

The Greensborough Patriot.

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GREENSBOROUGH, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1862.

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M. S. SHERWOOD,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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For the Patriot.

Jonathan W. Field.

GREENSBORO, Feb. 18, 1862.

On this day, being Tuesday of Court,
the large number of citizens of Guilford
present in the Court House were called to
order by Hon. James T. Morehead, for the
purpose of passing some appropriate testi-
monial of respect to the memory of Jonathan
W. Field, deceased, late a member of
the Special Court.

Clarkson Tomlinson, Esq., was called to
the Chair, and William Woodburn, Esq.,
appointed Secretary.

Hon. J. T. Morehead, in proper and
affecting terms, introduced the following
resolutions, which were unanimously adopted
by the meeting:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God
to remove from our midst Jonathan W. Field,
a member of the Special Court, since
the last Term:

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the loss
of one so cherished for his many virtues in
private life, and so much respected for his
manly firmness and honesty in purpose
in the discharge of every public duty assigned
him.

Resolved, That these proceedings be sub-
mitted to the Court, and that the Court be
respectfully asked to order the same to be
spread on their record, and that a copy of
the same be furnished to the family of the
deceased.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize
with the wife and children of the deceased
in their sad bereavement of him, who so
prudently and affectionately discharged
the duties of husband and father.

On motion, the mover of the resolutions
was requested to present them to the
Court: And accordingly on Thursday of
the Term, Mr. Morehead presented them
to the Court in session; whereupon, it was
ordered by the Court that they be spread
upon the record.

C. TOMLINSON, Ch'm.

WM. WOODBURN, Sec.

For the Patriot.

Capital Watlington.

Camp Fisher, Newbern, N. C.,
February 10th, 1862.

Mr. Editor—Permit me through your
paper, to say a word in recommendation of
my friend and fellow soldier, Wm. P. Wat-
lington. He is a gentleman, and soldier
worthy any position. He has been a member
of my Cavalry Company since last
June, and his good common sense, and cool
determination have almost been invaluable
to me, and the company. He has always,
under all circumstances, proved himself an
excellent soldier, and well worthy of pro-
motion, and although I regret to give him
up, and lose his valuable services, I rejoice
to say that his soldierly qualities have been
noticed, and he has been promoted. He
will very soon visit our country to enlist
volunteers, and I hope you will use your
influence and aid him to enlist men to de-
fend our country which is now standing in
such great need of defenders. No one is
better qualified either in mind, coolness, de-
termination or experience. Having been in
the Mexican war nearly two years, and a
soldier from the beginning of this war, he
is well drilled, and experienced in all the
maneuvers of military evolutions and thor-
oughly understands camp life and how to
provide for the soldier. Aid him, and you
will aid your country. Respectfully, &c.,
B. L. COLE,

Capt. Co. F. 19th Reg. N. C. S. T.

For the Patriot.

Camp Fisher, Feb. 23, 1862.

Mr. Editor—After the late disastrous
losses from the west was received by our
men in this camp, their faces seem to
wear a serious calm. A spirit—a determi-
nation—to conquer or die infuses the bosom
of every man. The only solicitude
now, is that those dearer to us than life may
wait for our return during our absence,
which we must all hope will not be
long. I regret that one of the men in my
company, and a better soldier is not in the
service than he, has to day appealed to me
to do something to prevent his children
from being bound by the Court. His fam-
ily are not now residents of Guilford, but
were at the time of his enlistment. I know
that if the Ladies of Guilford, (and many
others) could be induced to contribute
what they have made as too numerous to
mention here) had it in their power, no sol-
dier's wife or children, however humble
they might be, would suffer for the neces-
saries of life.

In looking over the news which I occa-
sionally learn from home, I am sorry to see
that the same spirit of speculation among
a certain class is alive, when they were at
first the men who most strongly advocated
secession and war; but now would throw
the last morsel of bread from the plate of a
soldier's child for a half dime. How long
will this state of affairs be submitted to?—
How long will the true men of the coun-
try, and the friends of their country's sol-

diers families tamely stand by and see them
stripped of all the comforts of life, while their
natural protectors, viz their fathers and
husbands are braving all the dangers of
an army life, and that not for pay, but for
the mere pittance of a soldier's wages say
\$11 or 12.00 per month which any labour-
ing man can obtain from his neighbour or
the farmer.

Mr. Editor, there is but one of two con-
clusions to come to from this conflict. And
that is we must conquer or we of the South
are ruined, yes, an irretrievably ruined
people. And for me, before I will submit
to subjugation, may I and all that is dear to
me sink beneath the sods of my mother
earth.

A. SOLDIER.

**Something for the Confederate Sol-
diers to Read.**

We copy the following gazette from
the New York Tribune, for the special di-
gestion of such of our troops Confederate
State as are about to withdraw from
the army when the enemy is uncampaigned
our soil, simply because their term of en-
listment had expired:

The armies of the Union are on the point
of advancing from all quarters on the dis-
courageously armed, shivering, half
furnished levies of the rebellion, which is
evidently conscious of its swiftly approach-
ing doom. Its soldiers are trying to es-
cape from their manifold miseries on any
possible terms. Substitutes are eagerly
sought at exorbitant rates. No new recruits
are coming in to fill up their depleted
regiments. The term of enlistment of a
large portion of their force approaches its
close, and the frantic appeals of the rebel
journals prove that few of them can be
persuaded or bullied into serving further.
And the boldest of these journals are now
clamoring for a general conscription
as the last hope of their exploding treas-

ury. Let Unionists everywhere rejoice and
take courage. A few days will bring us
tidings of heavy blows struck from all sides
at the detestable rebellion. They may not
all be successful—some of them may be
failures—but the preponderance in men,
arms and resources on the side of loyalty
and the nation is so decided, that the gen-
eral result cannot be doubtful. Within
two months—unless all signs fail—the
kingdom of Jeff. Davis will be a thing of
the past. Let every one do his utmost to
strengthen the arms and animate the
hearts of our brave patriots in the field,
and the gigantic treason of 1861 will soon
be but a hideous, guilty dream.

STATE CONVENTION.

ADJOURNED SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, February 19.

The Convention was called to order at
the usual hour by the President.

The Journal of yesterday was read and
approved.

Mr. Graham presented a petition from
officers of 19th regiment, States troops, the
2nd cavalry, complaining that horses
and equipments had not been turned
in, and such as they had re-
ceived were of inferior quality and useless,
and praying a prompt remedy for the
evil.

