 1863-2

fore 9 o'clock, a fire broke out at the orner of Ann and Water-streets, in some sheds used by different parties for the stowage of The sheds, with their contents, and indeed all in the yard, were completely destroyed. A stable in the rear of Mr. Fowlers' residence was also destroyed. It was of little value in itself, and its only contents were some harness. At this point the fire

The main loss, and indeed the only one worth men

Chicora Company......500 bales, partially insured Consolidated S. S. Co....424 " Not known. J. R. Murchison, 100 " No insurance.

The bales would average at least 450 pounds, worth all concerned. here say \$1.50, making the loss in cotton above \$691,-875. The other property destroyed would probably bring the total up to over seven hundred thousand dol-. lars.

fire, but there are not wanting grave suspicions of incendiarism, to which, as they are so far only suspicions, we need not further refer, especially as we presume measures will be taken to ferret out the perpetrator or perpetrators, if, indeed, the fire was the result of inlast few weeks, contrasted with our long previous immunity from such visitations, forces us to look around for a cause, and this cause we are unable to discover dangerous characters in our midst, and that some, at is certainly every reason for the exercise of the utmost vigilance on the part both of our authorities and of our

We must not close this notice without bearing testithe firemen in their efforts to prevent the flames from extending to other buildings. To save the sheds in

The Prospects of the Coming Campaign. Home of our cotemporaries, speculating upon the many and as glorious victories for the Confederate arms based upon the calculation that, whether by draft or with the tried veterans of LEE or Johnston.

This, we think is true to some extent, but not, we fear, to the extent which our more sanguine friends calthe North, some forty thousand, are composed of foreigners, and are, even more than the sc-called volunfeers in the same service, essentially mercenaries; mere hired soldiers, who are in a great measure unfitted the large bounties, in some cases brought up by local of a thousand dollars. Even the so-called volunteer army-much the largest portion of the Northern force -is mainly composed of this element, or of natives similarly situated. Besides, the hope of plunder is held out, farms are promised, to be carved out of the plantations from which the rightful owners are to be This will not be without its effect in inducing re-enlistments, and, combined with the bounties given and taken in connection with the fact that the last be, greater than we are prepared to admit or willing to

Lincoln Government does not rely either upon collistments or re-enlistments is evidenced by Mr. Lincoln's proclamation ordering a draft for five hundred thousand men to be made on the 20th of March. This that this is the year of the Presidential election at the eral, rejoined it and participated in this gallant charge. North, and that ABRAHAM LINCOLN is well known to be a candidate for re-election. Under these circumstances nothing but a pressing necessity, which could not be evaded, could have in meed him, or rather forced him to resort to so unpopular an expedient as drafting, cal conventions, or at least in the midst of the agitation | test their further advance. and wire-working which form the preliminaries to the such conventions, when it is known, too, only is there a party, cowed for the time, but itself and likely to be strengthened by circumanxious to oust Mr. Lincoln and all others of his political stripe, but that, even in his own party, there are wiley and ambitious military and political leaders on the alert to supplant him, and vault into the seat from which they fondly hope he is to be deposed in

Whether, under those circumstances, the draft can be, or will be rigorously enforced, appears to us very We should think that it would not. The limited success of former drafts is well known, and must have convinced every one, Mr. Lincoln included, of its | the fort, closely pursued by our forces. unpopularity. If unpopular at first, it may fairly be presumed to be edious now, and this consideration V leads us to regard a resort to it, especially at this time, as not far removed from an act of desperation. This draft failing, in the first place, in its enforcement at the North, or in yielding the desired number of men. or flually, in the field at the South in cocuring the deside rated military advantages, will probably end the whole business of drafting at the North, for we doubt if the present or any future Northern Executive would venture upon a repetition of the process.

will be composed to a considerable extent of fresh levies. although not to the extent that some imagine, and we have the further that Lincoln finds himself forced to resort to the distusteful measure of drafting, pending a presidential campaign, indicating a comparative failure of enlistments. As the measure partakes of the na. ture of desperation, we must not shut our eyes to the fact that it is certain to be followed by desperate efforts to be made with all the force that Lincoln can draw into the field, either by bribery or force. That such ef forts are to be dreaded, is a fact that history and cxperience both tell us, and one to which we cannot afford to be either blind or indifferent. We ought to be warned, and brace up every nerve and string every

racy. Victories can be won this summer, for the Yan kee armies will be comparatively untried troops, and these victories will, in all human probability, bear fruit far exceeding any borne by former victories. incressful Military Movements in Eastern North

Carolina. We have been favoured with the following highly interesting account of the movements of the force which left this place, under command of Brigadier General MARTIN, to co-operate in the recent demonstra DESTRUCTIVE FIRE-HEAVY LOSS .- Monday night, a MARTIN, with the gallant officers and men under his federacy through weal and through weel loyally abiding also performed their part well and bravely. Still, we independence. cannot divest ourselves of the impression that "sometioning, was that sustained by the parties owning the any good could be accomplished by any further re- and divisions which might disturb that harmony and

