

WILMINGTON:

THURSDAY, DEC. 29, 1864.

COMPOSERS WANTED.—Three Good Composers wanted at this office immediately, to do newspaper work. Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per thousand ems paid.

OUR SUBSCRIBERS

Will please notify us in case the Carriers fail to deliver their papers.

Our readers will please bear in mind that our paper is issued Sunday morning. We issue no paper on Monday.

We have been informed that the news boys charge one dollar per copy, for the 'North Carolinian.' Should this be practised, we trust our citizens will apprise us of it immediately. We do not allow it. Single copies of the paper are sold at 50c.

GEN. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON.—This distinguished officer passed in the Danville cars on his way South, during the latter part of the week. We fear that there is no such good news to be heralded to the country, as that he is about to be placed in command of the army of Tennessee. While he commanded our forces no disaster occurred—he saved his army—and every mile gained by SHERMAN was at the cost of hetaacombs of his hiring soldiery. JOHNSTON was removed because he was not able to whip SHERMAN with only one-third the number of men possessed by the enemy. Hood, with more dash and less judgment, is substituted in the place of a great General, and SHERMAN walks over Georgia like a lion unchained, at will. When will wisdom rule our counsels—have we not yet had sufficient experience?

On the Danville Railroad, while the engines were taking their usual rest upon that efficient road, the soldiers learning that Gen. JOHNSTON was there, called upon the old veteran for a speech, to which he responded in a few remarks, stating that he wished he could be with them at the front. HON. T. C. FULLER, of this District, and J. M. LEACH, also addressed the crowd in brief.

POSITION OF THE FLEET.—We are informed that twenty-one of the enemy's fleet were seen off Masonboro' Sound on Wednesday last. Another account represents forty-four to have been lying around the point. We give these reports for what they are worth. Last night there could only be seen the usual blockading squadron. Wilmington is safe again for the present, and things will go on in their usual way.

GALVANIZED YANKEES.—A correspondent of the *Augusta Constitutionalist*, writing from Hardville, S. C., on the 13th inst., gives the following account of the conduct of the Battalion of Yankee deserters sworn into the service of the Confederate States:

Whilst stationed here, a battalion of 250 galvanized Yankees, commanded by officers from the 1st and 2d South Carolina Regulars, were assigned to this brigade, and did most excellent service in erecting field works on the lines at batteries Wheeler and Simkins, exhibiting qualifications as dittoes and consequently as scoundrels and traitors. On the night of the 15th some fifteen of them under the lead of a sergeant passed over to the enemy, deceiving the pickets with the idea that they were to go out in the advance as pickets. Next day a plot was discovered in which among other things it was discovered that the officers in the immediate vicinity (including our brigade commander and General Mercer commanding the wing) was to be backed and carried into Sherman's camp, the guns spiked in the batteries close at hand, the pickets forced and they were to secure pardon at the hands of the great vandal Sherman. At night-fall the guns of the batteries were double charged and turned upon their camp, an infantry force was placed around their camp and at a given signal this force advanced, the arms of the Yankees were seized, and the ring leaders, seven in number, most guilty by testimony and confession, had their hands tied behind them, were stood in a row and a dozen rifles quickly despatched them to the "echoless shore." This had a most satisfactory effect upon the others and the whole crowd were marched to the rear and sent to the stockade at —

By prompt action in this matter many lives were saved, and it is hoped that this will abolish the plan of giving such men liberty, under any pretext hereafter.

The Alabama Legislature adjourned on Tuesday, 18th inst.

Subscribe for the CAROLINIAN.

[For the Carolinian.]

Mr. Editor.—In your last issue, I read a little dissertation on the merits, qualities and powers of a drop of ink, and as my name is 'Ink Drop,' allow me to return my sincere acknowledgments for the complimentary manner in which my abilities are noticed; at the same time, I must justly allege that you have possibly ascribed to me more attributes than I actually possess. I am sorry to add that the Pen is furious at the injustice, (as he calls it,) of your article, and it was not without the most urgent pleading and strenuous persuasion, that I succeeded in obtaining his assistance in inditing for your paper a series of 'Drops,' in which I hope to warrant your flattering eulogiums of my qualities, and also good-naturedly soothe the turbulence of my worthy coadjutor, by placing him in a position in yours, and the world's eyes that will in some measure, compensate his offended dignity for the blow which you have inflicted.

