

North Carolina Whig.



TUESDAY, May 20, 1862.

EDWARD R. WALKER, Esq., of London, has sent to us our authorized agent. He receives orders for the West, slaves and slaves, and sends his remittance. Any person subscribing who may be here within three months will receive the West before it arrives.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WM. JOHNSTON,
OF MECKLENBURG.

Remember,

That we take all kinds of money, paper in exchange for the Whig. Eggs, butter, lard, chickens, in fact anything that is in the market.

Wood.

Those of our country friends who intend paying their subscriptions in wood, will confer a favor upon us by bringing it in as soon as possible.

The Ladies under the direction of Prof. Hunt propose giving a second concert for the benefit of the Soldiers Aid Society, on Tuesday evening May the 20th.—See programme in another column.

Humiliation.

Friday last the day ordered by the President was solemnly observed by the citizens of the place, by attending prayer meeting this is as it should be if ever we needed the prayers of the righteous it is now.

The Crisis Imminent.

The birth of our State is near at hand.—This week, we believe, will develop the crisis of our revolution. The antagonistic armies stand face to face at Richmond and Corinth in full strength, and cannot retreat without disaster and ruin to whichever side attempts it. McPherson and Bell must fight at once, or be prepared to sink beneath the terrible storm of public indignation now gathering at the North to submerge them under the waves of civil and political latency. The quality of courage is no up to the result the result of the two great battles, and still recognises our independence, or now, as the issue is developing.

Who doubts the result? Nothing but

Providence can prevent us from conquering. The enemy has had his day of success, and the tide of victory will now turn to the South. The resolution to conquer or die has gone forth to Heaven, mingled with the prayers of our people, and in answer, the justice of our cause impresses us in the prophetic promise of success.

Saxony's promise to France and England of an abundant supply of Cotton by the first of May is no longer execratory, no longer feasible, and starvation stalks triumphant through the manufacturing districts of these countries, proclaiming in its course the supremacy of "King Cotton."

France and England are now well satisfied that the subjugation of the South involves absolutely the destruction of the whole of her cotton, and that they have no alternative left them to avoid anarchy and ruin in their respective countries but the recognition of our independence and the consequent removal of Idiota's blockade.

EUROPEAN CONFIDENT.—We learn from passengers who arrived yesterday evening from Fort Pulaski, that the bombardment was over and going on vigorously as before, and that Gen. J. E. Johnston had 500 picked men, and was making preparations to attack and break the Federal garrison there.

At Corinth, two Federal despatch boats came and gave themselves up to the proper authorities. They stated that it was believed that Gen. Bell would not attack our army until he had a force of 20,000 men. Heavy skirmishing was going on every day. Fifty pieces were taken, a day or two ago, and placed on the cars to be sent to the front, but the order was countermanded, as they were to be exchanged.

Night of our regiments were sent out on a skirmishing raid on Thursday morning from Corinth, and were believed to be attacking the enemy.

The whole country is filled with rumors of a battle.

The present correspondent of the Mobile Advertiser and Register says that General Johnston has written a letter, praying the consideration of the commanding general in the District of Columbia.

To the editor of *Wednesday's* and *Friday's* *Advertiser* and *Register*:—After allowing time to stand for a few moments, pour off the tea, when the tea is cold, add sugar, and add milk, (your sugar is too large.) It makes the brew as light almost as water.—E.S.

THE SURRENDER OF FORT MACON.

The *Raleigh State Journal* furnishes the following particulars of the surrender of Fort Macon:

Fort Macon was surrendered to the enemy last Friday night, after a bombardment of some twelve or thirteen hours. The enemy, working by night, had erected batteries behind the large sand banks which the island afforded, and mounted guns within 1,100 yards of the fort. This was unknown to Colonel White, the commander. The enemy, ready to commence the attack on Friday morning, summoned Colonel White to surrender. This was peremptorily declined. Another summons was sent and declined, and finally a personal interview with Colonel White was requested. This was granted, but the gallant Colonel plainly told them that the fort could not be taken by talking, and that nothing but fighting could induce a surrender. The Colonel was accommodated. At it they went, the enemy's gun opening fire at half past six o'clock a.m. The bombardment continued throughout the day with terrible destruction to the fort, but fortunately with little loss of life to the brave little garrison.