As a part of the programme of the late movement against the direction of Brig. General Martin, for the purpose of pursued the same course, there can be no doubt but nearly all the negroes, they arrested and took to New-We have not been able to ascertain the origin of the cutting the line of railroad communication between New- that North Carolina would now present a very diffe- berne five of the principal citizens; among these were is a lady, says: berne and Morehead City, and preventing re-inforcements from being sent to the relief of the former place from the latter. The expedition consisted of the 17th N. C. Regt., Lieut. Col. Jno. C. Lamb, commanding; the 42ad Regt., N. C. T., Col. John E. Brown commanding; Captain Paris' condiarism. The extreme frequency of fires during the Maj. J. W. Moore's Battalion of Artillery; and two Com- stead of lukewarmness, we would have had zeal. Inpames of Cavalry-Capt. Harris and Capt. Harland-the latter from South Carolina. The expedition moved from Wilmington on the 28th ult.

and made an average march of twenty miles a day over least, of these many fires must be their work. There our forces approached the enemy's lines, when General Martin disposed his forces as follows : An advanced guard, consisting of all the cavalry, three companies of infantry, and one of artillery, was thrown foward to " feel " the enemy-the cavaky being under the immediate command of Licut. Col. R. J. Jeffords, 5th S. C. cavalry, and the mony to the zeal, energy and intelligence displayed by whole under command of Col. George Jackson. The rest of the infantry and artillery followed under the immediate supervision of the Commanding General. On nearing the first pickets of the enemy and discovering them on the which the fire efferted, or their contents, was plainly alert, the cavalry dashed furiously forward, and the Yan- ate Government, with the apparent view of rendering kee pickets (twenty-five or thirty in number) retreated as fast as their horses would carry them. The road over which pursuers and pursued had to pass was through a swamp, and full of deep holes overflowing with mud and prospects and probable course of the war during the water. But on they sped-some of the Yankee horses and ning over them, and tumbling headlong into the deep mire after them, inflicting many bruises upon men and horses on the (bleaking the neck of one of the latter) but doing no serious damage to the riders. It was at this point that Lieut. otherwise, the Lincoln armies will be made up to a Muse, of Harris' cavalry, while gallantly leading the charge, very considerable extent of raw levice, which of course fell mortally wounded by a pistol shot from a Yankee who could not, in their first campaign, cope successfully was being hotly pursued. Having captured a portion and dispersed the rest of these out-post pickets, the column moved forward and soon same to a trading post of the Yankees-but the enemy had fied in the direction of a blockhouse some half mile distant-pickets and reserves. The culate upon, for the reason that nearly all the regular | march was continued and preparations made to storm the work, but a close examination disclosed the fact that the position had been evacuated by the enemy in such hot haste that they left their provisions, books, letters, &c., behind them. Continuing the march for two and a half | brave defenders; they encourage our ruthless assailants. miles further, a second blockhouse was discovered, and our for the pursuits of civil life, and apt to be attracted by forces were brought to a stand by a shot from a six pounder which went whizzing over their heads. No one knew the appropriations and subscriptions to the neighborhood strength of the place-how much infantry or artillery constituted the garrison. It was easily discovered that it was a well-built, thick walled house, surrounded by a circum-

> After a shell or two from Capt. Ellis' Battery, it was at once determined by the commanding General to attack the

Capt. Biggs, Company A, 17th Regiment, was directed and the steadiness of regulars, they advanced across the open field, in the face of the discharges from the six-poundcampaign closed with the prestige of victory for the er and small arms. When within about two hundred yards Northern arms, that effect may be, and probably wil; of the block houses, Capt. B. ordered his men to charge and exposing its tendencies. the works. They responded with a yell which rang out amid the volleys of musketry. It was the work of but a any contest under existing circumstances, still, it moment. The Yankees broke and ran for their lives. A Still, in spite of all these things, the fact that the beautiful six-pounder cannon, a number of rifles, knapsacks, clothing, commissary stores, &c., were captured here, besides a few Yankees who were not quick enough | carried too far, since, in spite of our avoidance of such in getting away. One killed and one wounded. No loss things, agitation has been started and has cone on Brigado Ordnance Officer, on Gen. Martin's staff, when his movement derives its main significance from the fact | Company was thrown forward, by permission of the Gen-

But the principal work of the day was still to be done. Newport Barracks-a strong fort-was four miles beyond. that direction.

to an open field, they were admonished by a shell from a just on the eye of the assembling of the different politi- | six-pounder Parrott gun that the enemy were about to cen-

> Our artillery returned the compliment in gallant style and the General directed the infantry to form into line of battle, the whole being under his immediate eye.

responded to with alacrity and spirit. In an unbroken line, they advanced upon the enemy amid the shot and shell of their artillery. When about half way across the field, the order to charge was given, and our brave boys bounded

The enemy, about 1200 strong, had greatly the advantage of position, being protected by the underbrush and woods on the other side of the field. But no matter. 'In pressed our brave boys, with a yell of the wildest enthusiasm. As they approached the enemy, the musketry became anima