Our 'Drops,' I have determined, shall be as little like blots as I can possibly make them, and if they contribute to fill up creditably a space in the columns of the Carolinian, with a dash of life and its contingencies, having always in view the bright side of the subject, and with humorous allusions to events, passed, passing and to pass, they will thoroughly serve my purpose, and I trust, answer the requirements of your self and your many readers.

By INK DROP & Co.

DROP NO ONE.—What do we want with money, when we can get along as well without it? Credit is infinitely more convenient, besides you don't have to wear your breeches pockets out lugging it round with you, while at the same time I sincerely believe that the dealers in groceries, dry goods, corn, potatoes, whisky and tobacco, rather prefer the giving of credit to the receiving of cash, inasmuch as the charges are, of course, more for their advantage in a sale, and while the cash has to be locked up and guarded with jealous eyes, a bill on the book is continually expanding and frequently in a little time, by some hocus-pocus, improves one-third on its original amount. Money, pooh! a little of Inkdrop & Co's assistance, and it can be entirely dispensed with, for instance, there's the State of Texas, which every body knows is flat broke, yet it doesn't seem to annoy her at all; she is quite as popular when you have her script in your pockets—when I say popular, I mean it in a general sense, expressed in the fact that every body has taken her script, is buying and selling it, and trading with it and gambling with it—in short, that with a moderate discount, say, seventy per cent, is full as good as cash.

It is a standing axiom with the world that 'Time is money!' this money ceases to be of any importance as long as you can get time. Time is what you want then, and be sure to get as much of it and as long time as possible. The jolly old fellow with the scythe is very good natured generally, and will be glad to accommodate you, if you ask him in the right way. Cultivate the old gentleman then, and he won't fail you in your extremity.

Our first drop is evidently not a 'mint drop,' and we wish it to be distinctly understood that we claim no affiliation with any such vulgar up-starts; we abjure the companionship of even the youngest members of that shining, ringing, showy, heart-breaking, crime-provoking, soul-destroying class of drops, and we warn any of them that if they dare to insinuate themselves on us, we will immediately take it upon ourselves to get rid of them in a most indignant and nonchalant manner.

A Brooklyn livery stable-keeper let a span of horses and a carriage on Sunday for a ride. The team ran away and the vehicle was smashed. The stable-keeper brought suit for damages and carriage hire, and has been non-suited, the court holding that the letting of horses for pleasure traveling on the Sabbath was an illegal act.

The official canvass in Nevada shows a majority of 800 against the organization of a State Government. Lincoln was slightly premature in issuing his proclamation of admission.

Gen. W. Hampton's residence, near Columbia, S. C., was recently robbed of many valuable articles, among which were a diamond bracelet, large diamond ring, set in black enamel, sapphire ring set in diamonds, gold card case, several gold coins, set of vest buttons—mosaic, set of sleeve buttons, marked T. P. H., set seed opal, a number of letters to members of the family, with copies of Gen. Hampton's Reports. Five thousand dollars reward is offered for the articles or the thief.

The Yankee prisoners at Meridian have been transferred to Selma for safety.

Col. Bulgar of Tallapoosa, has consented to become a candidate for the gubernatorial chair of Alabama.

Two hundred thousand dollars has been guaranteed to the Columbia and Greenville Telegraphic Company, and it is proposed to make the capital stock \$350,000 to complete the lines to Greenville, Abbeville C. H., Henderson C. H., and Pendleton. The wire to complete the line from Columbia to Greenville is now ready.

WAR NEWS.

SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA.

SIEGE OF CHARLESTON—536TH DAY.