Judge Ruffin enquired whether there was
not a law authorizing the purchase of
horses and equipments for this regim-

ent. Mr. Satterthwaite deemed it incumbent
on him to state what had occurred in his
own presence. He did not think any blame
attached to the Colonel of this regiment.
He, Mr. S, was present in the Quar-
termaster's office when a Captain of this regim-
ent enquired whether the orders had not
been issued to purchase horses for the regim-
ent. The Quartermaster said it was
true, he had received written instructions
to purchase the horses, but he had
also received verbal instructions not to
obey.

On motion of Mr. Graham the petition
was referred to a select committee consisting
of Messrs. Graham, Schenck, Woodfin,
Barnes and Cunningham.

Mr. Graham offered an ordinance in re-
lation to public printing—provides that
it be let out on contract to the lowest re-
sponsible bidder—read first time.

Mr. Battle of Nash offered a resolution
authorizing a loan of \$1,000 from the
Treasury of the State to Messrs. Tappan
and Lumsden, lessees of the Blooms-
bury Iron works in Nash county, to aid them
in the construction of a railroad from their
works to the nearest point on the Wilming-
ton and Weldon railroad. Referred to a
select committee.

The Convention resumed the unfinished
business of yesterday, being the "ordina-
nce to prohibit for a limited time the
manufacture of liquor from grain." The
question recurring on the amendment of
the gentleman from Guilford, he withdrew
the amendment offered by him, on yester-
day, and offered a substitute more carefully
prepared.

Mr. Gorrell would regard the question
solely as a measure of revenue. A tax on
whiskey would greatly aid the Treasury,
and he saw no reason to cut off one of the
sources from which much revenue may be
derived. He had no fears for a scarcity
of provisions, and was willing to trust in
Providence for future supplies. This was
not a mere temporary arrangement—it
was intended to be incorporated in the re-
venue law for all time to come, unless re-
pealed by the Legislature. If they passed
this ordinance, they would interfere with
legitimate, private business, and give just
cause for complaint: He could not vote for
a prohibitory law.

Mr. Smith, of Macon, was in favor of a
prohibitory law. The most dangerous
liquor was the wounded bear; he must be
killed or let alone. He was opposed to a
temporary law in treating this matter.
Judge Ruffin intimated his willingness
or not touch the question at all. The true
issue before the Convention and the country
was bread or whiskey, and he was in favor
of securing a supply of bread.

ordinance, and also to the amendment of
the gentleman from Guilford. If the origi-
nal bill passed and the manufacture of
liquor was prohibited, his people would be
cut off from market. There was no more
necessity for taxing distilleries than cotton
spinners and the manufacturers of cotton
cloth, tanneries, &c.

Mr. Kirtrell did not regard it an abso-
lute, controlling, paramount necessity to
pass a prohibitory law. Duty to the coun-
try and their families dictated the necessity
of suppressing the evil.

Judge Ruffin argued the question on its
legal merits. With certain exceptions
men had always been left to their own
pursuits, the bent of their own minds and
the employment of their capital in their
own way. The price of whiskey had been
enhanced, but like other commodities, de-
pendent on and was regulated by the sup-
ply and demand. He was in favor of a tax
but opposed to any measure which would
amount to a prohibition.

Mr. Thompson was for the largest liberty
to the citizen in ordinary times, but these
times were quite extraordinary. The pri-
vate pursuits of all our citizens had been
interfered with more or less, and distillers
had no right to claim any exemption.—
They were legislating to secure the inde-
pendence of the country not to regulate
or interfere with the private pursuits of
classes or individuals; and if the probability
of a famine, or a scarcity of corn making
it equal to a famine, for the families of
poor men who were fighting for their
country, rendered it necessary, let a pro-
hibitory law be passed. There were poor
men and poor families in his county who
were not able to pay five dollars a barrel
for corn, and twenty five cents a pound for
bacon.

If passing a prohibitory law was
necessary to secure an abundance of corn in
the future in view of the exigencies of the
country, present and prospective, he would
vote for it.

Mr. Headen was utterly opposed to the
ordinance and to the amendment. The
tendency of the Government was to enslave
men.

Mr. Jones, of Rowan, held in his hand an
amendment, which, at the proper time,
he would propose as a substitute, if the
motion to strike out prevailed. He was op-
posed to a prohibitory law, but was in favor
of taxation.

Mr. Speed was opposed to the ordinance
for various reasons, but especially for the
storm which the passage of such an ordi-
nance would raise in the State. He would
vote against striking out in order to kill the
bill.

Mr. Satterthwaite would vote to strike
out, because he thought a compromise of
the points of difference might be made.—
He was willing to impose a tax, but was
opposed to prohibition.

Mr. Graham was not zealous in this
matter, but wished to preserve the grain
for bread. Allow distillers to go on till
March, and private distillers who are all
farmers, will not be effected by this ordi-
nance. He was in favor of the original or-
dinance.

The question recurring on the motion of
the gentleman from Guilford to strike out
all of the ordinance under consideration,
and insert his amendment as a substitute,
the yeas and noes were ordered and re-
sulted—yeas 37, noes 47, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allison, Battle of N.,
Brodnax, Brown, Calloway, Christian,
Douthitt, Durham, Foster of A., Foster
of R., Gilmer, Gorrell, Hendon, Holden, Jones
of R., Joyce, Kelly, Leong, McDowell of
N., McDuffie, McNeill of C., Mebane,
Michal, Mitchell, Morrill, Osborne, Phil-
lips, Reid, Ruffin, Satterthwaite, Setzer, Shipp,
Sprouse, Starbuck, Williamson, Wilson
and Wooten—37.

Noes—Messrs. Badger, Battle of E.,
Battle of W., Berry, Bogle, Caldwell, Can-
non, Cunningham, Darden, Dick, Dickson,
Edwards, Foy, Fuller, Graham, Green,
Hearne, Hicks, Holmes, Houston, Kirtrell,
Leak of R., Lyon, Mann, Manning, Mc-
Neill of H., Meares, Miller, Penland,
Rhodes, Royster, Sanders, Schenck, Smith
of J., Smith of M., Speed, Strauge, Strong
of M., Strong of W., Sutherland, Thomas
of J., Thompson, Thornton, Turner, War-
ren, Washington and Woodfin—47.