After driving them through the woods, and over the field intervening between our troops and the fort, the enemy opened on us with a 32 pounder from the fort ; Capt. Paris ously set fire to all the buildings, evacuated the place. set fire to the Railroad bridge, and tore up the county bridge over Newport river, to prevent pursuit. It was now night. We have then the fact that the Northern armies captured seven pieces of artillery, several hundred stand of court, agreeing with the opinion of the Chief Baron, has arms, two hundred boxes of ammunition, !about seventyfive prisoners, six slaves, a dozen horses, and commissary stores enough to subsist the troops during their quartermaster and commissary stores. They also urnt their stables with the horses in them. Some few borses were rescued by our men. In addition to our captures, we destroyed one thousand barrels of turpen- whether the Government will take a further appeal to tine belonging to the U. S. government and burnt two the House of Lords. Second, assuming that this deci-Railroad bridges.

> We have to lament the death of the brave and gallant Captain Leith, of the 17th Regiment, N. C. T., and five others, whose names have not been ascertained, in the general engagement above referred to.

and burning every ratt road and county bridge between the Trent and Shepardaville, or Newport Barracks, and bringing of a full outfit of clothing for his men.

In obedience to orders, General Martin returned to Wilmington with his command, after having accomplished all, and more than all, that had been assigned him.

The prisoners above alluded to arrived here Tuesday.

Agitation to North Carolina. When this war broke out-when North Carolina joined her fortunes with her sister State of the South, tion against Newberne. It will the seen that General and by doing so pledged her faith to stand by the Concommand, accomplished all and more that had been the issue, in humble dependence upon Him who orderassigned to them, and that if blame attaches anywhere eth all things well, and in firm reliance upon the jusfor the comparative failure of the combined move- tice of the cause in which she was engaged, we sincerements, none of that blame can attach to General MAR- ly hoped and trusted that partizan agitation, if not ex TIN or the brave little army under his command. From tinct, would at least be suspended until the great and all we have been able to learn from different sources vital struggle might be brought to a close, and the ship we are convinced that Generals CLINGMAN and HOKE of State be safely anchored in the haven of peace and

To promote the harmony of feeling and concert of ody blundered," although we are in doubt whether action so essential to success, and to repress agitations C., we learn that the Yankee force, estimated at from marks that we might feel disposed to make, and there- thus tend to jeopardize our cause, has, ev r since the January 30th, at an early hour, hoping to surprise our fore forbear further comment, for the present at least, war commenced, been the object of our humble off its; troops there. Landing at three separate points, they perhaps altogether. The main body of the prisoners an object which we have pursued unceasingly, and we surrounded the town. There were only 100 Confeder- knowledged by all nations over seventy, arrived here yesterday. From first to trust not wholly without success, as the history ates there, who, upon hearing of the landing of the last, the movement under General Martin was emi- of this immediate section, and of contiguous counties, enemy, went out to a mill about three miles from town. nently successful, and reflects the highest credit upon will, we think, ear evidence. This course has been The enemy finding their camp deserted pursued, when State which, with some occasional shades of difference, surprised our would-be surprisers as to drive them have published in detatched statements from time to of Maj. Gen. Pickett, an expedition was organized under all the press of the State, as well as all parties in it, took their revenge upon citizens. Having carried off rent picture from that which we are called upon to con | Rev. Cyrus Waters, Rec'or of the Episcopal Church. we would have seen harmony. Instead of heart-(Virginia) Battery of Artillery, and Capt. Ellis' Battery of burnings, kindly feelings would have prevailed. In- successful, we should probably have recaptured them. stead of disaffection in too many localities, we would have witnessed devoted loyalty to the Confederate ing in. It is believed that the Steamer and cargo will be be their emotions now? If we hated the invaders of own way, could and would have rescued nearly or quite cause. Instead of being a menace and a source of ap. saved. without reluctantly yielding to the belief that there are heavy sandy roads at this end of the line, and deep muddy prehension throughout the Confederacy, the attitude of ones at the other. No remarkable incident occurred until North Carolina would have been a beacon of hope to our struggling friends, from the Potomac to the Rio bably be saved. Grande, and a warning to all our enemies, whether

That we may not be minunderstood, we would here state that we allude to the last phase of agitation, being that for a Convention in this State at this most inopportune of all times, coupled, as such agitation is, with constant and unmitigated abuse of the Confeder the Confederacy odious in North Carolina, added to which is, the thinly-disguised threat of secession from the Confederacy, under the guise of the State taking " her own destiny into her own hands," curningly devised words that ought to deceive no one.

