Rough notes of Rough adventures by a twelve month volunteer in the confederate service. The Richmond boys bid adieu to their friends at the Mineral Springs on the 17th of December and arrived at Camp Magnum near Raleigh on the 20th. We pitched out tents and commenced the arduous duties of a soldier's life, many of the boys were taken sick and we had the misfortune to lose at that place Ebin N. Kelly, John Crouch, Alexander. McKay, Thos Garrett, Henry Morgan. The Regiment generally suffered very much and many of our brave boys died. There were five regiments stationed at this place, Col Leventhorpe, Col Avery, Col Sinclair, Col Lee, and Col Hoke selected Col ______ Regiment on the 38th of January 1862. The above named regiments rendezvoused at Raleigh N.C. Col Leventhorpe's Regiment was soon off for Goldsborough. Col Avery, Col Sinclair, and Col Lee soon followed for different places in the eastern part of the state. The companies of 38th Reg under the command of Captains Mosely, Cook, Troublefield, Ashford, Capell, Little, Rhein, Rush, Gardiner, and McLauchlin soon collected at Camp Magnum, on the 17th of January. William J Hoke was elected Colonel, Colonel O.H. Dockery, Lieut. Colonel and George W. Sharpe, Major. The regiment did not move from Camp Magnum until the 10th of Feb at which time we were ordered to strike tents and take up the line of march. We were truly glad to receive this order as we were weary of the monotony of camp life at this place. The regiment is composed of a noble body of men. We arrived at Goldsborough about midnight. The men of Company G are very cold, as they had to ride an open coach. Capt. Roberts pressed some wood into service as we soon had good fires. We warmed ourselves for a short time and took the cars for Halifax.

We arrived at that place about 10 o'clock on the 11th of February. There we threw our bags off in one heterogeneous mass by the roadside. There was great confusion and great irregularity. It was a new business to us, as we had not become accustomed to military life. After considerable cursing and swearing we managed to separate our baggage and each company pitched their tents and went to cooking and rubbing up their guns. On the 12th February, we were ordered to strike tents put our baggage in wagons, and take up a line of march to Clarksville about 25 miles distant. We left several of our sick boys at Halifax, fell into line, and started. All wished to ride on the wagon, and they were soon covered with soldiers. We had proceeded but a short distance before one of the men fell off and he managed in his fall to get badly hurt. Our attentive Regimental Physician Dr. Young soon came to his assistance. We arrived at Clarksville about 9 o clock pm and the kind hearted ladies of the place had prepared for us a good substantial supper. The bounty went around freely and the boys soon forgot their weary march and sore feet. The ladies offered clothing to the soldiers, but having so much on hand as we could carry, we were compelled to decline their kind offer. The doors of dwellings, the academy etc. were thrown open and we threw our weary limbs on the floor to rest. Many of the younger members of the regiment declared if they ever got to be free men again, they intended to return to Clarksville and see those kind hearted girls.

Our orders were to go the Williamston, but for some cause unknown to us they were countermanded and we were ordered back to Halifax. We bid adieu to our hospitable friends with three cheers which were given with a will, and put out for Halifax, traveled twelve miles and encamped in a pine old field without ____ tents. We arrived at Halifax about 10 o'clock of the 14th of February 1862, and took the cars for Weldon. It being impossible for all the regiment and all the baggage to be got on the cars, a part of the baggage and men had to be left. We all got on that could get seats or find a place to stand. Col
Roberts got mad. The engineer slapped on steam, and away we went, yelling like devils. The Iron horse snorting, wheezing, rattling, and clattering for Weldon. The rain soon began to fall in torrents. We crossed the railroad bridge at Weldon (which is a work of no little magnitude). Got off the cars in the mud on the east bank of the Roanoke River. Having left our tents behind we had nothing to screen us from the falling rain and sleet. We were ordered to a small barn with shelters around for horse stables, but we could not all get shelter. The sick and feeble were placed in the barn on the fodder. Late at night our boys that had been left with the baggage came up. It was dark, wet, and muddy. The tents, boxes, and cooking utensils were thrown off in a pile and tents stacked near the railroad.

Feb 15, the wind rose this morning and blew a blast from the North. The snow and sleet fell fast and the trees were covered with sleet and ice. It was difficult to keep our fires burning on account of the wet, and it was too cold to remain in the tents. We longed to see the black heavens clear away, but it rained and sleeted on and we shook and shivered in the cold. We cut pine tops and placed around our fires to keep us out of the mud. Many of the officers, finding the camp too rough for them, fled to the tavern in Weldon for quarters. A guard was placed at the end of the bridge and not even high privates could cross without the countersign.

Feby 16: We were ordered this morning to strike tents and take our position in line at the encampment. We packed our tents and baggage through the mud, and stretched a few of our things but before we had time to stretch all, the rain began to fall in torrents. It is indeed a dark and gloomy day, and to add to our troubles we just heard of the defeat our arms and capture of our soldiers at Roanoke Island. It affected our feelings very much. Many of us had friends and acquaintances and relations there. It is truly a heavy blow, and I fear will have a tendency to discourage out troops in the eastern part of the state. The hour is a dark one, and I feel like I shall just lie down and die, but there is one consolation. Our men fought well and bravely, and the spirit that animated them will animate others. Their deaths will be avenged, and we will meet and drive back the enemy from our soil. They had no means or chance to retreat, and we were compelled to fall into the hands of the enemy and carried away captives, poor fellows. We knew some of them long and well and we know that many of them would have preferred death to surrender. But the darker the night the brighter the dawn. May the God of Heaven grant it may be so. If we are conquered, we are ruined people, better dead, and we are fully determined to enjoy the liberties that our forefathers have bequeathed to us or die in the attempt. And we declare before the All Mighty to the last moment of life, and that if we fail, we will fail like men, fall together in one common conflict amid the fire and smoke of battle rather than live in disgrace and in glorious repose.

16th Rain, instead of diminishing increases in quantity all night last night, and when we got up this morning, the water was from shoe deep to half leg deep in our tents, caps, pantaloons, shoes, haversacks, knapsacks, and arms all saturated with water. The ground was low and marshy and accumulated water continued to rise around us, until our encampment had good deal the appearance of a lake. I walked through the water and crossed over to Col Hoke's Marque. I did not expect to find the Colonel at home, but like a true soldiers he thinking he like the others retreated to the tavern. But like a true soldier he was there. He had drove forks into the ground, placed poles of wood on them, and had roosted there during the night. "Good Morning says the Col. Good morning Sir. This weather is
the rain is increasing is it not? I think it is Sir. I scarcely know what to we will do, there is no chance to move from here at this time and I do not know if a better place. I wish we were back in the oak grove at Halifax. It would be more comfortable Sir. This tornado says the Col. continues unabated and is blowing from the North, last night was a long long night, to me. With considerable exertion I made myself as comfortable as possible, but it is bad at that. Abraham Lincoln is putting us to a great deal of trouble. We have made them rich and supporting them for years. We simply asked of them our rights and to let us alone. They have denied us. We asked them a peaceable separation, and to let us go and govern ourselves the best we could. This they denied us. They have oppressed us for years, encroached upon our rights as a people, and are now determined to rule us as with a rod of iron. There is no alternative left us but to endure these hardships, the ups and downs of a soldier’s life, and fight for our country.” The rain abated for a short time, and with spades and shovels soon had our streets ditched so as to let off a considerable portion of the water.

