# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

### CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

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WILMINGTON, N. C., THUBSDAY, APRIL 21, 1864.

# "Confederate Soldiers," Fort Fisher.

of it, but think it requires some modification. Some since, and, with all the attempts at concealment by the parts of it, although correct enough, we fear might produce results not contemplated by the writer. of the Yankees. It is, says the communication the fault of those at home, Militia officers, officers of Home Guards and all others out of service who speculate upon the necessaries of life and refuse to redeem the pledges made to see the writer and explain what, we think, under the cratic party was based. circumstances, had better be modified.

thing to spare-to every one who has anything to di. vide, spare what you can spare, divide what you have for yourselves; see that while there is any provisions in the country, the wives and children of its defenders do not suffer. In this county we believe that although there may be isolated cases of suffering, still, as a general thing, the poor, or those in need of assistance were never more liberally or fully provided for. We do trust that such will bereafter be the case in all the counties of the State, and (specially of this region. The true friend of the soldier is the one who looks to the wants of his family. Let the soldier in camp or in fort feel that these dear to him run no risk of suffering, and his heart is relieved and his arm strengthened. The man who is not in the army fighting, should be doing all he can for the cause at home by increasing the resources of the country-contributing to the support of the soldier in camp and the relief of the dependent ones at ting from the needy. The war will not last forever: the soldiers will return home, and they will come with of those who have not discharged their duty in these respects, especially in the latter. Mutterings, not loud but deep, already give warnings which cannot wisely be disregarded, warnings which it would not only be more patriotic but more prudent to heed in time.

THE combat evidently thickens, and appearances fa- over that beating by the English prize fighter. vor a very early opening of hostilities in Virginia, upon a scale of unexampled magnitude. No doubt avail themselves of the services, in the opening conflicts, of a portion of their veteran troops whose term of service is about expiring, and who have not re enlisted. but we really question whether even with this incentive there may not be physical obstacles sufficient to prevent any very active operations at as early a day as the if it should be deferred until next week or the week the same purpose. after.

## Affairs in the West. There would seem to be no longer any doubt that the enemy has suffered a very savere reverse at Shreveport, Louisiana, as well as at various points in Tennes.

see. The accounts, which come to us slowly and through indirect chennels, have no doubt been received Communication received. We agree with nearly all in full by the Yankee military authorities some time

known to the Yankce people, as is shown by the rapid We will briefly say that the communication asks rise in gold, which is still rising, and, we think, is whose fault it is that with provisions in the country rapidly passing beyond the control of those who seek to the families of soldiers are exposed to suffering for the keep it down by any temporary expedients. BANKS want of food. It is not the fault of the President or of would seem to be rather unfortunate. Like the other the Generals, for they do the best they can do to take care civilian General from Massachusetts, Beast F. BUTLER, he has taken part in few battles and no victories. His presage of ultimate disaster to his cause.

And yet BANKS is a keen shrewd man. A man of to the families of soldiers. These families cannot and decided talent and energy. A self-made man, who to will not starve while there are provisions in the country, raise himself higher would stop at few things. Like nor will their husbands, sons and fathers in the army BUTLER, he was originally a Democrat, but turned over submit to their starving. But we will not forestate and has become one among the most violent opponents the communication itself. We would like, if possible, of the principles upon which the Jeffersonian Demo.

"Whether the Yankees lost fourteen thousand men at

In the meantime we would say to all-to the people Shreveport or not, no one can yet say. It seems to be -to the county authorities, to every one who has any- hardly probable. It is probable and 'almost certain that they sustained an overwhelming defeat-one from which they will not soon recover.

> FIRE .- About a quarter before ten o'clock on Mon. day night a fire broke out in a stable on Mulberry Street, between Third and Fourth, North side, belong, ing, as we hear, to ALFRED ALDERMAN, Esq. and to the estate of Col. WM. C. HOWARD.

The stable contained a quantity of dry forage and way with rank of Lieutenant Colonel. almost instantly enveloped in flames. Fortunately, the night was very calm, and the flames ascended straight up, otherwise the fire might have been very destructive there being a number of light worden buildings near to it. As it was the fire was confined to the building in which it originated and no other less incarred except some little da mage to fencing, etc.

We can not state the exact amount of loss, as we do not know how much forage or other articles may have homt-net epeculating on the government, or extor- been in the stable. We should not think the whole was very great, however, although at present it will be organization of the Army of the Potomac has been generdifficult to replace the building or its contents. The memories in which will be freshly treasured the names heaviest loss was probably a carriage or rockaway belonging to Mr. ALDERMAN, said to have been in the burned building .- Daily Journal, yesterday.

> HEENAN, the prize fighter, is thought to be gradually dying, so the Northern papers say. He is taking his time at it and not hurrying himself. He never got those defences have been strengthened, and that mines

abundance of flour, to any quantity of flowers. This is the romantic go into costacies is simply a matter of the States amounts to 324 712 men. sight and smell. Don't it rain ?

### Extract From Northern Papers Received by the Press at Richmond

THE LATE AFFAIR IN ARKANSAS. onel Clayton's recent taid in Atkanses have been received from Little Book, dated there Ma ch 27:

'Colonel Clay'on, with a small f rce of infantry and cav alry, and one battery. sent to hount Elba, on the Salem river. Leaving his intantry and artillery there to gue-d the bridge and cover the pile blift, he proceeded with his cavalry towards Longview, intrater down the Balem and twenty miles Southwest where the main body of the rebel Yankee Government, have become at least partially army were stationed, for the purpuse of destroying the pontoon b i ges and army stores in that place Lieuten-ant Greshouse, of the 1-t Indiana and Lieut. Young, of the 5th Kansas cavaly, were sent in advance with one ple of North Carolina with the more respect, because hundred men, and at iving at the bridge saw a large force of rebels on the opposite side preparing to cross. Our integrity and devoted patriotism. officers hailed the enemy, and 'old them they belonged to Shelby's command, which dress in Federal uniform, and that the Federals were up on them, and beg them hurry to preme Court, sustaining the law. Will the agitators their rescue.