Those who, almost before the ink was dry signatures that attested the secession of the State from the Union now presided over by Mr. Lincoln, commenced an agitation against a portion of the people of North Carolina invidiously styled " destructives," may now say that they say here, that we only state what we do know, when we affirm that the movements now endeavoring to be made in North Carolina are the cause of the deepest apprehension not simply in Richmond, but throughout be Confederacy—not simply in official circles, but in the army and among the 'people. They discourage our

It is not a little remarkable that all the agitation in North Carolina, since the war commenced, has been carried on by the self styled " Conservatives," and that all the meetings have been called by them, while the much abused "Destructives," anxious to avoid a contest, with its apprehended injury to the public interests, have borne and forborne from purely patriotic motives, until we fear that endurance has been carried too far. and the question now arises whether it is not the duty to throw his men forward as skirmishers, and feel the of all patriotic citizens opposed to the reckless agitastrength of the enemy. With the alacrity of volunteers | tion which has already done so much harm in the State, and still darkly threatens to do more and deeper injury to organize for the purpose of counteracting its effects

Much as we dislike any agitation, and shrink from evident that this feeling, and the policy to which gives rise, may be carried too far, and we fear has been on our side. Lieut. Hassell, of this Company, acting agitation all on one side, the effects of which we cannot but deprecate as injurious, if not actually fatal in their ultimate tendencies.

We would respectfully invite to this matter the attention of our brethren of the press, and of all others igst on the railroad, and the Yankees were falling back in who agree in opposing the persistent and dangerous agitation which has been kept up in North Carolina. Just as our forces were emerging from a dense wood in- and which is now sought to be revived in a still more menacing form, whether "for partizan purposes" or harsh terms. The Chronicle is Lincoln's dict-thrower, otherwise. Let us understand each other-let us not and Forney is his lick-spittle, and yet Forney was once coolly, calmly, dispassionately, yet unitedly and ear- supposed to be a white man, and tolerably decent. nestly. We think the situation of affairs calls for such action, not only for the discouragement of such agita-This was quickly done, and the order to move forward tion-if not of something worse-at home, but for the Stanly, former bogus "Governor" of North Caroliencouragement of our soldiers wherever scattered, and of the Confederacy at large, upon whom the apparent

exerting a most depressing influence. The Euglish Court of Exchequer has re-affirmed the ruling of the Chief Baron, in the case of the Alexandra, siezed by the Government, as having been built for, and designed to be used by the Confederates in a manner ted on both sides-rapid and continuous; but the enemy hostile to the United States. The Chief Baron, the of importance, save that the Army Conscription is actually continued to give ground and fall back in the direction of leading points of whose charge we gave a few weeks since, held that the building of a vessel, even supposing that she was intended to be sold to either of the bellig erents, was not violative either of international law or delivered a few well directed shots at them from his 12 of the municipal law of England, known as the Neutralthe works with infantry. Skirmishers were thrown for sold to belligerents was a matter with which the seller ward, but on their appearance, the enemy, having previ- or manufacturer had no concern, and no people ought to be better aware of this than the authorities of the United States, who, it is notorious, have bought largely and after a running fight of six hours, over the distance of of cannon, small arms and munitions of war in England. eight miles, our gallant troops were in possession of the and who, themselves, have uniformly claimed the right held-the enemy flying for life. Altogether, cur troops to sell such things to belligerent parties. The full refused to order a new trial, and of course ordered the vessel to be relieved from the siezure which had beer their stay in the neighborhood, besides a large quantity of made of her by the Government. We like this inde clothing with which our men supplied themselves - such as pendence of the English judiciary which neither the vercoats, pants, blankets, &c. The enemy burnt most of shreats of SEWARD, now the subservience of Russell can move from its course.

Three other things yet remain to be seen; first sion is final as against the Government, what the effect will be in respect to the vessels constructed by Mr. LAIRD, of Liverpool, and known as the " Confeder ate Rams ;" and, third, whether Russell, if foiled in all

captoring two black house, spiking the guns, tearing up & Weldon R. R. The deceased, we think, was a native of Bleden county:

> FAISON'S N. C., Feb. 9th, 1864. Meisrs. Fulton & Price—
> Last night, the 8th instant, as the train going North was passing Faison's, some gentlemen stated that a comrade, passing from one car to another, had accidentally fallen from the platform a short distance back, and requested some one He was found so horribly mangled that it wou'd have

been impossible for any friend to have recognised him, but for papers on his person, the whole train having passed over his body, tearing away one arm, a part of the head. and almost severing the body, scattering his intestines some distance along the track. On his person was found a case of Surgical instruments, entirely ruined; a certificate to Ardrew C. Crombie, As-

sistant Surgeon 1st Texas Regiment; also a furlough signed by command of Lieut. Gen. Longstreet; also a receipt from the Quartermaster's office, Wilmington, N. C., (8th eb) certifying that one hundred and ten dollars had been paid to A. C. Crombie, Assistant Surgeon, signed Jas. R. Huggins, Capt, and A. Q. M., and one dollar in Confederate money, a few private letters, &c., &c. For information to his friends, I mention that he was decently interred, and should they wish to obtain the above mentioned articles, they can get them by applying to I. R. FAISON,

Post Master at Faison's, N. C. By a private letter from Windsor, Bertie Co., N. 800 to 1,200, entered that place on Saturday morning, generally adopted by that portion of the press of the our little force turned upon them with artillery, and so has agreed with us in the main points involved. Had back to town. Having failed to capture soldiers, they time. We now copy that portion relative to the oath template, however painful the feelings to which such and two of the vestrymen, viz : Dr. Turner Wilson, contemplation may give rise. Instead of divisions the only practicing physician in the place, and L. S.