17th A dispatch received last night, giving the tidings the Fort Donelson had been taken by the federal naval and land forces. The battle has been a bloody one and the defense is one of the most heroic achievements of the war. The loss of this post will be seriously felt in the West.

18th We struck our tents today and half the regiment left the mud hole in which we have been encamped, and crossed the river and encamped in the suburbs of Weldon on a dry ridge. Hundreds of women and children are fleeing from the eastern part of the State. Every car that passes west is crowded. I can but sympathize with those unfortunate people leaving the home of their youth and everything dear to them on earth and seeking a home and on asylum among strangers. Where is the heart so hard and callous as not to be moved by scenes so sad as these. We received today a full account so sad as these. We received today a full account of the battle of Roanoke Island. Col. O.J. Wise fell at the head of his command cheering his men on to the contest. The battle was a desperate one and our men fought desperately. The following persons were killed: Richmond Blues, Col O.J. Wise, and private Bennet, Lt. Carter, private R. Adler, Gamble Jarvis & Johnson wounded. H. B. Dickenson’s company - Private Franklin killed, Lt Miller and Walker wounded. Capt. Robert Coles killed, Private Bishop, Thomas, and 3 others wounded. The McCollrock Rangers - Private Dodson killed, Coleman and Daly wounded. Robinson, Lt Potter and 2 privates wounded. We lost the following persons taken prisoner 31st Reg- Col J.- Gordon, Lt Col D.G. Foule, Maj Yeats, Capts Goodwin, C. W. Knight, Edwin Liles of the O.K. Boys, Anson Co. A. Belts, L.C. Manley, G Miller, J Ticott, W. J. Jones, G. D. McKay, Jos Whitty, 1st Lt. W. W. Hartman, A. J. Latham, W. W. Parker, etc. About 3000 in all were taken by the vandals. Wise’s last request was that “when I am sufficiently recovered do you not think that I will be allowed to go home on my parole of honor” Poor fellow, before many hours had elapsed, his parole was granted from a higher than earthly source.

19th A letter came from Elizabeth City brings the intelligence this morning that the citizens of that place had burned and abandoned it to prevent it falling into the hands of the enemy. Heavy firing was heard in that direction today. Col Hoke issued an order to the people of Roanoke County to burn their cotton within 20 miles of the river in case the enemy approaches this region of the county. This looks a great sacrifice, but better to burn it than for it to fall into the hands of those who are seeking our destruction. The officers of the staff of the 38th Regiment were read out this evening. The following persons were
appointed by the Colonel: Hoke Quartermaster, H. L. Roberts Commissary, B. H. Sumner, M. M. Cowles Adjt, G. F. Faison Chaplin, F. W. Young Surgeon Major , A. S. Devane, Asst Surgeon, D. M. McIntyre, Sergeant Maj, W. A. Willcom Sergt. at Camp Magnum. There were a great many applicants for office and many of them were not sufficiently acquainted with military tactics to perform the common duties of a private soldier. The mania for office among politicians without military experience as soldiers, and the habits of whose lines disqualify them for military command is one of the most dangerous signs of the present war. Some of these characters look for high office and through political intrigue succeed in getting offices, and at the same time have not the first military qualification. The condition of the country needs service of all that are capable of bearing arms and those that are incapable of discharging the duties of officers should enlist as soldiers and learn by experience how to discharge their duty before the accept high positions. If they have merit, it will be discovered and they will be put in proper places. If every soldier was competent for an officer, it would be so much better for the army, and so much depends on competent officers. If men are not qualified, they should neither receive nor accept offices. An officer should remember that discipline is important and as necessary for himself as it is for the private and that what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. He should be careful that he acts according to what he teaches. He should recollect that the soldiers soon discover the capacity of the officer and that if he had not skill himself he cannot expect the private to confide in him particularly in the hour of danger. They may make him fear them but should have their confidence and esteem as well as fear. An officer should treat his soldiers as men and not as slaves or dumb brutes. “Blows says a distinguished general may make men cowards, but never make a hero”. If officers understand their own duty; soldiers will respect them. Cruelty and bad treatment often makes cowards and deserters, but makes brave, faithful, and honorable soldiers. An officer should be the soldier’s friend and not be oppressor, and they will follow him to the cannon’s mouth. The triumphs of General Taylor will prove this fact. We all loved our general, and we would follow wherever he led or directed, and his humblest soldiers were susceptible of the sentiment of glory and honor and fame as the most chivalrous officer and would stand by our general to the last, though all hell should assault us.

Feby 20th. Capt Edmundson of Scotland’s Neck is raising a guerilla mounted force in Halifax and Northampton to resist and drive back the enemy from the waters of the Roanoke. This is the most effective mode of warfare. Give it to them from behind every ridge, tree, haystack, and let every dwelling in the eastern part of Carolina become a fortification. If every citizen will gird on his armor and do his duty, Carolina can never be conquered. All that have good horses and are good riders should rally at once to the defense of the State. We are called on today to chronicle another defeat of our arms. Fort Henry has fallen into the hands of the enemy and with it many pieces of cannon and 80 of our gallant boys. The loss of this fort is a great misfortune to us, and will be of incalculable advantage to the enemy. It is a successful forward movement communication, between Bowling Green and Columbus is cut off.

21st Last night Col Hoke put out his first picket guard. It was sent with 5 men about and ½ miles below Weldon to the old bridge. We placed one man on guard on the embankment, near the river, to keep watch for boats, sky rockets, or anything that might give indication of the approach of the enemy. We returned some distance from the picket and took position on the upper side of the old rail road
embankment. The night was cold and quite disagreeable. Today we received a dispatch that the Yankees had made an attack on the town of Winton in Hartford County about 50 miles from this place. All is commotion and excitement here, the Yankees attacked the place with 18 gunboats and 2 transports. The attack was made about noon and our forces were compelled to retire. The town was shelled and several houses burnt. My. Robert, L. Steele and F. M. McLeod called at our camp today. Mr. McLeod is from Florida and informed us that Savannah Georgia was in danger of falling into the hands of the enemy.

I also received from him intelligence of my relatives in Florida, the Peacocks, and was happy to hear that they were doing good service for their country in the present struggle.

22\textsuperscript{nd} “The Richmond Boys” under the command of Lt. D. G. McRae were detailed last night for the purpose of guarding the Weldon Bridge. It is feared that the Yankees will run their gunboats up the Roanoke and blow up the bridge. Our boys were expecting them last night, and we were ordered to fire on any persons that might come near them if they did not give an account of themselves when halted. They got a dram as they went through Weldon, common ball face at 5 dollars per gallon, and were in good fix for fighting when they got to the bridge. The channel of the river is about 300 yards wide, and from twelve to fourteen feet deep. Its banks are high and steep. It has rather a sluggish current, and the water is dark and muddy, and sometimes overflows its banks and spreads over the rich and fertile bottom lands. There is an island which is cultivated near the middle of the river and a flight of steps from the bridge to the island. The sentinels on the bridge heard the crackling of sticks and brush on the island and supposed it to be Yankees, and down the steps with McRae at their head they rushed. “Fire” said McRae and bang, bang, bang went their guns. On an examination next morning several balls were found in a stump, and no tracks of enemy found. The bridge is a splendid structure about 640 yards long. Our encampment on this side of the river is much more pleasant than the one we left of the other side of the river. It is a square of some 5 or 6 acres and is a beautiful place for drilling. Capt. Tucker of Wake arrived in camp today with his cavalry company. They are truly a fine body of men and are well mounted on fine horses. The best the country of Wake could afford and “no to the Yankees that meet them in battle array”.