The rebels rushed foward, and as fast as they crossed were captured. Their gans were thrown into the river. appearance in the field, as a commander, is a sure In this way two hundred and s xty were captured; thirty five wagous laden with supplies, which were des' oyed; three hundred borses and mul s, and a paymaster's safe, containing \$60,000 in Confederate miney. after wich be bridge was burned. This and a murch of eighty miles was accomplished in . . . renty- four hours

> ABMY CORPS COMMANDS. The following important order has just been issued : WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, April 4, 1864. By direction of the President of the United States, the following changes and assignments are made in army corps commands :

Major General P. H. Sheridan is assigned to the command of the casalry corps of the army of the Potomac. Major General Gordon Granger is relieved from the command of the 4th army corps, and Major General O. O. Howard is assigned in his stead.

Major General Schofield is assigned to the command of the 23d army corps.

Major General Flocum will report to Major General Sher-man, commanding the division of the Mississippi, and Maor General Stoneman will report to Major General Schofield, commanding the d par ment of the Ohio, for assign- | tained by him as a prisoner under the authority afore-

Major General Granger will report by letter to the Adjatant General of he army.

Captain Horace Porter, United States Ordnance depart ment, is announced as an aid de-camp to Lient. Gen Grant, By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND. Assistant Adjutant General. That portion of this order relating to the consolidation of the lith and 12th corps has been amended so as to denominate this consolidation the 20th, instead of the 1st

RICHMOND" AGAIN.

The Washington correspondent of the New York World. under date of the 10th just., says :

Preparations for the grand movement on Richmond. ally perfected. Gen. Baldy Emith will command two army corps, which are organizig at Fortress Monroe. The troops under his command will be pushed up the Peninsula, whilst the Army of the Potomac keeps Lee's forces vigorously occupied. Gen. Burnside will attempt his old route via Goldsboro', cutting the railroad at that point.

The World's corre-pondent expresses the opinion that his grand combination will compel the rebels to fall back from the line of the Rapidan to the defences of Richmond, and that the greatest battle of the war will be fought in he vicinity of the Confederate capital. He also states that have been prepared at "several vital parts."

### Favorable Indications.

IF April showers bring forth May flowers, what The United States papers contain the statement made late session of Congress, the eccasion had arisen when a flowery May we will have. Pardon us for the semi- by the Provost Marshal General, of the condition of that body might lawfully consider of the exigency for Burnside would move up the South side of James River, if measure compelled to push things forward, in order to push, but we really think most people would prefer an the quotas of the several States under the President's a suspension of the writ. It did so consider; decided an advance in that direction be found practicable. More call for 200,000 men, dated March 14, 1864 from which is uspension of the writ. call for 200,000 men, dated March 14, 1864, from which in favour of a sup insion in the cases enumerated, and rain fe" here to-day. it appears that every state except Illinois is in " defi- this decision is nears unity conclusive. an evidence of taste, while the other thing over which ciency " upon all the calls. The total deficiency of all It is concided as a high exercise of the legislative power ; but it is believed not to be beyond its legiti-If this deficiency indicates any popular feeling as to mate range, while the momentous and profound emerthe war, the great States of New York, Pennsylvania. gencies, with which the country is now struggling, is able excitement in the Blackwater section, in consequence Ohio and Massachusetts are the localities in which the its full justification. The Richmond Sentinel of Saturday, the 16th inst., greatest amount of opposition is to be found. New An affidavit is found among the papers, from which taken place. The information is deemed reliable. York owes Lincola 59.330 men, Pennsylvania owes it appears that retitioner claims now to be 47 years of 74,127 men, Ohio owes 39,230, and Massachusetts owes age, and to be exampt by re son thereof from enrollweather in Northern Virginia has been anything like tion of five dollars, since the foundation of the Confed- 20,592 men. Total in these four States, 183,182 men, ment to do military service to the Confederate States. that which we have had here, the ground can hardly be eracy, is \$79,090,315, and supposes that from sixty to In the Northwest, Illinois has furbished 11,436 more According to the view taken by me of the law, the practicable for artillery, and without this, it seems to sixty-five millions would cover the amount of fives this than her quota ; Indiana owes only 3,069 men ; Mich- question thus raised is excluded from consideration .-igan 7.187; Wisconsin 15,302; Iowa 13,144. Total But if it should turn out that I am in error in this condue by Northwestern States, 38,798, from which lili- struction, and the point be made and considered, it will if undertaken does it appear to us that they can be car- of taxes and for Junding at par until the first day of nois' surplus of 11,486 deducted, leaves a balance of not avail the petitioner. The first section of the military bill provides that all

### From the Baleigh Confederate. An Opinion from Judge Manly,

We present to our readers to-day, the following opinion, delivered by His Honor Judge Manly, of the Supreme Court, on the late Act of Congress suspending the privilege o the writ of habeas corpus. " It accords with the almost universal opinion of the

Judiciary of the Confederacy on the constitutionality of the late act, and carries the weight of an additional Judicial authority for the power exercised by Congress. And it is the emanation of a legal mind imbued with sound principles of law. It will be received by the peoof Judge Manly's known character for consciencious from.