Mr. Sprouse moved to amend by adding
an additional section regulating the price
of cotton yarn and cotton and woolen cloth,
and inhibiting their exportation out of the
State, which motion was rejected.

The question recurring on the passage
of the ordinance, on its third read-

ing. Mr. Green urged the stern necessity of
arresting the destruction of grain by dis-
tillation. He had not formerly been in favor
of so stringent a measure as this, but it had
become apparent that some remedy must
be applied to the evil. A startling change
had been produced in public sentiment, in
view of the exigencies of the country and
the scarcity of bread which impends. Peti-
tions had poured in upon this body from
all quarters of the country, praying them
to arrest the progress of the evil, and secure
the blessings of plenty of bread, at a reason-
able price to the army and the people.

The soldier in the field could not
live on his children at home. A dead
key would not fight our battles. A dead
livestock would not secure our independence.
If struggle was going on for all these, and
it was the part of wisdom to provide against
all contingencies by which the perils which
beset us could be enhanced. The farmers
in the country had every thing at stake,
and it was peculiarly their interest to make
bread cheap and keep it so, for the families
of the poor men, who, in common with
themselves and their sons, are fighting for
life, liberty and independence.

Pending Mr. Green's remarks, the hour
of 2 o'clock arrived and the Convention
took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention was called to order by
the President at 4 o'clock.

Mr. Green, having the floor, continued
his speech, advocating the suppression
of the manufacture of liquor from grain.

Judge Ruffin intimated his willingness
to yield to what appeared to be the decided
opinion of the Convention, that no more
corn should be purchased for the purpose
of distillation.

Mr. Meares didn't know how to vote on
the amendment. If the gentleman would
also fix the price of bacon, brandy, shoes,
&c., he might vote for it. But he said this
to show the utter impracticability of
regulating these matters. If let alone, they
would regulate themselves. The probability
of a scarcity of grain had been greatly ex-
aggerated. He was opposed to the ordi-
nance, and believed gentlemen were sent
here for other higher duties than those
pertaining to questions of ordinary legisla-
tion.

[Mr. Graham, by consent, offered the fol-
lowing resolution:
Resolved, That the Governor be re-
quested to forthwith dispatch a suitable officer
or agent to the 19th regiment of N. C. State
Troops 2d Cavalry, to ascertain the defi-
ciency of said regiment in horses, and to
report thereon, without delay, and that he
furnish what may be required to fit them
for effective service, if in his power, and if
not, that he communicate to this Convention
what deficiencies exist which he is unable to
supply.]

The question recurring on the motion to
adopt the amendment of the gentleman from
Davie, it was rejected.

Mr. Badger moved to amend by striking
out "rye and oats," and to add the proviso
that the producer be allowed to distill his
own surplus grain.

Mr. Ruffin moved to amend the amend-
ment by allowing any one who has already
purchased corn to distill it—which was
rejected.

The question recurring on the amend-
ment offered by the gentleman from Wake
it was adopted—yeas 53, noes 30.

Mr. Ruffin moved to amend by striking
out March (the limit to which distillation
is proposed to be allowed under the ordi-
nance) and insert April—rejected.

Mr. Ruffin moved to strike out 15th of
March, and insert the 1st of April—which
motion prevailed—yeas 50, noes 35.

The question recurring on the adoption
of the ordinance,

Mr. Barnes enquired whether a person
having a surplus of corn but no still, could
procure his neighbor to still it for him.

Mr. Badger replied that was a question
of construction. (The impression was
that, under the ordinance, he could not.—
Rep.)

The question recurring on the adoption of
the ordinance,

Mr. Gorrell moved to strike out all after
the ordaining clause, and insert the substi-
tute proposed by him, on yesterday, which
was ruled out of order. He then moved to
strike out twenty five cents, the proposed
tax per gallon on domestic liquors, and in-
sert twenty; and also fifty cents, the pro-
posed tax on imported liquors, and insert
forty; and then to strike out all after the
ordaining clause, and insert his ordinance
thus amended.

Mr. Brown considered the argument ex-
hausted, and hoped gentlemen would allow
a vote to be taken.

Mr. Gilmer had an amendment which he
gave notice he would offer, if the amend-
ment of his colleague was rejected. He
was opposed to the ordinance. It discrimi-
nated in favor of the rich man, who has a
still and can still his corn, and against the
poor man who had none, and to whom the
rich man could and would prescribe his
own terms.

Mr. Badger thought his friend's remarks
were very good for a stump speech, and he
ought to have reserved them for Guilford.
He reminded gentlemen that the gentle-
man from Guilford was an enemy to the
bill, and cautioned them to receive his re-
marks with due allowance.

Mr. Fuller was a friend to the original
bill, because it proposed to suppress the
evil complained of, but the amendment just
adopted, had destroyed that feature and he
could therefore vote against it.

Mr. Strong moved to reconsider the
vote by which the amendment of the dele-
gate from Wake had been adopted. By
the adoption of the amendment, the object
of the bill had been totally defeated. The
object of the bill to prevent the destruction
of corn and secure if possible a supply of
bread, on moderate, living terms, for the
poor at home, and the army in the field.—
There was great danger that there would
be a scarcity of bread in the country. His
friend from Alamance had said that the
demand would follow the supply, but it
was idle and worse than idle to talk of sup-
ply and demand on the ordinary principles
of political economy as we were. Nobody
would think of allowing a man to set up a
distillery in a city besieged by the enemy,
and to which there is neither ingress or
egress. No supply could go there, he de-
manded ever so great. Our whole country
was besieged and blockaded, and it was
the part of wisdom and prudence, to pro-
vide beforehand for any emergency. The
distilleries ought to be suppressed. He
learned there was 150 in Forsyth, 200 in
Davie, and they had sprung up in hun-
dreds all over the country, and their contin-
ued operations tended only to a famine
and the subjugation of the country.

The motion to reconsider was rejected—
yeas 40, noes 41.

Judge Howard moved to amend the ordi-
nance by striking out twenty cents, the
proposed tax per gallon on domestic li-
quors, and inserting forty, and on this motion
demanded the yeas and noes—
which motion prevailed—yeas 43, noes
39.

Mr. Badger moved to amend further
by striking out forty cents, the proposed
tax on imported liquors, and insert one
dollar.

Pending the question, Mr. Speed moved
to adjourn, which motion did not prevail—
yeas 32, noes 50.

Judge Howard wished to amend by mak-
ing the tax imposed by this ordinance,
payable monthly, but while engaged in
drawing it up formally.