23\textsuperscript{rd} We received unwelcome tidings today that the city of Nashville, Tennessee had fallen into the hands of the enemy. This intelligence struck us like a slap of thunder in a clear sky. Through Nashville is gone, and Memphis may follow, yet Tennessee is not conquered yet. Her gallant sons will fight on. They may meet with reverses. These are to be expected. It is seldom the case that a people conquer in every battle. The news for the last few days has been discouraging, but at the same time let us not despair. Those reverses should rouse our energies, make us determined to do our whole duty. Every lovers of this country, his home and family should be up and doing. Action, perseverance, and energetic action should be our motto. Where is the heart so cold and unfeeling as not to be moved by scenes of such as are daily taking place in our sunny South, women and helpless ruthlessly driven from their homes and firesides by the offscouring of the earth, but we will never despair of final success. Often one of the bloodiest and most disastrous defeats that the forces of any nation ever suffered, the Roman Senate returned thanks to their defeated general “in that he had not despaired of the Republic”. This spirit of unconquerable resolution brought Rome in triumph out of the troubles and gave her the empire
of the world, and her eagle waved in triumph over the nations of the world. This same spirit of resistance to the last, animated the bosoms of our forefathers in the days of 1776. At that time the goddess of liberty had been handed from country to country, from island to island, and from sea to sea. She for many ages found a resting place in Republican grace, a pampered aristocratic and political aspirant and civil commotions compelled her to flee from her abiding place. For centuries she found a resting place in Rome but aspirants, demagogues, and political intrigues, and the countless hordes from the North compelled her to flee from her abiding place. She sought a resting place in England but was worthlessly hurled from the shores of the old world. She directed her course to the worlds of America and our forefathers received the fugitives. She triumphs and an asylum was prepared for the human family. Had it not been for this indomitable spirit of resistance the Revolution of 1776 never could have succeeded and the patriots of that day would have been denounced to their posterity as rebels and traitors or have been sent to wander over the face of the earth like the conquered Poles and Hungarians. It was a trait of character of the men of the revolution; that they were firm and steadfast in the midst of trial, that in weal on eve (sp.?) they never despaired of the cause in which they were engaged. The greatest quality of the soldier and patriot in trying times is to stand firm as immovable in the darkest hour, never yield, never falter, under misfortune knowing that such is the usual concern of war. “Know no such word as fail”. No good cause supported by nearly the whole community can possibly be lost, unless it be abandoned. It never has and never will be, unless disaffection and division among our people affect what the combined armies of the North can never accomplish. We have met reverses “it is true, alas too true. We may meet more, but let us be cool, firm, true and success will finally perch upon our standard.

25th Today, though fair and clean, a quiet strong wind rushed down upon us. Tents were upset, blown over, and some badly torn. Newspapers, letters, hats, clothing, were sent in every direction and it was quite amusing to see the races after them by the soldiers. We collected them as well as we could and the men lay down on their tents and clothing to prevent them from blowing away. The wind in an instant drove every particle away, and it soon became cold and chilly. We were compelled to put out our fires, and it grew colder and colder. We shivered and shook in the cold wind, so we passed the time as best we could. Col Leventhorpe’s Regiment arrived at Weldon today from down the country, without their tents or cooking utensils. They are encamped at the arbor of the railroad depot, which provides some protection from the cold and weather, but the accommodations are bad, and many of the regiment are dissatisfied at their condition. Col Leventhorpe is in fine health and spirits. Is an Englishman by birth and served in the English army and has considerable experience as a soldier. He is a strict disciplinarian and will do good service if he can ever meet with the Yankees.

25th Capt Lyles Company, the O.K. Boys, from Anson County arrived here this morning, on their way home from the Battle of Roanoke Island. James Bradley and Lieutenant Lindsey called on us and their description of the siege is truly interesting. They say that the shells from the Yankee’s Fleet were truly awful. They were the last to leave the battery and fought bravely. The look of the company shows that they have been through hardships. Though the O.K. Boys have been overcome by superior forces, yet they are not conquered. They do not despond, and trials and defeat will only have a tendency to nerve them to the conflict on other days and other occasions and will always be found where the fire is
hottest. But in the future, I hope we will avert disaster, by timely and energetic action. Let each man have a courageous heart and cheer the courage of others. The shout of the brave warrior as he rushes on to the battle is heard along the line, it animates the whole line with the same enthusiasm. They encourage each other and all rush forward to noble deeds of heroism.

26th 125 Yankee prisoners arrived at Weldon today. Those men have been overcome and conquered, but they are well cared for and treated as men, respected in the adversity, protected from insult. In fact from the highest general to the private we preach “never tramp upon a fallen foe”. Those Yankee prisoners had made finger rings of the beef bones and they were beautiful, some of the boys purchased several of them. The Yankees appeared perfectly friendly and most heartily did I wish that no other feelings than that of friendship should have been necessary, and we trust that the day is not far distant when this unnatural and fratricidal war will close, and that the proximity of the two sections will create an irreparable bond of fellowship which will resist all the intrigues, and machinations that the political demagogues may be able to bring against it. Such a union of interests would surely prove and on inestimable blessing to every human being on the western hemisphere. It is with the most profound regret that we are called on to give up another of our brave Richmond boys. Evander McDonald died last night at the church at Weldon. He was a most excellent boy.
On the 10th of February, 1823 [sic.], the regiment was ordered to proceed to Washington, N.C.; but on reaching Goldsboro the order was changed and the regiment ordered to Halifax, thence to Hamilton. On February 13 under orders from General Gatlin, the troops returned to Halifax, and then proceeded to Weldon to defend the bridge at that point, reaching Camp Leavenworth on the east side of the river near Garysburg, on the 14th. The regiment remained here until the 16th, when it was ordered to Camp Floyd, on the west side of the river, near Weldon. While in Camp at this place there was much sickness and many deaths. On the 21st the regiment was ordered to Camp Vance, two miles east of Goldsboro, on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, and on the 22nd was attached to the Third Brigade, Army of North Carolina, commanded by Gen. Joseph R. Anderson. This brigade was composed of the first South Carolina Regiment, Col. Hamilton; Thirty-fourth North Carolina, Col. Leaventhorpe; Thirty-eighth North Carolina, Col. Hoke; Second Georgia Battalion, Capt. Doyle; Third Louisiana Battalion, Lieutenant Colonel Bridford. On April 8, the Forty-fifth Georgia, Colonel Hardiman, and on April 10th, Forty-ninth Georgia, Colonel Lane were attached to the brigade.

While here, the troops received news of the passage of the conscript law which gave some dissatisfaction, because they thought it unfair to hold twelve-month troops for a longer time, but after careful consideration they cheerfully acquiesced. On the 18th of April, 1862, General Holmes, in command at Goldsboro, ordered the regiment at Camp Mason to re-organize for the war. The result was as follows: Thos. S. Kenan, colonel, (did not accept); Wm. J. Hoke elected on 2rth; R. F. Armfield, lieutenant colonel, L. D. Andrews, major.