Since our last report, there has been no firing between the batteries. Heavy firing was heard at sea Saturday and Sunday nights. About noon, Sunday, a small side-wheel steamer, setting very low in the water, with two smoke-stacks painted white, was observed in tow of a side-wheel Yankee transport. She had the Confederate flag flying from her main-mast, with the United States flag over it, and was doubtless a captured blockade runner, believed to be the steamer Julia, which sprung a leak in the heavy gale of last week, and was beached between South Santee and Cape Roman.—A Yankee gunboat hove in sight, which steamed towards the abandoned vessel, and reached her but a few minutes after the last boat's crew had left. It is thought the enemy succeeded in getting the vessel off.—*Courier.*

SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS.

It is reported that Sherman has sent a force from his army around to the assistance of Foster's troops on the Coosawhatchie. The enemy's batteries in that quarter have increased, as evidenced by the continuous shelling of the railroad—doing, however, very little damage. Our cavalry continue to scour the country around Hardeeville. In other respects affairs in that quarter are unchanged.

A gentleman who left Savannah Thursday night, states that Sherman had sent about three regiments into the city as a guard. The remainder of his army is encamped outside the city. Sherman, it was stated, had offered the Mayor every assistance in preserving order, and had stationed guards for the protection of private houses, stores and public buildings. So far as our informant had observed, citizens were unmolested, and all private property respected.

Our informant states that Sherman demanded the surrender of the city of Savannah unconditionally, stating that if complied with favorable terms would be shown to the garrison, but if not that he would proceed to take it either by assault, investment, or the more sure process of starvation; and if taken in that manner, no quarter would be given to the garrison, nor would he be responsible for the conduct of his troops. He afterwards sent a copy of Gen. Hood's demand for the surrender of Dalton.

Sherman's Inspector General, who was bearer of the flag of truce with this, informed one of our officers, Captain Macbeth, that Sherman came very near being killed a day or two previous by a fragment of shell from our side. His body servant was killed, and Sherman barely escaped by dodging behind a rock.

From a gentleman who visited Savannah last Sunday under flag of truce, we learn that everything is perfectly quiet in the city, and that a number of steamboats swarmed in the river, something like old times.

Private property has been respected, and nothing has been burnt in the city except Mr. Willinks' Ship Yard, and Mr. Roberts' Mills.

Gen. Sherman's headquarters are at the residence of Mr. Charles Green; General Slocum at John E. Ward's; Gen. Howard's at Mr. Mulyneux, and General Ward's at Mr. Wetters'.

The city is to be garrisoned with negro troops under the command of General Foster.

Gen. Sherman has by an order refused to receive any more flags of truce from subordinate officers, and says if his boats running on the river are fired into, he will force every citizen in the city to leave it immediately.—*Aug. Constitutionalist.*

FIFTEEN DAYS' GRACE TO SETTLE UP.

We understand that Sherman has given the citizens of Savannah fifteen days grace to settle up their bank and other accounts which are to be balanced by Confederate Treasury notes. If this report is true there will be but few open accounts in Savannah after the fifteen days of grace expire. Every body and every body's relation will be eager to square up at once.

KILPATRICK'S MOVEMENTS.

The Yankee General Kilpatrick, at last accounts, was in Thomas county, in this State, with a large force of cavalry, devastating and laying waste as he advanced. It is thought that he intends to lay waste all Southwestern Georgia, and then to go into Alabama.

Aug. Chronicle & Sentinel.

FROM ABOVE ATLANTA.—From a gentleman from up the road we learn the following news from the country above Atlanta.

Manassas, formerly Cassville, the county seat of Bartow county, was almost entirely destroyed by the Yankees. Three churches and only four houses are all that is left to mark the spot where lately stood a thriving village.

All the business houses in Calhoun, Gordon county, we are also informed, were destroyed.

All the business houses in the town of Cartersville, were burned, the Baptist Church was pulled down, the pulpits from the Presbyterian, and the benches from the Methodist church were removed, and destroyed. The houses of Col. Tumlin, Major Bonham, Mr. Puckett, and Mrs. Leake, in the neighborhood of Cartersville, were also either burned or pulled down.

The mills in Bartow county were generally spared. But the people were stripped almost entirely of their horses, mules and stock of every kind.