On motion of Mr. Barnes the Convention
adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

THURSDAY, Feb. 20.

The Convention was called to order by
the President.

Journal of yesterday was read.

Mr. Satterthwaite offered a resolution au-
thorizing the President to employ an ad-
ditional Engraving Clerk during the remain-
der of the session, which was adopted under
a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Gorrell offered a resolution exempt-
ing from military duty all persons engaged
in the manufacture of fire arms. After some
debate it appeared that the Governor and
Adjutant General had the power to detach
men, and that the Confederate government
always did it, to manufacture arms. Mr.
Gorrell withdrew his resolution.

The Convention took up the unfinished
business of yesterday, being the ordinance
to suppress for a limited time, the manu-
facture of liquors from grain.

The question recurring on the substitute
proposed by Mr. Gorrell, on motion of Mr.
Howard the 2nd section of the amendment
was struck out and the following inserted:

Be it further ordained: That every per-
son liable to the provisions of this ordi-
nance, shall, on the 1st day of May, 1862,
and on the 1st day of each alternate month
thereafter, return to the Sheriff, under
oath, a statement of all the spirituous li-
quors which said person has made during
the two preceding months, and pay the tax
imposed thereon. And should any person
fail to make said return, it shall be the duty
of the Sheriff to call upon said person for
the same, and for said service he shall be
entitled to collect from the delinquent, the
sum of two dollars in addition to the tax
hereby imposed. Provided, however, that
any person refusing to give in said
tax, the person so refusing shall be liable to
pay five hundred dollars, and it shall be
the duty of the Sheriff to proceed forthwith
to collect the same by distress.

Mr. Graham moved to commit the bill to
a select committee, but after the same de-
bate withdrew his motion.

Mr. Battle, of Wake, showed by statistics
drawn from the census of 1850 that there
was great danger of a scarcity of corn. If
a plan could be devised to check the evils
of distillation, without touching the friends
of the gentleman from Davie (Mr. Sprouse)
he would cheerfully vote for it. He knew
if farmers could be allowed to distill their
surplus grain and the large establishments
be checked, the production of whiskey and
the destruction of corn would be greatly
diminished; but he did not see how such
partial legislation could be effected.

Mr. Schenck was at first in favor of total
prohibition, but he was now willing to
allow producers to distill their own surplus
grain. He therefore moved to add: "Pro-
vided that no person shall be allowed to distill
for another."

Messrs. Woodfin, Osborne and Jones,
of Rowan, were opposed to the amendment;
and Messrs. Graham and Ruffin supported
it. It finally prevailed—yeas 52, noes 35.

Mr. Battle, of Wake, moved to strike
out "rye" from the enumeration of grains
—which was rejected.

Mr. Barnes moved to amend by striking
out some much of the ordinance as imposed
tax on liquors distilled from fruit.

Messrs. Osborne and Ruffin opposed the
amendment. The yeas and noes were or-
dered and the amendment was adopted—
yeas 45, noes 44.

Mr. Michal moved an amendment, as ad-
ditional sections to the bill, (the purport
of which the reporter could not learn) which
was rejected.

Mr. Badger moved to amend the section
under which imported liquors are taxed,
by striking out forty cents and inserting
one dollar, which motion prevailed—yeas
40, noes 33.

On motion of Mr. Badger the 6th section
of the substitute was further amended by
adding, and if the said tax shall not be
paid by the person bringing or sending the
same into the State, the buyer or receiver
shall be liable for the same" to be collected
in the manner specified by the 2nd section
of this ordinance.

Mr. Ruffin moved to strike out the whole
of this section on the ground that it con-
flicted with the constitution of the Confed-
erate States; which motion did not prevail
—yeas 38, noes 46.

Messrs. Meares and Gorrell, severally,
offered substitutes for the 6th section, which
were rejected.

Mr. Holmes moved to amend by striking
out all after the ordaining clause and in-
serting the following as a substitute: That
from and after the 2nd day of April next
until the 1st day of December, in the pres-
ent year, the manufacture of spirituous li-
quors from grain by distillation or other pro-
cess is absolutely prohibited; and any per-
son offending against the provisions of this
ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor,
and on conviction shall be punished by fine
or imprisonment, the fine to be not less
than \$100, and the imprisonment not less
than 30 days.

Mr. Holmes advocated, strenuously, the
necessity of adopting this amendment and
its better adaptation to the end in view
than the ordinance under consideration;
but our limited space and the extent to
which the proceedings of to-day have al-
ready drawn upon our columns, compel us
to exclude the Reporter's synopsis of his
arguments—as, indeed, has been the case
with respect to all the gentlemen who ad-
dressed the Convention on this important
question. At the close of Mr. Holmes' re-
marks the yeas and noes were ordered on
the amendment and it was rejected, yeas
37, noes 48.

The question being on the amendment
offered by the gentleman from Guilford
(Mr. Gorrell) as a substitute for the bill un-
der consideration,

Mr. Thompson addressed the Convention
in favor of prohibition.

The yeas and noes were then ordered
and resulted, yeas 38, noes 50.

Mr. Gilmer gave notice that he would
offer an amendment as a substitute for the
bill under consideration—the amendment
proposes to impose a tax of 30 cents a gal-
lon on all liquors distilled in the State from
after the passage of this ordinance and
up to the 15th of April next, and then to
make distilling unlawful under a penalty of
not less than one hundred dollars or im-
prisonment for not less than 30 days, (for

every violation of the ordinance,) and fur-
ther to impose a tax of one dollar a gallon
on all liquor sold, not the manufacture of
this State; to be paid by the seller if a res-
ident, and if not by the purchaser.

Two o'clock having arrived, the Conven-
tion took a recess till 4 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention was called to order at
4 o'clock, by the President.

Mr. Badger introduced an ordinance to
exempt members of the Society of Friends
from military duty.

The question being on the substitute pro-
posed by Mr. Gilmer, for the ordinance
under consideration, to prevent for a limited
time the distillation of ardent spirits. This
substitute allows distillation until April
15th, by paying a tax of 30 cents a gallon,
and prohibits distillation from April 15th
until January 1, 1863.

Mr. Graham advocated the justice and
propriety of this measure as a compromise
between absolute prohibition and simple
taxation.

Mr. Graham was

ordered, and it was decided in the negative. Yeas 37, nays 41.