Company B—C.L. Cook, captain; A. W. Blackburn, first lieutenant; L. F. Haynes, second lieutenant; J. B. Hare, junior second lieutenant.

Company C—J.T. Wilson, captain; R. F. Allen, first lieutenant; Hudson, second lieutenant; J. W. Darden, junior second lieutenant.

Company D—John Ashford, captain; R. R. Bell, first lieutenant; H. C. Darden, second lieutenant; J. W. Darden, junior second lieutenant.

Company E—D. C. McRae, captain; S. M. Ingram, first lieutenant; Alfred Dockery, second lieutenant; M. T. Covington; Junior second lieutenant.
Collett Leventhorpe's Frock Coat

Collett Leventhorpe was an English Officer who immigrated to the United States, attended medical school in Charleston, SC and offered his military services to his adopted state when North Carolina seceded in 1861. His community standing and military background won him the rank of colonel in the 34th North Carolina Infantry. He spent the early months of the War drilling and disciplining the regiment and by December he was given temporary command of a brigade. During the winter of 1861-62 he was at Fort Branch near Hamilton, North Carolina guarding the Roanoke River and the Weldon Railroad Bridge. In April 1862 he was transferred to the 11th North Carolina, elected its colonel and was sent to the Atlantic coast to head the District of Wilmington. Later that year he manned the defenses along Virginia's Blackwater River. Returning to North Carolina in December, he led his troops impressively at the Battle of White Hall, which slowed Federals under Brigadier General John G. Foster in their advance toward Goldsboro, North Carolina. In mid-December, Leventhorpe’s 11th North Carolina was attached to the brigade of Brig. Gen. J. Johnston Pettigrew. After helping repulse an attack during the Siege of Washington, in April 1863, Pettigrew’s Brigade joined General Robert E. Lee’s Army of Northern Virginia for the Gettysburg Campaign as part of Major General Henry Heth’s division in Lieutenant General A. P. Hill’s Corps. With the rest of Heth’s command, the 11th North Carolina participated in the July 1 fighting at the Battle of Gettysburg. With the 11th in the center of the Brigade stepped off in perfect line, with Leventhorpe on foot in the lead. Leventhorpe led 617 men of the 11th into battle crossing Willoughby Run and up the following slope engaged the Federal forces on McPherson’s Ridge. Leventhorpe was seriously wounded in fighting against the Iron Brigade after flanking the 19th Indiana along Willoughby Run.

'\The 11th North Carolina, Colonel Leventhorpe commanding ... displayed conspicuous galiantry, of which I was an eye-witness, and the whole Brigade fought as well and displayed heroic courage as it was ever my fortune to witness on a battlefield.' The fighting at this point 'was terrible - our men advancing, the enemy stubbornly resisting, until the two lines were pouring volleys into each other at a distance not greater than 20 paces.' During this attack, due to his size, nearly 6’ 6” and known to be erect and stately in bearing he was a conspicuous figure 'towering over his fellow soldiers like Saul' Leventhorpe was seriously wounded in fighting against the Iron Brigade after flanking the 19th Indiana south of Herbst's Woods, hit by minie balls which splintered his arm and shattered his hip.
Leventhorpe was removed from the field later captured by Union cavalry during the retreat to Virginia. The Union surgeon tending to him detected that gangrene had set in his wound and suggested amputation but Leventhorpe refused, so submitted to allowing the surgeon to cauterize the wound with nitric acid and Leventhorpe refused anesthesia, saying he "would have died, rather than let an enemy see that a Confederate Officer could not endure anything without a complaint." His arm discharged bone fragments for three months. He survived the operation, but was held at Fort McHenry and Point Lookout for eight months before he was exchanged, with friends in England sending him money to purchase necessities while held in prison. After he was released, he resigned his commission with the 11th North Carolina and took command of one of the North Carolina Home Guard brigades tracking down deserters. He was later commissioned brigadier general of state troops and he defended the Roanoke River, Fort Branch, and the Petersburg & Weldon Railroad. His state generalship made him the Confederacy's only English born soldier to hold that rank. On February 18, 1865, he also became a Brigadier General in the Confederate ranks, but 3 weeks later he refused the appointment, choosing instead to remain in state service. His troops defended Raleigh when Major General William T. Sherman marched through North Carolina. He and his men retreated to Greensboro, where they surrendered on April 26, 1865.

The battle flag that Col. Leventhorpe led the 11th NC Regt under during the battle of Gettysburg is now on display at the NC museum of history in Raleigh, NC. It was conserved through the dedicated efforts by the members of 1st NC Volunteers/11th NC Regt. (living historians/reenactors). This group is now in the process of gathering the funds to conserve the frock coat worn by Col. Leventhorpe wore during the action described above. As with many artifacts that are textiles, time is of the essence to stop the deterioration and allow Col. Leventhorpe's frock to complete the story of a flag, their leaders and the men who fought under them. You generous contribution will assist in allowing this story finally be completed and heard. Many thanks.

Sources:
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Collett_Leventhorpe
http://home.freeuk.com/gazkhan/leventhorpe.htm
Executive Department of North Carolina
Adjutant General's Office
Raleigh, March 21, 1863

Dr Sir

Service rendered in the Mexican War does not exempt David A. Green from service in this war.

The Muster rolls of Col. Paine's Regt are not in this office, else I would send you the certificate with pleasure.

I am _______
Very respectfully
Danl. G. _____
Adjt General

St Sanders M. Ingram
Covington
Richmond Co

____________________________________________________________________________________

Camp Greg near Fredericksburg
27th Jan 1863

Mr. S. M. Ingram

Dear old Friend

I received your kind letter two or three weeks ago. You must excuse me for not writing sooner, for I write so few letters is the cause of my negligence to you, but I will try and do better in the future. I guess you are not at your old seat in Raleigh striking away for the Old North State. I see the ______ Regiment bill is up again that right put it through if you can. We are all in for it. We are now under marching orders to go to the old north state. I suppose we are all keen to go to defend her if she needs us. I guess we will go soon if the enemy advanced. We have been expecting to fight here for some days, but I believe it has all died away. If he advances, we will be caught in a trap certain. We have been throwing up breastworks 4 or 5 weeks and still at it.

Capt McRae received your letter written from home. He & I had a ? laugh at it. We are glad to see that ______ is the same old ?. I guess you raised the price before you left didn’t you or did you get it free on account of you being a soldier. I am sorry to hear that Jack Benoist can’t raise a hand yet. If that is the case Young shan’t give me medicine. Win Harris & William McGaskill are now home on
twenty days furlough. They left last week. T. Tyson & Ben Harris are also home on furlough now. Our men are getting furloughs now two out of a company at a time.

I guess I will go when they return if nothing happens. Col. Hoke is with us now. He is a fine old fellow. We all like him. He asked very kindly after you.

Ashford is Lt. Col. McLouchlin’s Major. We tried to throw Ashford out and put Sharpe in, but Gen. Pender wouldn’t do it at all. Ashford is hated by every officer under him. Al Armfield is now here now on a visit to see us. He will return in a few days. Can’t you pay us a visit at your next recess comes. We will all be glad to see you.