The enemy landed were directed by signals from the fleet; when the balls fell over the fort or short of their destination. Thus was gained great accuracy in firing. The garrison was plied up to the depth of many feet. The parapet was literally demolished, and the moat filled with debris. The enemy knew exactly where the magazine was located, and dropped hundreds of shells and solid shot on the spot with the precision of a man piling them by hand.—Things began to look ugly. The walls of the fort were not only breached at several points, but literally torn to pieces everywhere. All the guns pointing inland and frosting the enemy, except three, were dismounted, and only three left which could be brought to bear upon him. Half a dozen more shots, which could be fired in as many minutes, would explode the magazine. About seven o'clock p.m. the colors were hauled down. A party was had. Colonel White would surrender on condition that he should be allowed to march out with the honors of war, the officers wearing their side arms, and that private property would be respected.

This was refused. "Then," said the Colonel, "we must fight it out—on no other conditions will I surrender; We must go to shooting again." The Yankee officer joyously remarked he didn't like the shooting. Colonel White expressed himself as having no great love for it, but as he had no alternative. The terms were finally granted. The garrison retired to rest for the night, in the demolished fort, and on Saturday morning marched out in accordance with the terms set forth.

Captain Pool's company, and such of the garrison as did not live at a distance from the coast, were put on board a boat and carried to Beaufort, some point adjacent. Colonel White, with about one hundred and fifty-five men, were shipped on board the United States gun-boat Oneida, and sent, under flag of truce, to the neighbourhood of Fort Caswell, where they were received on one of our own steamers, and arrived in Wilmington Monday night. Our loss in the action has been various stated at seven killed—in which, all ages—and eighteen wounded, (some say eleven) two of them mortally.

We are glad to hear, that with very few exceptions every man in the fort fought like a Spartan. We are also glad to be able to record for Captain Pool's men, from whom so many accendents have descended, that they were not behind the bravest in the action. Officers and men, all stood at their post throughout a tremendous iron storm, for upwards of twelve hours; Colonel White inspiring them at every gun, and reminding them of their duty to the Old North State and their common country, whose eyes were then upon them.

God bless them, they proved worthy of such a Colonel and such a country; and only surrendered when their last gun was shattered into fragments, the fort a pile of ruins around them, and the magazine in the very eye of explosion.

THE BLOCKADE IN EUROPE.—The extracts which we have recently made from European papers go to show that the cotton famine is reaching its crisis in England. The tide of desolation is rising fast. For the want of cotton, says an English paper, "the mills of Lancashire are closed and the hands who used to work them are starving." The question thus becomes a very serious one, and the English papers have again taken to urging the raising of the blockade. The London Standard says "every hour of its prolongation offers new scenes to the twin demons famine and pestilence; that it is a "futile" one; "a fraud upon neutrals;" "entitled to no recognition on the part of the other nations;" and that "by recognizing it England is condemning thousands of her men to starvation."

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PROGRAMME

OF THE
Concert to be given for the benefit of the Soldiers And Society in

TRELOAR'S HALL,

Tuesday Night May 20th.

Part I.

1. Overture to the Opera of Massenet.—2 Pianos, Melodeon and Violin.
2. Joy, Joy—Chorus.
3. Suite—Violin—Scenes from Home.
4. Song—Over the Summer Sea.
5. Celebration of Spring—Glosh—2 Pianos, Melodeon and Violin.
6. Valse—Duet.

Part II.

1. Marche Triomphale.—2 Pianos, Melodeon and Violin.
2. Song.
3. Mardi Gras—Quadrille.—2 Pianos, Melodeon and Violin.
4. La Chambre—Polaris.—2 Pianos, Melodeon and Violin.
5. Waltz—Chorus.

AN IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

HEADQUARTERS LIGHT ARTILLERY REGT.,
Camp of Instruction, near Jackson, May 2.

EDITOR JACKSON MISSISSIPPIAN: Enclosed I send you a communication which I received last night from New Orleans, by a special messenger. It is a document that should command the attention of every cotton planter and true patriot in the South. It is the deliberate expression of probably the largest, and wealthiest and most influential class of the citizens of New Orleans. The advice they give necessarily impoverishes themselves, but with a devotion that rivals that of the patriots of the revolution, they prefer being beggars rather than slaves.