On motion of Mr. Thompson, the Convention proceeded to consider on its second reading, "an ordinance to regulate the appointment of company officers."

Mr. Thompson offered a substitute for the ordinance.

Mr. Manning offered an amendment as a substitute for this, which was adopted. Sundry other amendments were offered and after a protracted discussion, the ordinance was referred, on motion of Mr. Thompson to the committee on Military affairs.

Mr. Howard introduced an ordinance to provide for the collection of arms belonging to the State; and Mr. Speed an ordinance in favor of Rev. M. H. Vaughan.

The Convention then adjourned.

SATURDAY, Feb. 22, 1862.

The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Prayer by the Rev. Frederick Fitzgerald, of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Battle of Wake, introduced a resolution proposing that a committee be raised to inquire into the propriety of encouraging by State aid the establishment of a manufactory of cotton and woolen cards. Referred to a select committee.

Mr. Strong of Mecklenburg presented a memorial against the distillation of grain, numerous signatures by citizens of his county. Laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Pettigrew, the Convention went into secret session—he having intelligence to communicate to which publicity could not be given.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Ellison, from the committee to which was referred an ordinance concerning the Paymaster's Department, reported a substitute therefor, which provides for the appointment of an assistant Paymaster, with the rank and pay of a First Lieutenant. Passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Strange introduced an ordinance to raise volunteers for the defense of the State. Having passed its first reading the rules were suspended, and after some discussion it was made, on motion of Mr. Rayner, the special order for eleven o'clock on Monday next.

Mr. Jones of Rowan introduced a resolution to rescind the order for a recess on Tuesday next. Laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Badger.

Mr. Woodfin called up an ordinance supplemental to the ordinance authorizing an issue of Treasury notes.

Communications from the late Bank Convention were read, setting forth the reasons which had hitherto impelled the banks to refuse to receive and pay out the Treasury notes, and suggesting modifications of the ordinances under which they were issued.

On motion of Mr. Badger, the Convention adjourned.

MONDAY, Feb. 24th, 1862.

The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Prayer by the Rev. J. M. Atkinson, of the Presbyterian Church.

The Journal of Saturday was read and approved.

Mr. Miller presented a petition from company D, fourteenth Regiment N. C. T., against the distillation of grain, which was read and laid on the table.

Mr. Gilmer from the committee to which was referred a resolution in favor of Wm. R. Lovell reported back the resolution recommending its passage. They also reported a resolution to reimburse Mrs. Eliza G. Lovell, for expenses incurred by her for the relief of invalid soldiers at Wilmington, N. C.

Mr. Graham said it was a disagreeable duty and one which he assumed with great reluctance but he was compelled to oppose the adoption of the last resolution, as it would lead to innumerable applications of like character and fully as worthy of consideration as the present.

Mr. Gilmer, then withdrew the last resolution and the original in favor of Mr. Lovell was adopted.

Mr. Mebane from a special committee reported an ordinance for the payment of claims audited and allowed by the Board of Claims which passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Reid moved that the Convention concur in the report of the committee which accompanied the ordinance.

Mr. Graham opposed this motion, which after some discussion was laid on the table on motion of Mr. Badger.

Mr. Howard moved to take up an ordinance to provide for collecting arms belonging to the State. This motion being opposed by Mr. Satterthwaite and others, was at length withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. Satterthwaite the Convention proceeded to consider the ordinance supplemental to an ordinance authorizing the issue of Treasury notes, which is as follows:

An Ordinance supplemental to an Ordinance passed at the first Session of the General Assembly, 1861, entitled "An Ordinance to provide for the raising of money for the support of Government, and for the issue of Treasury notes for the purpose of paying the public debt, and purchasing supplies for the Military forces employed for defense in the present War, and for other purposes."

Be it ordained, That the bonds of this State directed to be prepared for funding the Treasury notes authorized to be issued by an ordinance of the last Session of this Convention, ratified last day of Dec. 1861, entitled "An Ordinance to provide for the raising of money for the support of Government, and for the issue of Treasury notes for the purpose of paying the public debt, and purchasing supplies for the military forces employed for defense in the present war, and for other purposes," be made exchangeable for Treasury notes at the pleasure of the holder; and the Treasury notes may be funded in such bonds, and the bonds at any time exchanged for Treasury notes upon application at the Treasury at any time before the Treasury notes are due and payable.

Be it further ordained, That hereafter all taxes and dues to the State and to the State and to the counties, shall be paid in Treasury notes of this State or of the Confederate States, or in gold or silver, and all fines, forfeitures and arrears in favor of the State or of any of the counties, and all moneys payable for the entry of vacant lands, shall, in like manner, be paid only in Treasury notes of this State or the Confederate States, or in gold or silver; and it shall not be lawful for any collecting officers or Treasurer to receive any other currency in payment of any of the dues aforesaid.

Be it further ordained, That any of the Treasury notes received in exchange for bonds or in payment of public dues may be re-issued by the Treasurer in payment of debts or liabilities of the State, or to be exchanged for the bonds of the State as here-

in provided for until the Treasury notes fall due.

Mr. Woodfin addressed the Convention at length, explaining the ordinance and defending its provisions. Pending the discussion the hour of recess arrived.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Howard from the committee on military affairs, reported back an ordinance for the more thorough organization of the Militia, and asked that the committee be discharged from its further consideration.

The committee was discharged and the Convention resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of the morning session viz: the ordinance supplemental to an ordinance authorizing the issue of Treasury notes etc.

Mr. Ruffin moved to strike out in the third section from the ordaining clause the word "and" in the fourth line and insert as follows: "The said Treasury notes shall at any time or times hereafter, be receivable at the Treasury in payment for land entered and for taxes, and any debt to the State at the Treasury, and for county, poor and school taxes." Adopted. Yeas 47, nays 30.

Mr. Battle of Wake, offered an amendment as an additional section which was adopted. [Provides that the Treasurer may redeem the larger Treasury notes, those of the denomination of \$50 and upwards, by issuing in their stead notes of smaller denominations.]

Pending the question on this amendment the ordinance was recommitted on motion of Mr. Badger.

On motion of Mr. Rayner the Convention proceeded to consider the ordinance to tax money on its second reading. [Lays a tax of one fifth of one per cent upon all moneys in hand or on deposit on the first day of April in each and every year.]

Mr. Gorell moved to amend by adding a proviso to the effect that Bank and State Treasury notes shall be deemed money and subjected to taxation.