> ASHORE .- We learn that the steamer Spunkey has got aground near where the Advance grounded when last com-

Spunkey is likely to go to pieces. She is under the guns of our fielings now? Yet with this deep, undying hatred leading to the fire. They have, as you know, no fire Fort Cambell, and the greater part of her cargo will pro- in our inmest souls (and they so well aware of it,) we engines, except some two or three old Gordon pumps.

meeting, the Standard containing an account drawn up hear of anything so enormously wicked? Do the an- I was overpowered by numbers and compelled to reby the Secretary, in which everything is reported as nals of history contain a parallel? Not in my read- treat, and all within hearing of the most heart-rending passing off finely, including a long string of "cunningly not so despotic as this. Let me relate some of the agdevised fables "-we mean resolutions-in which the gravated features real aim of the promoters is hidden under a moss of words-that aim though hidden is not abandoned. It forbidding the sale, by suction or privately, of any kind is peace at the cost of submission, - reconstruction or al citiz ns. Suppose my little ones were crying for men at the gas works, to the church, and battered down any other sacrifice or humiliation. As a means to bread; I had not a cent of money, but would sell my a side or private door, and saw Miss Larren; she at wards this end the resolutions embedy a bill of indict. piano, my watch- any article of furniture, jewelry or the same time recognized him, and called on him to ment against the Confederate Government, and darkly c'othing-to keep my little darlings from starving. I save her. bint of danger to our rights and subversion to our to purchase for fear of the penalty. What resort have flame between them. He reached his cane to her, which liberties through the action of the Confederate Con- 1? None but that detestable oath to keep gaunt hungress and Executive, the object being to make our own ger from my door. Suppose some andacious negro, Government cdious to our people-to wean their affections from the Cenfederacy, and thus prepare them for a transfer to Lincoln and Company.

But as we have already said, there are sundry and in the uniform of the United States should come and presenting themselves with the means of saving her at are misrepresented, maligned and persecuted; but we variant accounts of the meeting itself. Instead of the demand possession of my house and furniture, turning the door, the police ordered them back, and not heading plain sailing reported by the friends of the movement we have heard from cutside sources that there was really no chance of doing any thing-that the meeting broke up after lasting not over half an hour-that i the resolutions were read nobody heard them, and i they were passed nabody knew it. If, as reported by A. Long," it must have been done in dumb show.

January, 1864, Ransom Gallimore, of the 10th Battalion, N. C. T., (Maj. Young's.) was shot at Fort general court martial.

second number of the third volume of the Daily North Carolinian, the publication of which has been resumed at Fayetteville, N. C., by Col. P. J. Sinclair.

The Carolinian is, for the times, neatly printed, and Col. Sinclair, besides being an easy and forcible writer, has already had considerable experience in the manage ment of a newspaper. He will, no doubt, make an interesting and valuable paper. \$12 for six months.

THE AGE. - We have, from the publishers, Messrs Ernest Lagarde & Co., Richmond, Va., the first number of " The Age," being that for January, 1864, W. M. Burwell and Ernest Lagarde, Editors. The Age is a monthly nargazine, containing about 80 pages, number of the largest and best furnished houses in the the effect their old cutlasses made on the doors better Its table of contents give promise of interest. Price \$4 for three months. \$8 for six months.

THE Yankee papers do not at all like the tone of the Pope's letter to President Davis. The Washington Chronicle, edited by the infamous Forney, enveighs in

WE LEARN from the Raleigh Confederate of Satur day that Mr. Alfred Stanly, a brother of Edward na, by the appointment of Lincoln, arrived a few days since in Raleigh. Mr. Stanly, unlike his brother, is a position of so important a State as North Carolina is true and ardent Southean man, and thus came to be arrested, thrown into the jail at Washington, Beaufort county, from which he was transferred to Fort Mc-Henry, where he has been for some months past. He has only been released a few days by exchange.

The Confederate journ als record no military movements progressing, foreigners being enrolled in the State of North ling for the prompt action of other governments that will

probably add a new phaze to the conflict now raging. We copy the above from the Bahama Herald of the 3d. We do not think that the laws in this respect are session, and of which the North will not keep posses them. different in North Carolina from what they are in any sion when once it is defeated in its main object. Of the "Twenty-two hundred bodies have been counted out

WE are indebted to the kindness of a frierd for a copy of the New York Herald of the 26th ult. W find the following item, which we do not recollect to have seen in the telegrans published in our own or any and the Carolinas. other paper :

Loup, to take the overland route to Halifax.