We have now the opinions of the majority of the Surespect the sanction of the Judiciary ?-or will they continue to rgitate ?

### In the Matter of Patrick Rafter,

Fhe answer of the officer having custody of the petitioner to the writ of habeas corpus, discloses a case which cannot be prosecuted further under the writ .-tained by him, as a person liable to do military duty, and who is attempting to avoid the same ;- that his arrest and detention is in pursuance of the authority of the Secretary of War of the Confederate States.' The act of Congress, after declaring the writ of habeas corpus suspended in its application to arrests made by the President or Secretary of War in cer'ain enumerated cases, provides that "during the suspension, no militery or other officer shall be compelled, in answer sissippi, wes mortally wounded.

to any writ of habeas corpus, to appear in person, or return the body of any person detained by him by the authority of the President or Secretary of War; but upon the certificate, under oath, of the officer having charge of any one so detained, that such person is desaid, further proceedings under the writ of habeas corpus shall immediately cease, and remain suspended so

long as the act shall continue in force " It appears to me clear, from this provision of the law, that Congress intended to take away from the or- Potomac. dinary tribunals of the country all equiry by habeas corpus into arrests made by the President or Secretary

of War, professedly in any of the enumerated c scs Congress is so guarded upon this point, that it prescribes the form of the return which the offic r cited by the writ is to make, and which it declarcs shall be sufficient ; and this form tenders no issue, and leaves open no opportunity for making an issue upon the construction of the law. The efficer's return in the case before me, pursues the form prescribed ; and that by the terms LATER FROM THE UNITED STATES-FULTHER ADof the act, puts an end to all further erquiry. It results which will now be delayed by the storp in Virginia, are that no question can be properly raised in the matter going forward with quiet but vehement energy. The re- before me, unless it be a question as to the power of Congress to pass such a law. I see no sufficient weason for holding the law invalid for defect of power. The Confederate Constitution (Art. 1, Sec. 9, par 2.) declares that the writ of habeas corpus shall not to suspended unless when in cases of rebellion or invesion the public sofiet when in cases of rebellion or invesion the public sofiet when in cases of rebellion or invesion that the officers of Gen. Lee's army have been ordered to

pregnant," which implies a power in Congress, within the sphere of the general Government's action, to suspend the writ, as the Parliament of England was wont Garonne, France, refitting for sea. During her recent voyto do, subject to the limitation that the power shall be exercised only in cases of rebellion and invasion, when the public safety may require it. Invaded from all quarters by the public enemy, as the States were at the

# TELEGRAPHIC Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District FROM BICHMOND-UAPTURE OF A YANKEE SPY

FROM DALTON.

DALTON, GA., April 15th, 1864. All quiet in front. Five Alabamians who were to have been shot to-day for desertion, were temporarily reprieved by Gen. Johnston until President Davis could be heard

### Weather cloudy and cool.

YANKEES AND NEGROES.

## MOBILE, April 16th, 1863.

Fort Pillow, April 12, says that Forrest attar ked this place South, where the cost of subsistence will be less than in with Chalmers' division on vesterday. The garrison con- Bichmond. Montgomery and Selma are both mentioned as sisted of 3000 white and four hundred negroes. The Fort the probable location of these bureaux for the present. The following return is made: "W. T. Shipp maketh refusing to surrender, was carried by storm. Forrest led Mr. Ro'zio Lugo, a Yankee apy, was arrested on the line oath that Patrick Rafter was arrested and is now de. Bell's brigade and Chalmers led McCullough's; both en. pahannock on Saturday by detective Reeze, whilst on the tered the Fort on opposite sides simultaneously, when an point crossing the river. Maps of the harbors of Charles. indiscriminate slaughter foilowed. One hundred prisozers ton, Wilmington, &c., showing the location of torpedoes were taken and the balance slain. The Fort ran with were f und on his person.

blord Many who jumped into the river were drowned or shot in the water. Over one hundred thousand dollars worth of stores were taken. Six guns were captured. The Confederate loss was 75. Lient. Col. Reid, of the 5th Mis-

### NORTHERN NEWS.

RICHMOND, April 16th, 1861. Additional Northern news state that there was great excitement at Jonesboro', Illinois, can-ed by soldiers shooting citizens. A force has been sent to prevent further bloodshed.

The Penusylvania Senate adopted a resolution removing the seat of Government to Philadelphia. Meade will be retained in command of the army of the

It is raiting here to-day. No gar.

FROM THE UNITED STATES. RICHMOND, April 17th, 1º64. The Baltimore Gazette of the 14th has been received.

Gold closed in New York at 4 o'clock on the 13th inst. at 1751. On the 12th Ftering Bills sold at 192. Flour has ad vanced 40 cents on the barrel A monster speculation has been commenced in Bread Staffs, extending throughout the the coming can paign, we may look for the deluge. Nor hwest. General news unimportant.

# VANCE IN GOLD.

RICHMOND, April 17th, 1864. Later Northern dates state that the Army of the Potomac s actively preparing for the coming campaign. Brigadier Seneral Torbett has been assigned to the command of the 1st division of cavalry. Gen. Wilson is to relieve Gregg in command of the 3d division. Scouts report that Longetreet, with the greater portion

the public safety may require it. This is a "negative send all the" beggage to Richmond before the 9th, (?-19:h) instant.

At lest accounts the Confederate steamer Georgia was at age, she captured and burned, in the Bay of Biscay, the truth of the report. ship William Crampton, from New York.

Latest quotations of gold in New York was 175. FROM RICHMOND.