Did you ever mail the Standard to me. I have never received it. If you have- will you please send it to me. If you never have ? pay the postage on it & have it directed to the Regiment, Brigade, and Division. I am very anxious to get it.

You must write very soon and a long letter. Direct to Guinea Station. My best respects to Mr. Leitch.

Capt McRae will write in a day or two.

Yours Truly

J. Dockery

Lt. Comp (E)

Pee Dee

January 21st 1863

Mr. S.M. Ingram

Dear Sir,

I was anxious to see you again before you left for Raleigh in regard to various matters, upon one I now propose to call your attention to, Though I have great confidence in the members of the present legislature, or I feel sure you all will be anxious for North Carolina to be treated justly, as she has not been in the past. I hope you will see she is treated justly in the future. I ? conscryct or exemption Laws which have not home? Equally in the old states. The conscript law has not been carried out in the cotton states and even if they had they then would not have furnished as many troops as N. Carolina in proportion to the population. Most if not all the States have a law that compells a person that has a plantation or ____ negroes to keep a white men on it. This would help far more hands than N. Carolina provided. Congress will not repeal the act that exempts a person that has 20 negroes. The State act they have will exempt a person though he has less than 20 Negroes. The 20 Negroes act was more a favorite act with me. I was always fearful it would _____ against it’s the other which they would have cause to complain, but I do think our State should have some act that will in future put _____ on equal footing
with the other States and I do think that the legislature should see to it. That N. Carolina is not equal to
___ than has proportioned share. I would not have her to do less. I see it stated that North Carolina is
fifth in population yet she has furnished more men, had more killed and wounded. If the state of things
is allowed to go on ?? have nothing left but women and children compelled to suffer. Lastly if a great
many do not perish to prevent this state of affairs, I think Chief Justice Pearson has proposed the most
equitable and just plan yet _ a plan that both classes will be comfortable to regards as just a equal. I
think will be very popular. It will certainly produce the least suffering which we should aim at. It will be
nothing but justice. I fear without calling out any more men we will have great suffering. I would have
sold every grain of corn.
John Jacob Benoist

Residence Richmond County NC; a 35 year-old Planter.

Enlisted on 10/30/1861 at Richmond, VA as a Private.

On 12/31/1861 he mustered into "E" Co. NC 38th Infantry
(date and method of discharge not given)

He was listed as:
* Oath of Allegiance (date and place not stated)
* Wounded 6/26/1862 Mechanicsville, VA (Estimated day)
* AWOL 8/24/1862 (place not stated)
* Returned 3/8/1863 (place not stated)
* Deserted 6/18/1863 (place not stated)
* Returned 9/1/1863 (place not stated)
* Wounded 5/10/1864 Spotsylvania Court House, VA
* Returned 8/22/1864 (place not stated)
* Deserted 3/10/1865 (place not stated) (Estimated day)
* Confined 3/13/1865 Washington, DC

Other Information:
born in Richmond, VA

Sources used by Historical Data Systems, Inc.:
- North Carolina Troops 1861-65, A Roster
  (c) Historical Data Systems, Inc. @ www.civilwardata.com

Albert Armfield

Residence Guilford County NC;
Enlisted on 8/14/1864 at Camp Holmes, Raleigh, NC as a Private.

On 8/14/1864 he mustered into "G" Co. NC 38th Infantry
(date and method of discharge not given)

He was listed as:
* POW 4/3/1865 Sutherland's Station, VA
* Confined 4/13/1865 Point Lookout, MD
* Oath of Allegiance 6/23/1865 (place not stated)

Sources used by Historical Data Systems, Inc.:
- North Carolina Troops 1861-65, A Roster
  (c) Historical Data Systems, Inc. @ www.civilwardata.com
John Ashford

Residence Sampson County NC; a 24 year-old Farmer.

Enlisted on 10/22/1861 as a Captain.

On 1/16/1862 he was commissioned into "D" Co. NC 38th Infantry
He was Surrendered on 4/9/1865 at Appomattox Court House, VA

He was listed as:
* Wounded 8/29/1862 2nd Manassas, VA (Wounded in leg)
* Wounded 7/2/1863 Gettysburg, PA (Estimated day)

Promotions:
* Major 8/21/1862
* Lt Col 1/14/1863
* Colonel 6/18/1864

Intra Regimental Company Transfers:
* 8/21/1862 from company D to Field & Staff

Other Information:
born 9/6/1837 in Sampson County, NC
died in 1889

Sources used by Historical Data Systems, Inc.:
- North Carolina Troops 1861-65, A Roster
- Confederate Military History
  (c) Historical Data Systems, Inc. @ www.civilwardata.com

Colonel John Ashford, of the Thirty-eighth regiment, North Carolina troops, was born in North Carolina, September 6, 1837. He entered the Confederate service as captain of the "Sampson Plowboys," a volunteer company he had organized in Sampson county, which became Company D of the Thirty-eighth regiment, organized at Camp Mangum, January 17, 1862, under Col. William J. Hoke. The regiment served in North Carolina until April, when it was ordered into Virginia and was first in line of battle near Fredericksburg.

In Pender's brigade it participated in the Seven Days' battles before Richmond. At Cedar mountain Captain Ashford was in command of his regiment, and was commended by General Pender. On August 21st he was promoted major. The battle of Second Manassas followed, and in his report General Pender wrote that "Capt. John Ashford, commanding the Thirty-eighth, behaved with great coolness and bravery. I had the misfortune to lose him on account of a wound in the leg."

After the battle of Fredericksburg he was promoted lieutenant-
colonel, and in this rank at Chancellorsville he again won the especial commendation of his general and the admiration of his men. He was in command of the regiment while Colonel Hoke was in charge of the brigade, and in the terrible slaughter of July 1st at Gettysburg, in which his brigade was reduced to a mere squad, he was among the wounded. He was again on duty in the great battles of the Wilderness and Spotsylvania, serving as colonel, to which rank he was promoted when Colonel Hoke was assigned to other duty on account of his wounds, received at Gettysburg.

He led his gallant regiment to the end, participating in the battles at Reams' Station and the Davis house, the fighting on the Petersburg lines, and the battles at Sutherland's farm, April 2nd, and Farmville, April 7, 1865. His later life and his death were thus referred to in the message of Gov. A. M. Scales of January, 1889: "Within a few days past, the State has sustained a great loss in the death of a distinguished citizen and his two sons, under circumstances of peculiar horror.

Col. John Ashford, at the call of his State, entered her service, and fought through the late war to Appomattox, with a gallantry and daring second to none in that struggle. As a citizen he was no less distinguished than as a soldier, devoting all the energies of his life to repairing the waste places of the land and restoring the State to prosperity and happiness. His death is a calamity to the whole State."

Source: Confederate Military History Vol. V

On January 3, 1889 John Ashford and his sons, James and Pender were inspecting one of the Ashford family sawmills located near the present site of Graves Memorial Presbyterian Church in Clinton, North Carolina. While performing the inspection a boiler exploded killing James and Pender instantly, John died three days later.

Duncan G. McRae

Residence Richmond VA; a 25 year-old Lawyer.

Enlisted on 10/30/1861 at Richmond, VA as a Corporal.