By the Steamship Alice we have Nassau dates to the 3d inst. We find nothing of peculiar importance not anticipated through other channels. We notice that the Bahama Herald has received from New York a cylinder press, which is the first of the kind set up at Nassau. The He ald is now printed twice a week, but we would infer from some remarks of the editor that it is designed to publish it daily after the 18th in- than once seemed on the point of coming to pass : if stant.

the Nassau prices current as reported by the Herald as thing-except New Orleans-that it has gained in Whig a sample of thread spun from flakes of cotton

CAMP 301 H N. C. TROOPS, JAN. 27th, 1864. Editors Journal, Wilmington: N. C. Dear Sirs: Please give publication to the subjoined preamble and resolutions and oblige Your ob't serv't,

J. I. HARRISS. Capt. Co. I, 30th N. C. T

At a meeting of the Troops of the 30th N. C. Reg't, at Beadquarters on the 27th January, 1864, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted : WHEREAS, an unjust attempt of a radical party in the United States, to subvert and overthrow all Constitutional guarantees, and to rob us of our property—honestly obtained—did first force us to withdraw from an alliance no longer binding; -and whereas, they did deny us that right, and have attempted to drive us back into a Union of its operations and in a more exhausted country. that we detest, by waging a war unparalleled in history for its atrocity and viadictiveness of spirit; and whereas, we have learned through Northern papers, that the despot who reigns at Washington has induced large numbers of his present army, by the inducement of large bounties and broad promises to re-enlist, and is offering extraordinary nducements to citizens of foreign nations, as well as of the United States, to enlist to fill the ranks of his army, thus

all bazards. Now, therefore, we do unanimously resolve, First, That viewing our cause as a just and he'y one, we declare on selves re-enlisted for the war, in the struggle for that liberty and independence so dear to every honest and patrictic heart; that our watchword shall be iberty, and we exhort our Congress and the President of the Confederate States, to listen to no kind of terms that fall short of our complete and untrammeled independence Second. That we have the most unbounded confidence in our gallant chieftain, Gen. R E. Lee, and will cheerfully and willingly stand by him through storm and sunshine. until the prize for which we are contending shall be ac-

THE TAKING OF BUTLER'S OATH IN NORFOLK .of the sufferings of the people of that city, since its oc- own position. cupation by the Yankees. Many of these facts we The Great Disaster in Chin 2,200 Bodies Recovered which Butler has forced upon the people After drawing a vivid picture of a city, built and owned by white by Mr. W. A. Pearce, of Providence, from his father. people, but garrisoned by negro troops, the writer who

from Gen. Butler requiring all citizens to take the oath refused all protection except from personal violence. - | says : Webb, Esq Had our movement upon Newberne been Now, you will perceive sufficient cause for our uppreour country then, what must we now? If we abhorred a Government so vile then, what must be the state of alarm of fire, the police place a sentry on every avenue must raise our hands to Heaven and swear before Al-THERE ARE sundry versions of the Guilferd county of any kind, willingly," to support it. Did you ever ings, surely. Even Butler's reign in New Orleans was

A few days preceding this order another was issued. of property, personal or real estate, belonging to disloydare not do it. And no one would have the temerity "He could not enter in consequence of a sheet of through a spiteful and malicious spirit, should inflict was so surrounded and hemmed in with the dead and severe punishment on one of my little ones. What re- dying, that her strength was not sufficient. They dress have I? None without that oath. Suppose abandoned this method and went in pursuit of some some vile contraband, or worse still, some negro fellow other means to rescue her, and returned again -- and on me and my little ones out without a shelter for our the order, he (Demilow) was bayonetted. His friends heads. Where should I go for protection? Newtere, rescued the gun from the policeman, knocked him sense unless I have in my possession a certificate of loyalty. what were we to do? We had no time for reflection: three days, and it would be too late. The effect was similar scenes. stunning. No alternative was presented that was held

WM. M. MEBANE, Secretary, ' the meeting was addres- and present, what might we not expect in the future? sed by Rebert P. Dick, D. F. Caldwell and James Oh, the terrible conflict! How should we decide ?- like so many statues, perfectly unconscious. He was Could we ignore our rightful Government, our friends battle-field, to free us from this terrible oppres-Caswell for desertion, in pursuance of the finding of a times no. But then one would look at the little others then dead. She recognized him and called to THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.—We have received the tolerable, and, c'asping the little inocent darlings to our from her, then attempted to lift her out from among the breast, we would feel yes, anything. However bitter dead, but they were so firmly wedged in about her and to lose. In this state of stunning bewilderness, do you wonder that the rush was great to claim the promised protection, or that time had to be extended several dave?

had the effrontery to give the affair a very extended no- language describe. tice. They have referred to the people of Norfolk re-

While this desire for protection was the primary and city for the occupation of his officers, and considered than I can describe it. this the easiest method of obtaining it. He was totally unprepared for the result. Knowing the hitherto most revolting, heart-distressing, that ever was witness. heroic resistance of cur citizens, he did not expect them |ed since the world was created. There were the poor to yield so readily now, and so great was his disappoint. | unfortunate dead in all stages of consumption, the greatment and chagrin, on the second day, in connection er portion of them naked. But a few could be recogwith his own oath, he added that annexed to the late nized by their surviving friends. The police ordered amnesty of President Lincoln! Does not that show on the peons, or laborers; to remove the dead. Those the spirit of the man?