BICHMOND, April 19th, 1864 fluctuations are startling omens, and if Grant is defeated in

barrel and Pork one dollar per barrel.

were withdrawn, and a resolution of censure adopted by

A Convention of Republicans, discatisfied with the administration, will be held at Cleveland on the 20th of May, to nominate a cardida's for the Presidency. Lincila's friends are a'armed at this movement.

"Rebels" in Farce, with the contivance of the given ment, is reiterated, and official docaments are published in the Opinione Nationale of Patis, gouted to prove the

# (APTURE OF A YANKEE SPY.

L1.: CHBUEG, VA., April 19th, 1864.

The capture of Fort Pillow seems to be confirmed ; also the Shrevesport news to some extents

Grant writes down his official loss at Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain at six hundred killed, four thous sand wounded and seven hundred missing.

RICHMOND, April 18th, 1864. Monsieur Paul, the French Consular Agent at Richmond, returned on Saturday from a protracted visit to the United States. He arrived at City Point in a French man-of-war. It is understood that he has completed arrangements for the shipment of the French tobacco stored in this city. One vessel chartered by him is at City Point and others are expected next week.

The note signing Bureau of the Treasury Department THE CAPTURE OF FORT FILLOW-BLAUGHTER CF will be transferred to Columbia this week. A number of the employees, chiefly ladies, will start for Columbia on Thursday. It is reported that the first and second anditors A special dispatch to the Advertiser and Begister, from will be also temporarily removed to some point further

### FROM ATLANTA.

ATLANTA, Apr'l 18th .- The Atlanta papers re-isure to day, conceding to the demand of the printers, except the Begister, which holds out.

# FROM NORTHERN GEORGIA.

DALTON, April 18th .- James Findley, Chaplain of the 53d Alabama Regiment, was hung at Tunnel Hill to-day for incouraging mutiny and carrying on secret correspondence with the enemy. He made a fall confession, as knowling the the justness of the sentence. TIt is reported that Gen. Thomas has removed his head. quarters to Ringgeld, and his troops are removing there

from Chattarooga. The weather is clear and cool. FURTHER NORTHERN AND EUROPEAN NEWS

The New York Herald of the 15th inst., says that on the 14th the excitement in the gold market was pericetly up. controlable. At one time the premium run up to 189, but fell suddenly to 174. The Herald says that these rapid

Flour had further advanced ten to twenty-flye cents per

The resolutions for the expulsion of Mr. Long, of Ohio.

yeas \$0, Days 70.

The report that iron clads are building for the

## ALL accounts would seem to agree that BURNEIDE is about attempting his advance up on the South side of James River. This advance will be in connection with other movements against Richmond and the fact that BURNSIDE's forces have shown themselves at Suffelk, Portsmouth and elsewhere in that direction looks as if the main attempt was soon to be made, should unfavorable weather not interpose insuperable obstacles.

Of course it becomes us not to say anything about what has been done or will be done towards interfering bly receive a few lessons in the art of war that will be unpleasant at first, but may do him good eventually.

the natural course of financial affairs, or is it accele- get their just dues. rated by the receipt of discouraging news from the passing beyond all chance of control.

Whether the reports from Fort Pillow be accurate · or not, (these published yesterday) we cannot say .-That the Fort was taken is certain, with its garrison; the figures. 3,000 seems like a large number of whites time. to 400 negrees. It seems like too large a garrison for six or eight guns. Surely a fort could hardly be stormed and such a large garrison put to the sword without a loss of more than 75 on the part of the assailants .-We will have to look for something more definite and reliable.

The Senate of Ponnsylvania is in dread of another visit from LEE, hence their resolution in favour of moving the seat of government from Harrisburg to Phile delphia for greater sceurity.

Things are working reasonably well, everything con- A. Christian. sidered, and, we trust will soon work better.

ιġ.

There is a screw loose in the transportation of main GOLDSBORO', N. C., April 3d, 1864. matter somewhere, or by some officials on the Wilming- Messrs. Editors :-Will you be so kind as to let it be known through the on board during the action says. ton and Monchester Railroad. We have lately heard of letters being ten days on the route from Wilmington can procare artificial limbs? I know of several that would battery stationed there, and took up the position which be glad to know, so they could supply themselves. I, my- had been designated. Here we anchored with our broadto Cheraw, and we know of a case where a letter is self, am one of that number, as you will see from the writ- side towards two fixed batteries and one moveable field postmarked Sumter, S. C., April 13th, (146 miles from ing that it is done with the left hand. Respectfully, &c., Wilmirgton, direct route,) which was received this SUBSCRIBER. morning, the 1Sth inst. We rever like to allude to Will those engaged or engaging in the business, or acquainted with it, please inform us. We should be glad to damage we did him; but I sent a couple of shells at a rifled such things, but really it does appear that there is great dereliction of duty somewhere, and we do trust that hear from them. things of this sort will be more carefully attended to. For-the Journal. A Suggestion to Rall Boad Officers. The prize steamer Pet, captured off Wilmington, N. The frequent occurence of accidents on Rail Roads by C., was sold at Boston on the 9th instant for \$35, the breakage of wheels, a dmonishes more precaution. wheel may be cracked or otherwise damaged and starte d off on a trip, loaded with valuable lives, and from a flaw 000. IT APPEARS that CHASE'S so-called gold certificates give way on the road and throw the train off the track and cause the death of some of the pa engers. Such has been the case twice recently on the W. & M. R. R., and at least which he offers at \$165, are not redeemable in gold .-They are only receivable as gold in payment of duties the last case was an old crack in the wheel, which carsed it to break near this place, killing a soldier instantly. I at the Custom House. Hence it is that they do not. have been informed by a gentleman, that in Europe that keep down the price of gold which continues to they have a man to go round and strike each wheel with a hammer before the trains move out of town, and it is to'd go up. by a peculiar ringing sound of the wheel, whether it is in WE have heard, indirectly, that Governor VANCE good condition or not. I would respectfully suggest the same plan to Rail Road officents in this country. J. E. B.