A large number of lawless men and deserters are roaming over the upper counties, committing depredations on the inhabitants.

Chron. & Sent. 28th inst.

THE CONVICT SOLDIERS.—We learn that about one-half of the Convicts of the Georgia Penitentiary, who were placed in the army under Gen. Wayne, have deserted. The rest have acquitted themselves handsomely.

Chronicle & Sentinel 28th inst.

FOUND.—The body of one of the Yankee prisoners who had taken the oath of allegiance to the Confederate Government, was found floating down the river on Saturday last. We learn that there was a ball hole through his head. When or where, or by whom his death was occasioned, remains a mystery unsolved as yet.

EXCISE IF TRUE.—Information comes to us from Athens that our scouts report that some ten thousand Yankees had made their appearance at Dalton, Ga., with the view, it is thought, of preventing Hood from retreating this way. We doubt whether there is any truth in the report, because in nine cases out of ten the reports of scouts are unreliable.

GEORGIA RAILROAD.—We learn that the bridge over the Ocoee river, on the Georgia Road, was not completed Sunday, as anticipated, but will be during this week. The work has been retarded in consequence of the extreme coldness of the water in which the workmen have been compelled to labor in. It is expected that trains will run through to Social Circle in eight or ten days.

Aug. Chron. & Sentinel.

FROM THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI—FROM GENERAL PRICE.

A gentleman direct from the Trans-Mississippi Department brings information that General Price has organized the recruits brought out of Missouri by him into five new brigades. Gen. Joe Kelly and Gen. John B. Clark, Jr., have each a division. Gen. Jeff. Thompson commands Kelly's brigade. Col. John T. Coffee has recruited a regiment, 1,800 strong.—On the 13th of November, Gen. Price was issuing rations, to 33,000 men. His expedition into Missouri was as completely successful as his orders permitted it to be. He has now the largest corps in the Confederate army, and every man a Missourian. General Fugan, whom he detached for that purpose, captured Fayetteville, with its garrison of 800 men, on the 4th of November.

The *Richmond Sentinel* has been kindly favored with the perusal of a letter to a Member of Congress, dated Viaden, Miss., the 3d inst., inclosing another from Camden, Arkansas, of the 16th November.—These letters are from responsible sources.

Our line of couriers to the Trans-Mississippi has been re-established, so that we may expect hereafter earlier and more regular intelligence.

The capture of Com. Montgomery and all his train, in attempting to cross the Mississippi, is conceded. The stores in charge of another party were gotten across safely.

The letter from Camden says: "We have just received information (correct) that Gen. Price was at Cane Hill, Washington county, Arkansas, on the third instant, with — men, about — of them unarmed, but all well mounted and equipped. He is expected to arrive at Lanesport, Arkansas, to-morrow. Generals Marmaduke and Cabell were captured the latter wounded in the arm; both had their horses killed under them. Col. Lewther, Shanks and Smith also captured. Gen. Price lost 800 men and four guns, but afterwards captured two guns.

"The army of this Department goes into winter quarters on Red River. Two divisions moved to-day. Gen. Parson's division remains here.

The reader observes, says the *Sentinel*, that we have substituted a blank in place of the number of men which Gen. Price brought with him out of Missouri. It will not be held an indiscretion, however, to state, for the encouragement of our people, that it was sixteen thousand more than the highest estimate we have heard made of the army with which he entered Missouri. Probably 20,000 is about the true increase of strength which he gained, by his trip. The smallness of the loss which he suffered, of which we have now our first intelligence through our own sources, is truly gratifying, and is another commentary upon the extraordinary mendacity of Federal reports. It is also another caution to us not to be discouraged by their falsehoods in the absence of information of our own. With vast trains to cover, and such a multitude of unarmed men to protect, it was only ordinary prudence on Gen. P.'s part to get them into a place of safety; hence his retreat, and hence that "victorious pursuit" of which the enemy's generals sent us such fanciful stories.

We learn that there was an abundant supply of arms in Texas, and that Gen. Price's recruits have doubtless ere this, been clad in steel. Thanks to General Banks, the Federals last year supplied us with a large number of arms on the Red River, and thanks to Missouri, we now have the men to handle them.