Immediately after came an order (unauthorized by their work with as much hilarty as you ever saw school the President or Secretary) to enroll the citizens .- | children enter on some pleasure excursion. The dead Don't you see the fruits of bitter disappointment ?-The sequel has not yet been developed.

The Opening of 1864_Foreign Opinions. We vesterday gave an article from the London Times on the or ening of 1864, and what had been accomplish- mence at another. The dead were actually sepera; ed ed by the North in 1863. We give to-day some furthland of the prospects for the Confederacy for 1864:

From the London Standard.

but she has lost infinitely less than was generally ex- |ed up in the cemetry in one promiscuous heep, without pected, and not a fourth of what some peculiarly auda. even the covering of a bundle of straw or a bulrush, and cious partisans of the Federal cause have lately set hundreds of those heartless wretches commenting and down to its credit. They say that the Confederacy joking on the scene, and all under the supervision of the now holds only one half of the territory it claims. The police. I have seen within the past ten years here answer is simply that this is utterly untrue. In the amongst these people, many things that were to me "claim," of course, are included Missouri and Kentucky, very unpleasant. But this is so horrifying to the soul of which the Confederate Government never held poseleven States represented at Richmond in July, 1863, from the ruins, and it is supposed many were burned only one has been temporarity reduced under Federal entirely up. The prevailing opinion is that the num rule, or rather cocupied by Federal armies. Since the outbreak of the war the South has lost Tennessee and count and names collected to date amount to some fifa fragment of Arkansas, a little portion of riverside teen hundred. Many families have lost the entire feterritory in Louisiana, and isolated positions in Florida | male members-six, seven, eight and nine from one fam-

is all. Northern Virginia is simply a devastated bat. A place twenty-five yards square was excavated, and Marshall Kane, of Baltimore, and thirteen rebels, mostly officers from Johnson's Island and Camp Douglas, left here this morning by the Grand Frank Rairroad, for Reviere du States are still held by the Confederates, excepting tle field, of which the North cannot be said to have pos. into this they were laid, or tumbled and shovelled. such portions of them as have been actually occupied by the Federal troops under the protection of their ly against the clergy having such complete dominion gunboats. A territory more than three times as large as France remains entirely unsubdued, and at their present rate of progress, which is not likely to be maintained, it would take the North ten years to overrun it. Even when overrun it would not be conquered; but we built. need not enter into any discussion of what may happen in a case so far removed from practical probability.

If at any moment that should occur which has more West, while driving the army of the Potomac out of a flower-garden." As a matter of curiosity, if not of interest, we give Virginia, the North would have lost at a blow every- Gen. Duff C. Green has left with the Eutaw (Ala.) three years of warfare; while, as we have seen, the without the usual process of carding. The specimen is

ica, like most of the news of the preceding there months, is as unfavorable as it can b to a speedy fermination of the war, either by the complete success of the North or the South. The Northern army of Geo.

Grant, after having gained a very considerable victory at Chattanooga, and after baving sustained rather a sharp check at Ringgold, has been reduced to a state of inactivity by the want of supplies and means of transport for a winter campaign. It may hold its ground at Chattanoogs during the winter months if it can keep open its communications with Nashville, and it may advance into Georgia in the spring; but it will have to fight its way from one strong position to anoth er, and at every march it will be further from the base

Its advance, should it take place, will compel the Confederates to burn the cotton grown in former yearand will eff. ctually prevent the planting of a cotton crop in the spring of 1864; but it will take months, it not years to conquer Georgia and Alabama, and even il conquered they will be mere wildernesses. This is Clearly defining a settled determination to subjugate us at the prospect even at the point where the Federal fortunes look brightest, and even there any considerable success gained by Gen. Long freet would render it impossible for the Federals to garance into Georgia. In South Carolina and Virginia the Federals are utterly powerless, and so long as Charleston and Richmond continue in the hands of the Con. derates they must continue to be so. After months of concealment, we learn that the Feueral iron-clads were so totally defeated in the attack on the Confederate batteries at Charleston, in April last, as to remer it impossible for them to do anything afterwards; and in V ginia the Cotfederate army is not only able to hold R :hmond against The New York News of the 12th inst., has a long let- all the attacks of the army of the Potomac, but even to ter from Norfolk, dated the 8th, which gives a history keep that army continually on the alert to defend its

-Incidents of the Catastrophe-The fite of the Church to be eccupien by a Monument,

The Providence Journal publishes a letter received resident in Santiago, Chili, who witnessed the recent appaling catastrophe by which more than two thousand human beings were burnt to death. It appears that the failure to rescue the unfortunate victims was owing of allegiance to the United States Government, or be to the idiotic police system of the Chilians. The writer