### The Old Five Dollar Blils.

news by telegraph would seem to indicate. If the says that the whole sum issued in bills of the denominaus no decisive operations will be undertaken, nor even day in circulation. These are receivable in payment iled forward. We may be mistaken, but we hardly July, after which they will stand on the same footing 27,362 due. Where are the peace men of the Norththink so. At any rate, a few days will determine, and with the tens, twenties and fifties of the old issue. The a few more may bring us the news of more stirring Sentinel says that by the last of this month, five dollar events than any that have yet marked even this war, notes of the new issue will probably be ready for issue. fruitful as it has been in such. The collision may take The old fives will then be devoted to their final uses :-place this week, but we should not be at all surprised the payment of taxes or funding in four per cents, for volunteering, and the enormous bounties offered, indi-

longer valid, and yet many. if not all of them, refuse to lower their prices. Do they wish to bring down upon their their prices. Do they wish to bring down upon their their prices. Do they wish to bring down upon their their prices. Do they wish to bring down upon their their prices. Do they wish to bring down upon their their prices. Do they wish to bring down upon their their prices. Do they wish to bring down upon their their prices. Do they wish to bring down upon their their prices. Do they wish to bring down upon their the state of perificine to assume that in the vector and the upon the state of perificine to assume the vector and the upon the state of perificine to assume the to be assume the transformer to assume to assume the transformer to assume the heads the curses of this whole people and damn themselves not have been wi' held from the public, nor denied to ed the field of duty to the State, as in the case of perrice has fed fat upon the necessities of their suffering depress "the rebels in arms" countrymen.

South side of James River. That, he will have to find first of April, and from appearances, there is no prospect have culminated in open resistance in Illinois. out for himsell, and no doubt he will. He will proba. of their getting lower. Already some dealers refuse to This emeute, which the Horald designates as " the compose it. It is some comfort to know that there is an-Gold in New York is going up fast. Is it simply other world, where accounts will be squared, and all will this discontent, which thus bursts out in actual violence, the subject of future reviews in the Court of which I

> twelve dollars a pair. We saw no shed here this season small enough to be squeezed into that compass.

NOTHING NEW .- The Tarboro' Southerner of th and that many of the latter were slain, hardly admits 16th says that everything seems to be quiet in and

> At the carnest desire of many of our army subscriin Mobile. It is rather a rich sketch.

# CAMP 50TH REG'T N. C. T. ) April 16th, 1864. Massars. Editors :-

· H.

The following is the vote of Captain J. O. A. Kelly's Company from Moore in the recent election for Congressman from the 7th district of North Carolina to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. S.

Ramsey, 50; Foster and Leach, 0.

west ? There seems about enough left to organize what white men between the ages of 17 and 50 shall be in Mr. Jefferson called a respectable public meeting-viz: the military service of the Confederate States during a chairman, secretary and mover of resolutions. the war. In the fifth section, those between 17 and 18

This deficiency of 324,712 men-existing in every are placid on a reserve corps, not to serve out of the State except Illinois-after the great efforts made for State in which they reside. In the eighth section, cates a failure in raising men that is remarkable. The between 45 and 50, persons for office, hospital and veteran enlistments " are omitted-very wisely omit- other similar duties. No restriction seems to be im-

When the new currency act was passed dealers in com-modifies immediately raised their prices 33<sup>1</sup>/<sub>3</sub> per cent. to cover the depreciation of the currency. That excuse is no in the reasonable to assume that if the "veteran re enlist-cover walld and vet many if not all of them reines to ng will come. Then woe to those whose grasping ava- would tend to encourage the "lolks at home" or to upon his rights, would not be illegal. The arrest and

Every circumstance that can be gleaned from the U. the writ under which he is seeking redress is confined in We clip the above from the "Daily Rebel." There is no States papers tends to reveal the fact that the enemy its office to the enlargement from imprisonment or cususe in complaining. The " dealers in commodities" pay are more nearly exhausted in every porticular of public tody of persons so arrested and detained, and none no attention to anything that can be said. Prices are as spirit, finances and men than the Confederacy. Public others. with the practicability of BURNSIDE's advance up the high at this very time, if not higher, than they were on the dissatisfaction and discontent exist everywhere, and

take \$5 bills except at a discount of one-third. Verily this beginning of civil war in Illinois," may, and doubtless, inture occasion may be afforded of giving to the pubis a great world, or rather great people, or little people | will be suppressed, but the causes will continue to ex- lic my views. At present I abstain from any discusist which preduced the outbreak ; and the existence of sion of them, as it is not necessary, and they may be don on the 12th April. will cause the retention of tro. ps within the "loyal" am a member.

West? Something is at work, and the matter is rapidly that last week the smaller shad sold there at ten to Such a call would aggravate the discontent, os well as tioner's arrest; but I concluded to overlook this defect organize and arm it.