On 12/31/1861 he mustered into "E" Co. NC 38th Infantry
He was Killed on 5/3/1863 at Chancellorsville, VA

Promotions:
* 2nd Lieut 1/17/1862
* Capt 4/18/1862

Other Information:
born in Montgomery County, NC

Sources used by Historical Data Systems, Inc.:
Alfred W. Dockery

Residence was not listed; 20 years old.

Enlisted on 12/31/1861 as a Private.

On 12/31/1861 he mustered into "E" Co. NC 38th Infantry
He Resigned on 1/7/1865

He was listed as:
* Hospitalized 5/6/1864 (place not stated) (Wound to right side.)
* Returned 9/30/1864 (place not stated) (Estimated day)

Promotions:
* 2nd Lieut 4/18/1862
* 1st Lieut 11/6/1862

Other Information:
born 7/16/1841
died 2/9/1914
Buried: Hernando Baptist Cemetery, Hernando, MS

After the War he lived in Mississippi

Sources used by Historical Data Systems, Inc.:
- North Carolina Troops 1861-65, A Roster
- Mississippi Confederate Grave Registry

Murdock McRae Mclauchlin

Residence Cumberland County NC; a 28 year-old Teacher.

Enlisted on 11/9/1861 at Cumberland County, NC as a Captain.

On 1/30/1862 he mustered into "K" Co. NC 38th Infantry
He Resigned, disability on 2/16/1864

He was listed as:
* Absent 2/4/1863 (place not stated)
* Wounded 5/3/1863 Chancellorsville, VA (Wounded in face)

Promotions:
* Capt 11/9/1861
* Major 1/14/1863

Intra Regimental Company Transfers:
* 1/14/1863 from company K to Field & Staff

Other Information:
born 5/7/1833 in Cumberland County, NC
died 12/15/1913 in Cheraw, SC

(Married Cornelia McKay in 1874)

After the War he lived in Cheraw, SC

Sources used by Historical Data Systems, Inc.:
- North Carolina Troops 1861-65, A Roster
- Confederate Veteran Magazine
(c) Historical Data Systems, Inc. @ www.civilwardata.com
Rough Notes of Rough Adventures. By a

Bath's Volunteer in the Confederate Army.

The Richmond Boys, bid adieu to their friends at the

chimney springs on the 17th of December and arrived as

camp Mangum near Raleigh on the 21st. The pitched or

Tents were commenced. The ordinary duties of a soldiery

life, many of our boys were taken ill, and ours the

misfortune to lose at that place three Kill

John Cropsh, Alexander M. Hay, Jesse Garrett. Sydney

Morgan. The Regiment generally suffered, many

and many of our braves dropped sick, there were five

Regiments stationed at this place. Col Leavenworth

Army, Col Lincoln, Col Lee and Col S. L. was sent on

the 20th of January. The above

named Regiments remained at Raleigh. Col Leavenworth's Regiment was deemed of

for goldsborough, Col Avery, Col Lincoln and

Lee soon followed for different places in

eastern part of the state. The companies

the 38 Regiment, under the command of

Captains Mostly Cook, Blountfield, Alfred Co.

Littie, Rhem, Rush, Gardner, etc. mustered, collected at camp Mangum on the 17th of

January. P. Holts was elected col. Of A. Becke

Colonel, and Geoffrey Major. The Regi

ment took no orders from camp Mangum

until the 10th of February at which time

they were ordered to the tents and taken

this line of march we were truly glad

but we were ready for any of being life at this place.
is composed of a mobile body of men, the arrived at goaforay about midnight. The men of Co. E were very cold as we had to ride an open boat Capt. Roberts fired some wood into latrines and we soon had good fires, we warmed ourselves for a short time and took the cars for Halifax. We arrived at that place about 12 o'clock, of the 11th, threw our baggage off in one heterogeneous mess by the road side there was great confusion and great irregularity. It was a new business to us, as we had not become accustomed to military life after considerable cursing and swearing we managed to separate our baggage and each company pitched their tents, and went to cooking and striking up their guns. On the 12th, we were ordered to strike tents, put our baggage in wagons and take up the line of march for Clarksonville about 25 miles distant. The left division of our sick boys at Halifax fell into line and started. All wished to ride in the wagons, and they were soon joined with soldiers, we had proceeded but a short distance before one of the men fell off and jambled in his fall, to get badly hurt. An attentive Regimental Physician Dr. Haydon came to his assistance. We arrived at Clarksville about 4 o'clock P.M. and the kind hearted ladies of the place had prepared for us a good substantial supper, the ladies went round freely, and to begs been forgot them every month and June.
...the ladies offered clothing to the soldiers, but having as much on hand as we could carry, we were compelled to decline their kind offer. The door of the store, the storekeeper's house, was opened and we threw our empty barrels on the places to rest. Many of the younger members of the Regiment declared they were glad to be free men again they intended to return to Charleston and see those kind-hearted girls, but our orders were to go to Williamsburg, but for some cause unknown to us they were countermanded, and we were ordered back to Halifax, we bid adieu to our hospitable friends with their chews which were given with a will and put on for Halifax, travelled twelve miles and encamped in a pine old field without straining tents. We arrived at Halifax about 12 o'clock on the 14th, and took the cars for Alexandria, it being impossible for all the Regiment's baggage to be got on the cars a part of the baggage had to be left. We all got on that could, but some or find a place to stand. Col Roberts got mad, the engineer shouted and swore, and away we went, yelling like devils, the iron horses snorting, whining, rattling and clattering for the loss the rain soon began to fall in torrents, we passed the rail road bridge at Alexandria which is a work of no little magnitude) got off the cars in the mud on the east bank of the Pamcook River having left our tents behind we had nothing to turn us from the falling rain and that, we were ordered...
to a small barn, with shelter around for head stables, but we could not get shelter, the track and floor were placed in the barn in the center, late at night our Boys that had been left with the baggage came up. It was dark, wet, and muddy, the tents, boxes and clothing entirely were thrown off the cars in a pile and tents sticked near the railroad. 1862

Feb. 16, the wind rose this morning and blew a cold blast from the North. The snow fell fast and the trees were covered with snow and ice. It was difficult to keep our fires burning in account of the wind, and it was too cold to remain in the tent. We longed to see the blackthorns clear away. But it rained and blusted on, and we shook and shivered in the cold. We cut pine tops and peeled around our fires to help us out of the mud. Many of the officers finding the camp too rough for them fled to the town in Malden for quarters. A guard was placed at each end of the bridge and not even high prisoners could cross without the countersign.