"I hear you asking, why were those sufferers not cedented excitement. If that truth was so revolting a rescued? Yes, why were they not rescued? My heart year ago; if men gave up everything but honor and sickens within me at the question. Those determined its dear ones; if they languished in a dreary, loathsome stupid ignoramuses of policemen! Fifty foreigners. prison for weeks and months in preference, what must had they been allowed to work, and to work in their the whole mass. But no, as always the case here on an " I fought my way past the police one entire square.

by wresting guns and sabres from their hands, knocking them out of my way and being knocked in return, until lamentations that ever sounded on human ears. And kept back. Mr. Demilow, of the gas works, received a bayonet wound at the fire while in the act of rescuing a young lady whom he recognized, a Miss Larren. He had fought his way, in company with one of the work-

she grasped with both hands, when he and his friend attempted to drag her through the flames; but she less to the ground, and made a second attempt to save Well, when this infamous order was promulgated the poor girl. But the time lost in dispute with the police was a life lost with her. This is only one of many

"Your brother Charles battered a door down on in reserve. What might it not be? From the past Calic Bandera, or Flag street, entered and found in a small ante room some thirty females, and all living, but Scarcely an eye was closed in sleep during the interval. | compelled to take many of them in his arms and carry them into the street and saved them all. Mr. Meiggs dearer than life, battling for our boly cause, and and Mr. Keith fought their way through the police and exposed to all the dangers of camp life and the reached the church at a late hour, and when the tower was falling all about them succeeded in saving several. sion? We would dec de no, no, no, a thousand Mr. Meiggs saw a woman still alive under a crowd of and aged and helpless ones dependent on us for protec- him, saying, 'for God's sake save me!' He rushed tion, and the thought of what they must suffer was in- through the fire to her and pushed several of the dead the draught must be swallowed, and there was no tree on her, he had to abanden that. He then procured a lasso, fastened that about her waist, and the united strength of eight men could not extricate her from her companions, and they had to leave her amid such cries They felt that it was a farce, and their papers have not for help as no Christian heart could endure, neither can

"The police had full charge of the front of the church. turning en masse to their allegiance, but in rather a and in such force that the forigners could do nothing tame way, very different from their usual extravagant there. The police rescued but a few. Axes and crowbars were not to be had until a late bour. A single instance will suffice to show the stupidity of the police. ruling motive, there was a secondary one, and it has An officer of the police set some half dozen of his men proven the ready perception of our people. Major- to hew or batter down one of those large front doors Gen. Butler has been out-generaled this time; his strat- with their old broadswords. The doors are made of egy has been foiled with his own weapon, and he has two inch hard wood, double thickness, and riveted been keenly disappointed. He wanted possession of a through and thorugh with iron rivets. You can judge

"The scene at the church the following day was the demmons-worse than devils dammed-commenced were pulled about and pulled apart as one would pull apart tangled brushwood. You could see two or more peones pulling on a limb of some one buried under the others, until the limb was pulled from the body. Then they would have a peon howl of exultation, and comwith crowbars and picks. Limbs, heads and fragments er foreign extracts which show what is thought in Eng- were shovelled into carts with no more feeling than Irish laborers would have in shovelling gravel into a railway car. Hundreds of bodies but partially burned, Territorially, the South has no doubt lost something, entirely naked, were tumbled into open carts and packthat I connot find language to express my disgust to

ber of lives lost will reach twenty five hundred. The ily. All those that could not be recognized by their The Federals occupy posts in Mississippi, but that surviving friends are now buried in one grave or hole.

" This accident has given the Catholic religion here the most severe blow that the church has ever exper! enced. The men express themselves openly and public over the females. "The city authorities have had their hands full the

past week in keeping down mob voilence, as the masses are determined that the church shall not again be re. "The Government have stepped in and ordered the

ruins to be taken down and carted off, and will purchase the ground and erect a monument to the memory of the dead. The place is to be enclosed with a substantial the Confederates should gain a decided victory in the iron fence, and the remainder of the ground laid out in

If daugerous to us, these efforts of Lincoln's are selfexhausting, and, if successfully met, can hardly be soon
with the same energy.

With a detachment of covaring, the same force or
with the same energy.

It won't do to expect plain sailing and easy victories,
this season. On the contrary, every effort must be put
forth consistent with preserving the life of the Confede
The primomers, about twenty of the
promise to ask additional legislation from Parliament,
and if successfully met, can hardly be soon
to make a reconnolsmance of the contrary, the make a reconnolsmance of the same force or
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The next morning the General directed Colonel Jefords,
will as a decident of the contrary to a substant a detachment of on several three ded roll, and of the indication from the carded roll,
and if so, whether he will get it. The first question
of the field.

The primomers, about twenty or the
promise to ask additional legislation from Parliament,
and if successfully met, can hardly be soon
The next morning the General directed Colonel Jefords,
will as a decided. The second cannot be long postwith a detachment of co cavalry, to make a reconnolsmance
in the vicinity of Newberne—not having heard from our
the vicinity of Newberne—and having heard from our
the vicinity of Newbern