Mr. Graham was opposed both to the amendment and to the ordinance; he thought the search into men's private affairs had gone far enough. No government had ever taxed money but the Confederate States. It was a new experiment, and he doubted its policy.

Mr. Ruffin was opposed to subjecting the State Treasury notes to taxation. He did not wish their credit to be impaired. They were liable to depreciation anyhow, and would necessarily depreciate to the extent of the tax imposed. After further discussion the amendment was modified by striking out Treasury notes and was then adopted.

The ordinance passed its second reading and on motion of Mr. Badger the Convention adjourned.

TUESDAY, February 26th, 1862.

The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Mason of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Battle of Wake, from a select committee reported "an ordinance to encourage the manufacture of cotton and wool cards."

On motion of Mr. Battle the rules were suspended. Yeas 56, nays 9.

Mr. Reid moved to amend the ordinance by providing that the cards manufactured shall not be sold for more than \$2 per pair.

Mr. Washington moved to amend the amendment by striking out "82" and inserting "81.25," instead. Not agreed to.

The question recurring on the amendment it was withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. Reid the ordinance was amended by inserting the proviso, "that the cards manufactured shall in the first place be offered for sale in this State."

The ordinance then passed its several readings.

Mr. Badger moved that the Convention proceed to consider an ordinance to exempt members of the Society of Friends from military duty. Not agreed to.

Mr. Rayner called up a resolution, he had introduced, to rescind the order for adjournment to day at 6 o'clock, P. M., and substitute as the time for taking the recess, the hour of 4 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday the 26th of February.

Mr. Badger moved to strike out that part of the resolution which fixes the time for adjournment. Not agreed to.

Mr. Mebane moved that the resolution lie on the table. Rejected. Yeas 33, nays 42.

Mr. Badger moved to amend by striking out the words February 26th "and inserting "Feb. 27th."

Mr. Green moved to amend the amendment so as to provide for a sine die adjournment at the time indicated.

On motion of Mr. Graham the resolution was laid on the table. Yeas 40, nays 6.

Mr. Strong of Wayne, introduced a resolution in favor of the doorkeepers—allowing them \$50 each extra compensation, for servant hire, etc.

Mr. Rayner moved a reference to a select committee. Not agreed to.

Mr. Strong modified the resolution by striking out "\$50" and inserting "\$25."

Then passed its several readings.

The Convention proceeded to consider the ordinance to raise 20,000 troops for the defense of the State.

Mr. Rayner moved to amend by providing that the troops be transferred as soon as raised to the Confederate Government, on the condition that they shall be retained for the defense of the State.

This was modified at Mr. Badger's suggestion by providing that the Governor shall confer with the Confederate Government with a view of obtaining the requisite arms and equipments.

Mr. Ruffin moved to postpone the ordinance indefinitely, but subsequently withdrew the motion and the question recurring on the amendment proposed by Mr. Rayner.

Messrs. Speed, Strange and Pettigrew addressed the Convention at length urging the passage of the ordinance.

Mr. Graham said that in his opinion the measure was neither proper nor necessary. The Governor already possessed the authority to raise eleven hundred troops. Have these been raised and rendered effective? He entertained the warmest sympathies for those eastern counties now threatened with invasion, but did not see how it would help them to raise a force so large, which the State was wholly unable to arm, equip and render effective. Too many men had already been raised and stationed at exposed points to be sent in the end to Fort Warren or Governor's Island. The Governor he said had not applied to the Convention for power to raise additional troops—he had only asked for more and better arms. He deemed this measure as worse than impolitic, as its passage would inevitably lead to a conflict be-

tween the State and Confederate authorities. He did not doubt for a moment the willingness of the Confederate Government to detail from the State's quota of troops a force adequate to our defense. He was utterly opposed to forming a military organization independent of that of the Confederate Government, and deeming all measures of minor importance compared with the ordinance reported by the Finance committee, he thought that this should be laid on the table or summarily rejected.

After further discussion the ordinance was laid on the table on motion of Mr. Badger.

The Convention proceeded to consider Mr. Badger's resolution that the Convention adjourn at 4 o'clock, P. M., on the 26th inst., and the question recurring on the amendment offered by Mr. Green proposing that the adjournment be sine die. It was rejected. Yeas 17, nays 52.

The question then recurring on the amendment offered by Mr. Badger viz: to strike out "26th" and insert "27th," it was rejected. Yeas 33, nays 57.

On motion of Mr. Graham "4 o'clock" was stricken out, and the hour of "3" inserted. Yeas 56, nays 29.

The resolution was then adopted. The Convention then adjourned until 4 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Woodfin moved a call of the House, and the doorkeepers were sent in quest of absentees.

A quorum at length appearing, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

Mr. Fuller asked a leave of absence from and after to-day, for Mr. Steele, Principal Secretary of the Convention, which the Convention refused.

On motion of Mr. Badger the Convention resumed the consideration of the ordinance to raise 20,000 volunteers for the defense of the State.

The question recurring on an amendment proposed by Mr. Ruffin, appropriating \$15,000,000 to carry out the provisions of this ordinance.

Mr. Strange moved to amend the amendment, by striking out "15," and inserting "3."

Much discussion ensued.

The ordinance was finally laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Michal—yeas 32, nays 80.

Mr. Woodfin reported from the finance committee, "an ordinance to provide for funding the treasury notes of the State and for other purposes," as a substitute for the ordinance referred on yesterday.

This ordinance, after some discussion, passed its 2nd reading. Its further consideration was then postponed until tomorrow, a quorum of the Convention having pledged themselves to remain by answering to their names at roll-call.

On motion of Mr. Rayner, the Convention proceeded to consider on its third reading, an ordinance to tax money.

The ordinance was amended on motion of Mr. Rayner, by providing that it shall not apply to persons having less than \$100 in hand or on deposit.

It was also amended, on motion of Mr. Dick, by inserting after the words "bank notes," the words "Confederate States' Treasury notes"—[making them also taxable.]

Mr. Wilson moved to amend by inserting "State Treasury notes." Not agreed to.

The ordinance was further amended, on motion of Mr. Ruffin, by subjecting it to amendment, modification or repeal, by the General Assembly. It then passed its third reading.

Mr. Thompson, from a select committee, reported a substitute for "an ordinance regulating the appointment of company officers." The substitute was adopted, and passed its several readings, under a suspension of the rules.