We were ordered this morning to strike tents and take our position in line at the command. We packed our tents and baggage through the mud. We loaded a few of things but before we had time to stretch all, the rain began to fall in torrents. It is truly a dark and gloomy day, and to add to our troubles we hear just hear of the
Aspect of our army and the capture of our soldiers at Resaca Island. It affected our feelings very
much. Many of us had friends and acquaintances and relations there. It is truly a heavy blow, as
I fear will have a tendency to disorganize our troops in the eastern part of the state. The scene is
dark one, and I feel like I shall just die down's
age. But there is one consolation our men fought
well and bravely, and that the officer that an
met them will animate others. Their death
will be avenged, and we will meet and strike
off the enemy from our soil. They had no mas-
on chance to retreat, and were compelled to fall in
the hands of the enemy, and were carried away cap-
by poor fellows. We knew some of them long and
well and we know that many of them should have
preferred death to surrender. But the darker the
night the brighter the dawn. May the God of his
en grant that it may be so. If we are conquer-
ors are a ruined people, better be dead, and we
are fully determined to enjoy the liberties that
our forefathers have bestowed to us or die in
the attempt. And we declare before all mighty
God that we will aid and defend each other
the last moment of life, and that if we fail
we will fail like men, fall together in one
common conflict amid the fire and smoke
of battle, rather than live in disgrace and ignomi-
nous defeat.
The rain, instead of diminishing, actually increased in quantity all night last night and when we got up this morning the water was from the deep to half leg deep in our tents, camps, tents, cloaks, shoes, haversacks, knapsacks, and arms all saturated with water the ground was low and marshy and the accumulated water continued to rise around us until our encampment had good deal the appearance of a lake. I walked through the water and crossed over to Col. Holmes\
Manque; I did not expect to find the Col at long thinking that he like others had retreated to the town. But like a true soldier he was there he had drove posts into the ground, placed poles of wood on them, and had hoisted them during the night. "Good morning," says the Col; good morning sir, this weather is desperate. The rain is increasing is it not? I think it is sir. I scarcely know what we will do, there is no chance to move from here at this time and I do not know of a better place I wish we were back in the oak grove at Mahipah. It would be more comfortable sir. This torrent, says the Col continues unabated and is now blowing from the North last night was a long, long night to me with considerable caution I made myself as comfortably as possible but it is bad at that, Abraham Lincoln is putting us to a great deal of trouble. We have been making them rich and supporting them for years. We simply shed of them our rights and to let us alone which
they have denied us, we asked of them a reasonable
solution and to let us go and govern ourselves the best
we could. This they denied us, they have opposed us
for years enchained upon our rights as a people and
are now determined to rule us as with a rod of
iron. There is no other alternative left us but to
endure these hardships, the ups and downs of a
daily life, and fight for our country. The rain has
for a short time and with hatred and should we be
had our streets ditched so as to let off a considerable
portion of the water, Feb. 17th 1862.
17th A dispatch was received last night, giving the
tale that Fort Donelson had been taken by the Federal
naval and land forces; the battle has been a bloody
one, and the defence is one of the most heroic
achievements of the war, the loss of this post
will be severely felt in the West.
The Strength our tents to day and half of the Regim.
ent left the Mud hole in which we have been
encamped, and crossed the river and encampa
in the turbulents of Weldon on a dry ridge, Hund
eds of women and children ore fleeing from
the eastern part of the State, every Car that
passes west is crowded, I can but sympotise
with those unfortunate people, leaving the home
of their youth and every thing dear to them
on earth and seeking a home and an asylum
among strangers, where is the heart so hard
end frozen as not to be moved by scenes so
deep as these, We received to day full accounts of
the battle of Moonstock Island, Col O. P. Mac fell
at the head of his command Cheering his men
on the contest, the battle was a desperate one
and our men fought desperately. The following persons
were killed, Richmond Blue, Col O. P. Mac and private
Emmett, Lieut Carter, private F. Adler, Gamble, Harris,
Johnson wounded, F. B. Dickinson's Company,
private Thrall, killed, Lieut, Miller and Walker
wounded, Capt Robert Coles, killed, private Bishop,
Kimes and three others wounded, the McCall Bangers.
private Dodson killed, Coleman and Daly, wounded.
Robinson, Lieut Potter and 2 privates wounded.
We lost the following persons taken prisoners, 31,
bel J. D. Jordan, Lieut Col, D. G. Howell, Maj. Geat,
Capt. C. Goodwine, C. H. Knight, Edwin W. Rice,
the F. H. Boys Anthony Co,
A letter from Elizabeth City brings the intelligence this morning that the city of that place had burned and abandoned it to prevent it from falling into the hands of the enemy. Mr. Johnson was heard in that direction.

To-day, Col. Hoke has issued an order to the people of the Pasquotank country to burn their corn within 20 miles of the river in case the enemy approaches this region of country. This looks like a great sacrifice, but better to burn it than for it to fall into the hands of those who are doing our destruction. The officers of the 65th Regiment were read out this evening.

The following persons were appointed by the Col. as Assistant Quartermaster, H. C. Roberts, Assistant Surgeon, M. M. Bowles, Adjutant, G. P. Hance, Chaplain, J. M. Young, Surgeon, J. L. Bevins, assistant Surgeon, D. M. Bennett, Surgeon, Major W. C. W. Com. Sgt., at Camp Mangum there were a great many applicants for office and many of them were not sufficiently acquainted wit
military tactics, to perform the common duties of a private soldier, the mania for office among politicians without military experience as soldiers, and the habits of whose lives disqualify them for military command, is one of the most dangerous signs of the present war. Some of those characters look for high offices, and through political intrigue succeed in getting offices, and at the same time have not the least military qualification. The condition of the country needs the services of all that are capable of bearing arms, and those that are incapable of discharging the duties of officers should enlist as soldiers and learn by experience how to discharge their duty before they accept of high positions. If they have merit it will be discovered and they will be put in proper places. If every soldier was competent for an officer it would be so much better for the army, and as much depends on having competent officers if men are not qualified they should neither receive nor accept offices. An officer should remember that discipline is as important and necessary for himself as it is for the private and that what is done for the good of the general he should be careful that he does according to what he teaches. He should recollect that the soldier soon discovers the capacity of the officer and that if he has not skill himself, he cannot inspect to have skill in the private to con

side in him, particularly in the showing danger, he may make them fear him.
but should have their confidence and esteem as well as fear, an officer should treat his soldiers as men, and not as slaves or dumb brutes. A wise and a distinguished general may make men cowards, but never made a hero of officers, understand their own duty, soldiers will respect them. Cruelty and bad treatment often makes cowards and disinclined, but it never makes, transport, faithful, and honorable soldiers. An officer that is to be the soldiers' friend and not his oppressor, and they will follow him to the Campions with the triumph of General Taylor will prove the fact. We all loved our general, and we will follow wherever he led, or directed, and his best soldiers were susceptible of the sentiment of glory, and honor and fame as the most valorous officers, and we would stand by our General to the last. Though all Hell should assault us,

28th Capt. Edmundson of Scotland Neck is raising
guerilla mounted force in Halifax and Northampton to meet and drive back the enemy from the west of the Roanoke, this is the most effective way of warfare. Give it to them from behind every
ridge tree, hedges, and let every dwelling in the eastern part of Carolina become a fortification, if every citizen will give up his arm and do his duty Carolina can never be conquered, all that have good horses and are good riders should rally at once to the defense of the State.
We are called on to day to chronicle an other defeat of our arms. Fort Henry has fallen into the hands of the enemy and with it many pieces of cannon and 100 of our gallant boys. The loss of this fort is a great misfortune to us and will be of incalculable advantage to the enemy. It is a successful forward movement. Communities on between Bowling Green and Columbus is cut off.

Last night Col. Ide put out his first piece guard. I was sent with 5 men about one and a half miles below old dam to the old bridge. We placed one man as guard on the embankment near the river to help watch for boats, my rocket, or any thing that might give indication of the approach of the enemy. We retired some distance from the river and took position on the upper side of the old road embankment. The night was cold and quite disagreeable. To day we received a dispatch that the Yankees had made an attack on the town of Minton in Kentford County, about 60 miles from this place. All is commotion and excitement here. The Yankees attacked the place with 15 gun boats and 2 transports, the attack was made about noon and our forces were compelled to retire, the town was shelled and several houses burned. Mr. Robert J. Steele and Mr. J. C. Reid from Florida call at our Camp to day. Mr. Reid is from Florida and informed us that Savannah, Georgia was in camp falling into the hands of the enemy.
I also received from him intelligence of my relatives in Florida, the Peacocks and was happy to hear that they were doing good service for their country in the present struggle.