Massachusetts is buying Germans in Earope to fill struction of the law. I mention it here, that it may was repulsed. her quota. Her people lave grown rich erough to not be regarded as a precedent against me. In generpurchase exemption from defending the "Old Flag," al it is believed to be more consistent with a just and and they buy up negroes and Dutch to stand the neces prompt execution of the laws to require petitioners to sary amount of killing required of the Bay State .- set forth the grounds of controversy so far as they are of Ohio. of a doubt, but there is very probably some mistake in around Plymouth and Washington at the present Shrewd people that ! New York takes the Irish. Penn- known ; and if the petition disclose a case to which the sylvania and Obio must remain largely in arrears .- | act of suspension clearly applies, it seems to me it ought These are the States for Gens. Lee and Johnston to to be rejected. rescue from " conscript fathers." The 120,000 men they owe to the provost marshal general would hail the bers, we re-publish Major Curry Combe's experiences Confederate army with delight, and rally in security behind its lines .- Rich. Enquirer.

The Danish Iron-Clads Under Fire.

The European papers contain an account of the repulse of the Danish surreted iron clad Rolf Krake by . In Concordia and Tensas parishes, in Loui siana, th the Prussian land batteries at Eckernforde on 17th of rebels have recently caused much trouble. Nearly-all February. She was built at Glasgow, in Scotland ; the Government plantations in that locality have reshe is covered with four and a half inch iron plates, is ceived visits from marauding parties to such an extent of twelve hundred tons burthen, draws sixteen feet that labor upon them has been almost entirely suspenwater, and has two torrets or cupolas, carrying four ded. The first attempt to break up the scheme for the Union. and report as soon as practicable. sixty-eight pounder guns. Apertures at the top of the production of cotton was made more than a month ago towers admit light and air ; mechanical arrangements by the forces under Gen. Polignac. At that time they allow of the ship being lowered until her deck is only came up nearly to the bank of the river, and within a few inches above the surface. An officer who was full view of Natchez. Every plantation that they vis-

A gentleman from Maryland says he understood at An-nopolic and other places which he visited recently, that and believed to be the comrade of Dr. Rassevally, who was

THE YANKEES ADVANGING ON BRACKWATER. RICHMOND, April 16 b, 1861

The Petersburg papers of this morning report considerof an advance of the Yankees. Several skirmishes had

The Petersburg Express' represents Burnside's forces landing in large sumbers at Portsmonth on Wednesday.

CONVENTION IN EAST TENNESSEE .- FROM THE UNITED STATES -- FORREST AGAIN ON THE MOVE. DALTON, April 16th, 1864.

Northern dates of the 13th instant have been received. The East Tonnessoe Convention met at Knoxville on the 12th. Delegates from nearly every county were pre-

Tem Nelson made an explanation of his compromise [?] with Jefferson Davis. He denounced the acts of the President Lincoln [?] as unconstituttonal and regarded them as in violation of the constitution.

William Heiskell was elected President-Daniel Trewhitt made a speech denouscieg the apostates

A combination of politicians against the administration

Andrew Johnston made a speech, declaring that the neto everlasting infamy as men who speculated upon the dis- the rebels. The fact that the one unt of this credit is sons between 17 and 18, the mustering him into service groes had been working the rich lands of Tennessee long tresses of the people in this hour of the Nation's trial?- canticusly withheldt from the public, is strong evidence simply, and placing him in a camp of instruction near enough; that slavery was already dead, and if we had no Men who indulge in such seamdelous knavery will surely that the "veteran re enlistment" has not been such as the capital of the State, which is the alleged trespass slaves there would be few traitors.

WASHINGTON, April 12th .-- The railroad bridges over the detention would not be without warrant of law; and Potomac, destroyed by the freshet have been replaced. New Orleans advices say that a large side-whecel steamer evaded the blockaders at Galveston, and had gotten in with five thousand stand of arms.

NEW YORK, April 12th .- It is reported that Bishop Mc. Upon the questions which have arisen out of the Clasky has been appointed Archbishop of New York, and laws of April and Septemb r, 1862, as well as that of Bishop Spaulding of Baltimore. January last, usually called the Conscription Act, some The steamer Virginia, from L'verpool on the 29th ult.,

has arrived. The Danish Conference is to meet at Lon- bring. Consols 913. Cotton was dull and unchanged.

The Steamer Ci'y of New York was wrecked at the en-

SHAD IN RICHMOND.—The Richmond Whig says States to suppress the "civil war" that threatens their I deem it proper to state, that the petition in the trance of Queenstown harbor by running on a rock. She cree does not set forth the alleged ground for the peti- will prove a total loss.

The Prussians attempted to carry Doppel by storm, but and meet at once the questions raised upon the con- after an engagement lasting for five hours their whole line

> In New York cotton was quoted at 77 cents, and gold 1711

Harris of Maryland, and Fernando Wood defended Long

CAIRO, April 12th - It is reported that the rebel Forrest, with a large force, was advancing on Paducsh last night in four directions. Reinforcements have been sent from

Nothing transpiring here.

TYPOGRAPPICAL UNION OF SECMA.

SELMA, April 16th, 1864. The Selma Typegraphical Union held a meeting this

evening and passed resolutions sympathizing with the Atlanta Union, and tendering a hearty co-operation in any measures calculated to secure the rights of the fraternity and also ordered the corresponding Secretary to communi- stout board, with two auger holes in it, one and a cate with the corresponding Secretary of the Atlanta quarter and one and a half inches in diameter. Put

THE ARMIES MOVING.

captured at Tappahaenock, her been arrested at Marion. Virginia, and recognized by returned prisoners from Camp Dougless as a Yankee detective from Chicago. When arrested he represented himself as Col. Scond, of the 2d V ginia Confederate Cavalry. YANKSE NEWS.