On motion of Mr. Battle of Wake, the Convention proceeded to consider "an ordinance for the organization of drafted militia." [Provides that they may elect their own officers.]

Sundry amendments were offered, and pending the discussion, the Convention adjourned, Mr. Strong of Wayne having first introduced (by leave) a resolution for sine die adjournment, which lies over, under the rule.

WEDNESDAY, February 26, 1862.

The Convention was called to order at 9 o'clock, A. M.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Strange introduced "an ordinance concerning certain powers on the Commission of the town of Wilmington for its defense." [Authorizes them to place obstructions in the Cape Fear, to purchase cannon, etc., and to lay taxes for these purposes.]

The ordinance was amended on motion of Mr. Graham, by providing that the measures taken by the Commissioners for the defense of the town, should first receive the sanction of the Confederate States' officer commanding the Department.

The ordinance then passed its second reading under a suspension of the rules, and was put upon its third reading, when Mr. Howard offered the following amendment:

"Be it further ordained, That whenever the commanding officer shall certify that the expenses incurred by the Commissioners, under this ordinance, were necessary for the State defense, the same shall be a charge upon the public Treasury. Provided, That application shall have first been made to the Confederate government, and they shall have failed to assume the payment of the same six months after said application."

Be it further ordained, That the provisions of this ordinance be extended to the Commissioners of the town of Newbern and Washington, or any other town that may make the same application under similar circumstances." Adopted, after much discussion.

The question recurring on the passage of the ordinance as amended, the yeas and nays were ordered, and it passed its third reading.

Those who voted in the affirmative were Messrs. Battle of Edgecombe, Battle of Nash, Brodnax, Bunting, Caldwell, Cannon, Christian, Darden, Dickson, Durham, Edwards, Ellison, Foy, Fuller, Green, Holden, Holmes, Howard, Joyce, McDuffie, Meares, Mebane, Michal, Osborne, Pettigrew, Phifer, Strange, Strong of Mecklenburg, Strong of Wayne, Thomas of Jackson, Thompson, Thornton, Turner, Washington and Woodfin—40.

Those who voted in the negative were Messrs. Allison, Badger, Battle of Wake, Berry, Brown, Bryson, Council, Cunningham, Dick, Gilmer, Gorell, Graham, Harne, Headen, Jones of Rowan, Kittrell, Log, Manning, Rayner, Ruffin, Starbuck, Thomas of Carteret, and Wilson—23.

On motion of Mr. Woodfin, the Convention proceeded to the consideration of the ordinance reported for the funding of Treasury notes and for other purposes, on its third reading.

During a lengthy discussion, sundry amendments were adopted and the ordinance finally passed.

Mr. Rayner introduced "an ordinance authorizing the organization of an armed mounted patrol, in Eastern counties liable to invasion," which the Convention proceeded to consider in secret session.

When the doors were again opened, on motion of Mr. Brown, the unfinished business of yesterday, viz: an ordinance concerning the organization of drafted militia—empowering them to elect their own officers—was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Brown offered an amendment to the ordinance which was lost—no quorum voting. For the same reason, the ordinance was passed over for the present.

A resolution was passed authorizing the Secretary of State to have the resolutions and ordinances of this session published in three newspapers in the city of Raleigh, and also in pamphlet form.

A resolution of thanks to the President of the Convention for the urbane and faithful and impartial discharge of his duty as presiding officer, was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Reid in the Chair.

Mr. Edwards then addressed the Convention as follows:

DELEGATES: I have not language to adequately express my gratitude, for the flattering compliment with which you have honored me by the resolution just read. The heart alone could tell its emotions, had it the power of speech. I am able, however, to say—as I do in all sincerity—that I shall ever cherish in fond recollection the honor done me, as a kind offering by generous hearts to my humble efforts in the chair.

It is a source of great gratification to me, to believe, that you accord to me, at least, the merit of having tried to discharge impartially and acceptably to you the responsible duties of the position in which your kindness placed me. Beyond such a measure of approval, I am not the vanity to aspire—sensible, as I am, of the imperfections which belong to poor humanity.

In all deliberative assemblies, the task of the presiding officer is always arduous—often embarrassing—and I but obey my feelings when I say, that whatever of success I may have achieved in the administration confided to me, is due to your indulgent forbearance and generous support, and especially to the courteous intercourse among yourselves, and the decorum and respect for order exhibited in all your deliberations.

Gentlemen, we are about to part—some of us, perhaps—may not be too many for the last time. May I not be permitted, in such a moment, to express the opinion—I hope I violate no rule of propriety in doing so—that the large powers intrusted to us, have been exercised with due care, and with a commendable regard to all the high interests within the scope of our duties; and I verily believe, that results will show a just and proper response to the grave exigencies of the momentous crisis through which we are passing.

When I reflect upon the extent of the powers with which this body is endowed, I feel fully persuaded, that it became our imperative duty to survey the whole chart of the public interest and to make provision for whatever needs patriotic and dutiful minds might discover. To have done less would have been to shirk responsibility, and would have justly subjected us to censure of our constituents—nay more—to our own consciences.

I, therefore feel a pride in the conviction, that when it shall appear—as I am sure it must, to every considerate mind—that our conduct has been regulated by a sincere desire to administer to the necessities of the public service, and to impart vigor to the prosecution of the glorious struggle in which we are engaged, and to provide in other respects, for the general welfare—our acts will commend themselves to public faith, and receive the hearty sanction of the public voice. To suppose otherwise, would be to greatly underrate the soundness of the popular heart and the strength of the popular mind.

Others may, but I cannot and will not so impeach either.

But gentlemen, this is no time for talking. The time for action is upon us; there are three great essentials to success. We want action—action—constant action. There is no heart, I am sure, in this hall that does not cheerfully respond to this demand. Let us not occupy ourselves about the past; let us not repine at what is done. Where there is no remedy there should be no complaint; there cannot be war without its calamities—they are but mere incidents and it becomes us to meet them like men, yielding nothing to despondency. Hopeful anticipation should be our staff. It will cheer us on, on—it will nerve us for the trials ahead. Let us go forward, then, boldly—let us fearlessly march up to our duties—here and at home—and my word for it, we will wash out with the blood of the enemy his foul footsteps upon our soil.

With this, and all will yet be well, and North Carolina will stand redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled, by the irresistible power and indomitable daring of her own noble and gallant sons.