The Richmond Boys, under the command of Lieut. J. M. Peac, were detailed last night for the purpose of guarding the Weldon bridge. It is feared that the Yankees will run their gunboats up the Pamastoe and blow up the bridge. Our boys were expecting them last night, and were ordered to fire on any persons that might come near them if they did not give an account of themselves when halted. They got a drawn as they went through.

Weldon Common wall face at 25 dollars per gallon, and were in good place for fighting when they got to the bridge. The Chairman of the River is about 200 yards wide, and from twelve to fourteen feet deep. The banks are high and steep. It has a rather a sluggish current, and the water is dark and muddy, and sometimes overflows its banks and spreads over the rich and fertile bottom lands. There is an island which is cultivated near the middle of the river, and a flight of steps from the bridge to the island. The sentinels on the bridge heard the crackling of sticks and brush on the island, and supposed it to be Yankees, and down the steps with Peac at their head they rushed to fire saw at Peac and hung, hang, hang, went thin guns on an examination next morning several balls were found in a strange, not so these of the enemy found.
At bridge is a splendid structure about 400 yards long, our encampment on this side the river is much more pleasant than the one we left on the other side of the river. It is a scene of some one else, and is a beautiful place for drilling. Capt. Reeder's company armed in camp to day with his cavalry company, they are truly a fine body of men, and are well mounted on fine horses, the best that the country of these could find, and "we to the yankees that meet them in battle array."

73. We received the unwelcome tidings to day that the city of Nashville, Tennessee had fallen into the hands of the enemy. This intelligence struck us like a clap of thunder in a clear sky, though Nashville is gone and Memphis may fallow, yet Tennessee is not conquered yet, her gallant soldiers will fight on. They may meet with reverses, they are to be expected, it is seldom the case that a people conquer in every battle, discouraging, but at the same time let us not despair, those reverses should rouse our energies, make us more determined, to do our whole duty, bury down of his country, his home and family. Should he up and doing, action, fierce bearing, and energetic action! Should be our motto, there is the heart so cold, and unfeeling is not to be moved, by scenes such as are daily taking place in our land, South, and helpless children suitably driven
from their homes and fortresses by the presence of the enemy, but we will never despair of final succ
ding the bloodiest and most disastrous defeat that the forces of any nation ever suff
to the Roman Senate retired thanks to their devoted General, in that he had not deserted the
Republic. This spirit of unsurpassable resolution brought Rome in triumph out of all her toils and gave her the empire of the world, and henceforward, she reigned in triumph over the nations of the

This same spirit of resistance to the last inspired the bosoms of our forefathers in the days of
At that time the goddess of Liberty had been hallowed to country, to country, from island to island,
and from sea to sea. She for many ages found a resting place in Republican Greece, but despairs
a kindred spirit to the weak and political aspir
ants compelled her to flee from her abiding
place. For centuries she found a resting place
in Rome, but aspirmants, demagogues, and polit
intrigue, and the countless herds from the A
compelled her to flee from her abiding
place, she sought a resting place in Eng
but was ruthlessly hurled from the shores of
the old world. She directed her course to the coasts
of America and our forefathers received the fugit
the Triumphal Arch, an asylum was prepa
for the human family. Had it not been for this
domitable spirit of resistance the Revolution gro
nism could have succeeded as the patriots of
That day would have been denounced to their posterity as rebels and traitors, or have been sent to work upon the face of the earth like the conquered foe and the tyrannized. It was a trait of Character of the men of the Revolution, that they were firm and steadfast in the midst of trial, that in need or weal, they never despairing of the Cause in which they were engaged. The greatest quality of the soldier and patriot in trying times, is to stand firm and immovable in the darkest hour, green yeal, never falter, under misfortune, knowing that such is the usual companion of war. Now no such word as fail.

No good came supported by nearly the whole community can possibly be lost, unless it be abandoned. Nothing has been and never will be unless disaffected or national among our people effect what the combined armies of the North can never accomplish. We have met in council it is true place to trust. We may see more, but let us be cool, firm, and true and success will finally preach upon our hear

Dear, to day, though fair and clear. The windushed down upon us, tents were upset blown over and some badly torn. Newspapers, letters, goods, clothing were bent in every direction, and it was quite amazing to see the shoes after them by the holding, the collected them as well as we could and the men lay down on their tents and clothing to prevent them from blowing away. The wind in an instant drove every particle of remains air away. and it soon became cold and chilly, we were compelled to put out our fire, and it grew colder and colder. The shining and checks in the cold wind, so we passed the time the best we could.
Col. Leavenworth's Regiment arrive at Rolla to day from down the country, without their tents or clothing, yet they are encamped at the edge of the road, which offers some protection from the cold and weather. But their accommodations are bad, and many of the Regiment are much dissatisfied with their condition. Col. Leavenworth is in fine health and spirits. He is an Englishman by birth and has served in the English army and has considerable experience as a soldier. He is a strict disciplinarian and will do good service if the law meets with the Yankees. Capt. T. P. Company, the O. K. Boys from Annapolis, arrived here this morning on their way home from the battle of Resaca Park. James Bradley & Lieutenant Lindsey called on us and their description of the siege is truly interesting. They say that the shells from the Yankee's fleet were truly awful. They were the least to leave the battery and fought bravely. The looks of the company show that they have been through hardships. Though the O. K. Boys have been overcome by superior forces, yet they are not conquered. They do not despair, and Trials and defeat will only have a tendency to increase the Union war. The York will always be found where the fire is hottest, but in the future to hope and will avert disaster by timely and immediate action. Let each man have a courageous heart.
Chew the courage of others. The shout of the
these warriors as he rushes on to the battle is ha-
ld along the line, it animates the whole line
with the same enthusiasm. They encourage each
other, and all rush forward to noble deeds of
hero-

But 120 Yankee prisoners arrived at
Holden to day. These men have been overcome
and conquered, but they are well cared for and
treated as men, respected in their slavery.
Protected from insult. In fact, from the high-
gest general to the private we preach "an
enemy upon a fallen foe". These Yankee pris-
ners had made finger rings of the beef bones, and
they were beautiful. Some of the rings were so
beautiful of them, the Yankees appear perfectly
friendly and most heartily did I wish that
no other feeling than that of friendship
should ever have been necessary, and we
trust that the day is not far distant when
this unnatural and fratricidal war will
close, and that the proximity of the two sections
will create an impenetrable bond of fellowship
which will exist all the intrigue and malad-
ations that the political demagogue may
be able to bring against it. Such an union
of interests would surely prove an inestima-
ble blessing to every human being on this
wretched hemisphere. It is with the most
profound regret that we are called on to give
up an officer of our brave Richmond Legion.
Gen
eral \( \text{W.D. Bond} \) died last night at Highto-

ar

\( \text{Bond} \) died last night at Highto-
Maj. S. M. INGRAM.