RICHMOND, April 19th, 1864. Baltimore papers of the 16th have been received. They say that on Wednesday previous Buford, with a Confede rate force, demanded the surrender of Fort Halleck, at Columbus, Kentucky, and allowed a respite of five hours for the remeval of the women and children. The latter were sent to Cairo. In the meanwhile two steamers arriv-

ed at Columbus from lower Mississippi, with 3,000 vete rans on their way home on furloughs. These were landed, and it was believed they would enable the commandant of Fort Halleck to make good his defence.

There was fighting during the entire day, but the result was unknown.

The Confederates occupied Paducah again on the 15th inst. Col. Hicks, commanding the fort, was summoned to surrender, but declined to accede to the demand.

The Yankee version of the capture of Fort Pillow sals that two fligs of truce demanding the surrender of the Fort was sent but they were not received. At 3 o'clock the rebels poured into the Fort, compelling a surrender-The incarnate fiends commenced an indiscriminate shaught er of both whites and blacks. Out of a garrison of 600 (six hundred) only 200 remained alive.

New Orleans advices to the 9th inst. have been received. The reported sicking of the rebel ram Tennessee in M obil Bay is unfounded.

A disastrons fire occurred in New Orleans on the Sth. destroying the warehouses of E. A. York and A. F. Cock rane. The location of the fire is not stated.

The "Bee" of the 7th says that the French occupied Mattamoras without opposition

Gold has fallen in New York to 1717, in consequence of rumors put affoat by Chase that the Government would of fer a large amount of sterling bills, and sell bonds for the future wants of the Government, for the most they would

The Paris correspondent of the New York Times says that one of the vessels built at Bourdeaux for the rebeis, and launched on Blackwater, (?) have gone back.

Nothing later from Norfolk, Portsmouth or the Penine 1.

### FROM DALTON.

DALTON, GA., April 19th, 1864. We had a general review of the entire army to-day, by Gen. Johnston, and notwithstanding the coldness of the weather, it was largely attended, and the affair passed off finely. The enemy are quite active in front, and stirring times are looked for by all.

> FROM TRANS-MISSISSIPPI. MOBILE, Ala., April 19th, 1864.

Warren Adams, courier from Trans-Mississippi, reports that on the 9th inst. Banks' courier to Franklin was captured. Banks says hasten up, that he was surrounded by rebel cavalry. The Red River has suddenly fallen. Home forty transports and gunboats were caught above the Rafts and carnot get out before the next winter rise.

Mr. Thomas Maxwell, of Tuscaloosa, gives the following simple directions for making a corn-sheller :--In a tight room, or on a sheet, place across tressels a in the small end of an ear of corp, and strike it with a mallet, and you will shell corn as fast as with any other sheller.

FROM FLORIDA-ANOTHER STEAMER BLOWN UP.-

The petitioner is remanded to the custody of the offi-Mayfield. M. E. MANLY.

ers and shirt, and left to make his way to town, twenty

ORANGE C. H., April 17th, 1864. Deserters who have entered our lines within the past A letter to the Savannah News, written on the 4

INROADS UPON LEASED PLANTATIONS .- A COTTESpondent of the St. Louis Democrat, writing from Natchez, Miss., March 20th; says :

will visit Wilmington at no distant day, and will pro bably address the people while here. Should he conclude to do so, we would suggest Tuesday of the first week of Superior Court as likely to furnish an audience from all sections of the county.

BURGLARY .-- We learn that on last Friday night, the store of Mr. WM. H. DENEAL, on Market Street, below 2nd., South side, was broken into, and robbed, among other things, of an amount of bacon valued at four to five thousand dollars. Some five of the negroes (for it was done by negroes) have been caught, and Portions of the bacon found in their possession.

Timmonsville, S. C., April 13th, 1864.

Issue of New Currency.

The following amounts have been issued in the recurr ency to the present time :

	2000	note	5									410	D00.000	
In	100								•••	••		13	120,000	
In	50	44										7	740,000	P
In	20									1.00		<li>1)</li>	656,000	
in	10	65		•••	6.0	•••	•••					. 14,	328,000	
	Fotal	•••••				R	ici	hm	ond	i	Sent	\$16,8	44,000	st.
								-	-	-	-	_		
	In In In In	In 100 In 50 In 20 In 10 Total	In 100 In 50 In 20 In 10 Total	In 100 " In 50 " In 20 " In 10 " Total	In 100 In 50 In 20 In 10 Total	In 100 In 50 In 20 In 10 Total	In 100 " In 50 " In 20 " In 10 " Total	In 100 " In 50 " In 20 " In 10 " Total Rici	In 100 In 50 In 20 In 10 Total. Richm	In 100 "	In 100 "	In 100 In 50 In 20 In 10 Total. Richmond Sent	In 100	In 50 "

'No,' replied Hook; 'but if you go over ; you'll be in readiness to me et this formidable host ? Do J Hook. TOLLED )

We passed Bolneas without replying to the fire of the

battery, which opened upon us a murderous fire with round shot, conical sheil and shrapuel. A tongue of land pre- taken to any distance. vented our seeing the bridge we had been ordered to destroy. The enemy fired very well. His fixed batteries were masked, and it is therefore impossible to say how much

gun that rained conical shot upon us from the heights, and when sheering off bombarded a mill and a house.

miles distant, on foot. The rebels say they have receiv-We returned to S nderborg, after being engaged an hour ed positive orders to break up all the plantations where and a half. The Rolf Krake stood the trial well. She was hulled sixty six times, each shot being of itself sufficient to there is any attempt at the production of cotton. Theysink a wooden ship. The towers were hit several times ; sixteen shots went through the funnel, one through the will allow corn in small quantities to be produced, but will allow no extensive cultivation. steampipe, two through the foremast, one through the