My fervent prayer is, that when we meet again, it may be under more propitious circumstances, and that every heart in our broad land may be gladdened by the pleasurable influences of a smiling prosperity. May each and all of you safely return to your families and friends, and be welcomed, by your respective constituencies, with the cheering reward of the good and faithful servant. Again I thank you for your goodness to me. It remains for me only to declare that this Convention stands adjourned to the 3rd Monday in April next, unless sooner convened in the manner provided for in your own ordinance.

Battle of Fort Donelson

A correspondent of the Lynchburg Republican gives the following short, but graphic account of the battle of Fort Donelson. It is by far the best account we have seen:

"You have, ere this, heard of the bloody contest ever witnessed on this continent, the fight at Fort Donelson. It commenced on the 12th, but did not rage furiously until the 13th. On the morning of the 13th the enemy opened fire on the Fort with their gunboats and attacked us on our right by land. In the course of two hours, the fight became general and terrific. Great gallant charges on our right and left, we being in our rifle pits. They came again and again. Early in the evening they drew off their men, rallied them, and made another desperate effort, but were re-

pulsed with heavy loss about night. On the morning of the 14th they again attacked us, and were again repulsed about 12 o'clock. In the meantime, their gunboats were doing all they could to reduce the Fort, without success. They were disappointed, and sadly so, for their boats were disabled. About night they again made a desperate effort with their boats and by land, but were literally torn to pieces. At this stage of the game, we got the news of transports coming up the river, fifteen in number. They landed 15,000. We had about 14,000.

Our generals determined to go out of the entrenchments and drive them away, or sacrifice the life of all in their armies in the attempt. So, early on the morning of the 15th, we left our rifle pits and attacked the enemy in his strong position, and after seven hours of the most terrific fighting, put them to flight. We took at our charge 200 prisoners.

I must not fail to call particular attention to Col. Wharton, who commanded the 1st Brigade (Floyd's). He charged the enemy in their position, and lost 44 men out of 600 in doing so. Col. Forrest's Cavalry, of Tennessee, took one battery. It was nobly done. I was an eye witness! With a sight it was to see the 2d Kentucky Regiment charged over the breastworks after the Lincolns! I was in ten feet of them when the order was given by General Floyd to charge! What a grand sight! Then we chased the Yankees about two miles! I never saw the like!

But our men had now been fighting for four days! They were exhausted, they could pursue them no farther, and we were compelled to go to our breastworks again. In the course of some hours, the enemy having received the 15,000 reinforcements above mentioned, attacked us on our right, and such an attack as they made, I reckon was scarcely ever before known. They came up and took a portion of the breastworks on the right and held them—pulsed and driven beyond the reach of Buck and Ball. But on the extreme right they fought so very desperately that at one time I thought we would not repulse them. We got out of ammunition on the right, and then it was I was apprehensive of the result. But our boys took fire without any ammunition, eagerly awaiting their nearer approach that they might "stick 'em," as they call it! But they didn't give them a chance. The Yankees fell back, and it was not long before plenty of ammunition was at hand, and now they peppered them.

But we were too much exhausted. We fought four days, and were up four nights, and under such circumstances a man might fall asleep while firing a gun! and our Generals (Pillow, Buckner and Johnston) knew that a surrender was almost inevitable.

Gen. Floyd said he wouldn't surrender, and took his original Division, Col. Wharton, and Col. McCausland, and started for Nashville. I fear that one of his regiments, the 20th Mississippi, was taken.

I rode over the battle field. There were over 1000 Yankees left dead. To give a correct list of the number killed, I ought to say 5000.

I rode over the field on which the battle, outside the breastworks, was fought, and really I could have supposed there were 3000 killed there; but Gen. Pillow and Floyd supposed there were 1000 killed outside the breastworks. Our loss must be fully 600, but I have not ascertained accurately what it is. We have a great many wounded. It seems strange, but every Yankee I saw on the battle field was shot through the head. It was remarkable!

Gen. Pillow's, Buckner's and Johnston's commands were taken, and probably one regiment of Gen. Floyd's was also taken—Gen. Pillow himself escaped.

That the resistance of our brave troops at Fort Donelson, fighting against overwhelming odds, was worthy of the glorious cause which inspired them is evident from the following account of Saturday's battle given by our enemies:

CINCINNATI, Feb. 18.—The following is an account of the fight on Saturday at Fort Donelson:

On Saturday morning the battle was resumed, with unusual vigor and determination.

The 1st, 18th, 20th and 31st Illinois Regiments occupied positions above the fort. They were about preparing a little food for the day's sustenance when the rebels opened on them a fire of musketry.

A line of battle was at once formed, and a storm of leaden hail returned, perceptibly thinning the rebel ranks.

The rebels, from their advantageous positions showed upon our ranks most murderous volleys of musketry, grape and canister, killing and wounding our men, almost by companies, at every round. Yet every man stood his ground bravely. These four regiments held their ground, dealing death, and dying and fighting against appalling odds, and in the face of every disadvantage. The 18th Illinois Regiment seems to have resisted the severest storm. Against their ranks the rebels directed their heaviest fire, but instead of falling back they advanced to the face of the enemy, and there stood in the very jaws of death, with scarcely a prospect that a single one would escape.

For three hours these regiments, numbering scarcely three thousand men, held their ground against the whole rebel garrison.

At one time the Eighteenth, being partially flankered, was exposed to a cross fire of both musketry and artillery, but our right wing soon relieved them. At this critical moment, Colonel Lawyer fell. Capt. Bush, acting Lieutenant Colonel, then assumed the command, but was soon wounded; Captain Cruse was shot dead; Capt. Lawler was mortally wounded; Lieutenant Munford and Thompson were killed; Captains Dillon and Wilson, Lieutenants Kelly and Scanlan, wounded; so that the daring "Egyptian Regiment" stood before the almost overwhelming force without officers.

They fell in heaps, dead and wounded. Companies were bereft of captains and lieutenants, and captains were almost bereft of companies; the other three regiments d'd their duty nobly. Colonels Oglesby, Marsh and Logan dashed along the ranks, waving their hats and cheering their men on to the conflict. "Suffer Death," cried Logan, "but disgrace, never! Stand firm!" and well they heeded him. Many fell dead and wounded. Among the latter were Col. Logan, and Lieut. Colonel White.

Col. Oglesby's and Marsh's Regiments fought desperately, losing, like the other regiments, an undue proportion of officers.

Col. Oglesby displayed a coolness and courage that has elicited the