During the war Ohio has had disabled in Lincoln's service 167,076 soldiers.

[From the Montgomery Mail. "The Song of the Bars."]

The following excellent verses, after the style of Hood's famous "Song of the Shirt," were written by Captain Withers, A. A. G., to the lamented General John Morgan, while in the iron cage at Knoxville, where himself and brother officers of the staff were confined by the Federals. In measure and sentiment, the lines have the ring of their illustrious model, and are not inferior in pathos and feeling:

A captive sits in his lonely cell,
And his brain grows weary and dim
As he thinks of the joys that are past and gone—

Of joys that are lost to him:
Tho' memory strives to recall the past,
The present, the bright vision mars,
Till his fancy finds vent in poetic strains,
And he sings the Song of the Bars.

Bars, bars, bars
Of iron, covered with rust;
Bars, bars, bars
That repay the jailor's trust;
Cold, and hard, and grim—
Grim and hard, and cold,
As the miser's heart or enemy's steel,
Hoarding, or fighting for—gold!

Dark, dark, dark
As the raven's sombre hue;
Dark, dark, dark
And dismal to the view;
Barred, and crossed, and seamed,
With bolts and ponderous lock,
Which laugh at the strength of the captive
within,
Though his sinews are firm as the rock.

Strange, strange, strange—
Though his clothes are tattered and torn,
And the worms creep out from the food he eats,
And his bedding is scant and worn—
Yet his body is strong, and his faith is firm
That "the Father" the invader will blast;
Let fate do its worst to that body—the heart
Will be true to the South—to the last.

Bars, bars, bars
Fashioned and wrought with skill,
Can keep the body secure and safe,
But the spirit moves at will;
Through the chinks in the cage comes the merry song
Of the dauntless Reb—and the lively joke,
Are proof enough that the soul within
Is boundless and free 'neath the galling yoke.

Gloom, gloom, gloom!
Night with her sable pall,
Has shrouded the face of the beaming sun,
And Morpheus summons all,
Still, the thoughts of the captive have strayed
to his home—
To his mother, God bless her, the purest
and best;
(What a blessing to think without fear or restraint),
"Lights out!" cries the guard—and the
Reb goes to rest.
Knoxville, Oct. 1, 1864.

AN ITEM FOR SLAVE OWNERS.—Here is an item for slave owners, which is well worthy their consideration. We find it in the *Milledgeville Union*:
It is a little remarkable that those negroes left who were least expected to leave. It is a little singular, too, that those negroes who took up with the Yankees were universally known to be most free before the Yankees came. Negroes who had been managed as they should be, were content to stay with their masters, but those who had been permitted to do as they pleased were the first to run away.

We do not belong to that class who think it necessary to treat servants unkindly. But we believe in treating them with all the kindness possible, and at the same time with great strictness. They should be made to know their proper places—and kept there. Any disobedience on their part should meet with prompt correction.—*Aug. Chron. & Sentinel.*

The following is an extract of a letter received in Columbia, S. C., dated Clinton, Ga., Dec. 13:

"The Yankees were five days in passing through this town. Nine dwellings were destroyed, besides a number of out-houses, fences, etc. My house was not injured, but all the out-buildings, corn, fodder and provisions, etc, were destroyed. My office was broken open and all the jars smashed and the medicines poured on the floor. Every one in town has suffered in like manner. For several days after they left, the only meat in the town was picked up in the yankee camp. How we are to get fire-wood this winter, is as serious a matter as the food question. The Yankees declare that if ever they get into South Carolina they would not leave a house standing in their line of march.

STAMPEDE OF NEGROES.—A regular stampede of negroes has taken place in this city. Between forty and fifty have run off to the yankees since last Saturday, in most cases carrying their trunks and household goods. On Wednesday night, seven negroes belonging to Mr. Valentine Hickler, living just beyond Union Hill, went off, carrying all their furniture. The cause of the stampede is the report that has gotten abroad that all the male negroes are to be put into the army.

Rich. Sent.

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