In the vicinity of Waterproof, several plantations mainmast, two through the mizzen, and from sixty to seventy through the bulwarks, small boats, sails and rigthat were in full operation were made the especial tar ging. The utck is torn up in many places ; the tackle much cut, three bosts riddled ; every vulnerable point was gets for vengeance. That section was visited almost daily for two weeks, and each time there was found hit, and I should like to have seen any part of the deck where a man could have been stationed without something worthy of being stolen. Every mule and certainty of death. We calculated that about five thousand horse that could be found was driven off to the Ogapounds of iron were expended upon us, and you may sup-pose that we contributed our share. The noise was deafchita district for the benefit of the Confederacy. All goods that had been purchased for issuing to the ncening, produced as much by our own fire as the missiles of the enemy, whose shells flew about in all directions .- groes were carried off, and, in many cases, the negroes One, which burst directly over the tower in which I was were robbed of what had been sold to them. The re. officers.

stationed, sent in a shower of pieces, which set fire to two bels expressed a lively desire to capture the horses, but mattrezses, damaged my frontispiege, grazed my leg, smr shed my telescope, and penetrated a coat lying by my side in half a dozen places. I am still deaf of one ear they were successful only in a few instances. from the din-otherwise not much hurt. One man in each tower was also slightly wounded, and, coriously enough, each in the left check.

Is it a good policy to under estimate the power of the than wool, and our readers may be profited by the sugenemy ? The Federal authorities claim a net gain of gestion. One thing is certain, the cloth is a stout, sub-300,000 men since November, 1863-that their armies stantiel article, the fur mixing most admirably with the

in November last. We may deny this, but how are we and for servants. That " same old coon " can by this to prove it ? Would it not be better to put ourselves means be made both useful and ornamental, even more

Columbus (Ga.) Sun.

sent us a scrap of cloth-the warp cotton, and the fil-The Danish batteries are armed with French rifled guns. ling one-third wool and two-thirds raccoon fur. The vance of Grant's army. gentleman remarks that the fur is more readily obtained

are stronger by three hundred thousand men now than wool. It will make good warm clothing for coarse wear

so than in the days of " coon skins and log cabins." Ral. Confederate.

ited was stripped of mules and horses, necessary for | week report that the enemy will begin to advance to-mor- from Bivonac, near Oedar Creek, East Florida, has th carrying on work. Since that time the same depreda. row (Sunday.) eight days rations having been issued for following :

detached for that especial purpose. Several lessees fring Pony Mountain

have been captured, but in no case have they been my's lines sa; s that the every will force a fight soon, in negro officers over the white troops, and making them order to have their old troops, whose terms expire in May, drill too much in the hot sun. Yesterday afternoon the They have been robbed of all valuables, and in some instances stripped of coats, hats, and boots. In one (not one fitth of whom have re enlisted.) engaged in it .- Yankees attacked our pickets. They were about 1500 case a lessee was robbed of everything except his draw-

The Yankee army is anything but in fine spirits. Meade is reported as receiving reinforcements rapidly .--

assigned to duty in this army as Chief Erginser on Gen. Lee's staff.

All quiet in front to-day.

CONFEDERATE SIX PER CENT. BONDS, &c. RICHMOND, April 18th, 1864.

The Secretary of the Treasury advertises this morning, that five million new guaranteed six per cent. bonds will be sold at auction in this city, in lots to suit purchasers, on John's river, and yesterday a Yankee steamer, loaded the 12 h of May.

The number of prisoners of war in Richmond at this time is less than two thousand, including 800 commissioned steamer to fragments, and nearly all on board perished.

Another flag of trace boat is looked for on Friday next. with prisoners for exchange.

The weather is clear this morning.

It is believed that active military operations in Northern A NEW FABRIC .- A gentleman at Tarboro' has Virginia will be commenced during this week by an ad-

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

beadquarters.

Chase had negotiated a loan of three hundred thousand which it appears that every State, except Illinois, is pounds in London, it fell to 175, but rallied and closed at in " deficiency " upon all the calls. The total deficien-ey of all States amounts to 324,712 men.

tions have been carried on by small bands of the enemy that purpose. They also report that the enemy are forti- Last week three Yankee deserters came into our lines. who report that the reason why so many of the enemy CULPEPER C. H., April 17 .- A citizen just out of the ene- are deserting, is in consequence of the Yankees placing strong, and after a skirmish of about two hours, the Meade is reported as receiving reinforcements rapidly.\_\_\_\_\_ enemy retired. We lost one horse, and several men Maj. Cen. M. F. Smith, of the army of the West, has been slightly wounded. The enemy's loss is not known. It is supposed that they made this attack in order to find out our strength, before they made a general attack. A negro, who belongs to a lady in Jacksonville, deserted from the enemy a few days since, and came into our lines. He reports that he heard the officers of his command say that it was the intention of the Yankees to make a simultaneous attack on our forces at all points during the latter part of April.

A torpedo was placed a few days since in the St. with arms and ammunition for two regiments, while passing up, ran upon it, when it explcded. It blew the The wreck of the steamer now lines the bank of the St. Johns, and the bodies of her dead are daily washed ashore.

The New York Times cries out londly against miscegnation, that if it had "conceived it possible that hostility to slavery would ever have led to wholesale intermarriage with negroes, the Republican party would never have received any countenance or support from us." The Times now sees and confesses its error.

OBANGE C. H., April 18th, 1864. The United States papers contain the statement Northern dates of the 14th and 15th have been received at made by the Provest Marshal General, of the condition of the quota of the several States in the President's On the 13th Gold went up to 179, but on the news that call for 200,000 men, dated March 14, 1864, from