No true sentiment was ever uttered than that, "if commerce is once revived by our enemies we are enslaved forever." Let the blazing fires from thousands of plantations admonish the Yankees and the world, that commerce is dead, until our liberties are established and our beloved Confederacy has taken her stand among the nations of the earth.

For reasons that will be manifest to all, there are no signatures to the enclosed document. Those who prepared it are among the true sons of the South, and they desire that it shall be published in every paper in the Confederacy. Funds are provided to pay for it, if required as an advertisement. I mention this fact merely to show the zeal and devotion of the patriots who prepared the document, for I feel sure that every paper in the South will gladly lend their aid to give circulation to this stirring appeal from our brethren who are now for the present under the heel of the despot.

WM. T. WITHERS.

To COTTON PLANTERS.—New Orleans has failed; not degraded or enslaved, but yielding to armed ships, with guns leveled at the houses of our disengaged wives and children—the exception of Louisiana is unclaimed, and her flag has been desecrated, but by her enemies. None could be found among us so vile, low or degraded as to lower her national ensign. We have yielded to brute force but for the moment.

It becomes now the duty of all planters to display more than ever their patriotism and devotion to their country. They have sealed that devotion upon the battle field. Now let us fight our enemies as well by burning and destroying every one of our ships, upon the river or rivers liable to capture, as well as refusing to ever ship or sell a cable of cotton until peace is declared and our nationality is fixed. Let their conquest be a baron one.

The merchant fleet of Europe and of Yankees will soon be bringing their riches among us to trade with us, expecting an exchange of cotton—if commerce is once revived we are enslaved forever.

Let Europe howl at the waste, the barbarity of the North will have brought upon the country.

The United States Government has

promised renewed trade to the world so soon as our ports are opened.

If we are true to ourselves there will be no trade and the countless millions of foreign products will be without purchasers. How long will they remain idle spectators of such a scene! The power of Europe will see that there is no sentiment of regard for the old flag—that we despise the race, and when we withdraw or destroy our property, they will find that "Unions" is dead forever.

They are represented as being in the most deplorable condition, utterly broken up,

having thrown away their arms and are wandering about the mountains without either food or arms. Large quantities of ammunition taken from the enemy have

been sent to Shiloh.

From Jackson's Command.

The Lynchburg Republican says that intelligence has been received from Stonewall Jackson's army to the effect that Jackson had secured the passes of the Cheat Mountain, and had forces at Franklin—Pendleton county, whereby the enemy's retreat, under Gen. Milroy, had been cut off.

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From Tennessee.

THE WAR.—Some days ago, when we announced the execution of Yorktown we mentioned that other important movements were about to occur, the character of which could become public in due time. One of these, we can so far now, in saying—since it has been accomplished—is the evacuation of Norfolk. The last of our troops left that city Saturday, and it was immediately occupied by a force of the enemy from Old Point. It will doubtless occur to the reader that this is a part of an important strategical plan.

The enemy refused to stand fire at Corinth. Only a portion of Hallock's army had advanced on Beaufort's position—These executed the back step in a style that has probably not been exceeded since the Chickasawhatchie race.

Jackson's victory over Milroy at McDowell was of the Manassas order—with the improvement that it was followed up.

The Yankees left five hundred of their dead and wounded on the field—destroyed their baggage and stores, and made tracks for Cheat Mountain, or some other place of refuge.—Jackson was hotly pursuing at the latest news.

Gen. Heth reports to the War Department that he had "attacked and dispersed" the enemy at Giles Court House, in Western Virginia. The Lynchburg Virginian says of this affair: "We are rapidly informed that intelligence reached this city Saturday night, from Northern, that our forces attacked the enemy near Giles H. H. We were unable to ascertain the number of killed or wounded on either side. Among the wounded on our side is Col. John M. Patton, of the 4th Regt. Virginia Vols." The Virginian is probably in error as to Col. P. His regiment is the 2nd, and belongs to the army of Stonewall Jackson.

A dispatch from Gen. Beauregard states that two of the enemy's gun-boats and a mortar boat have been sunk at Fort Pulaski, near the mouth of the Savannah River.

The Directors of G. McAlpin's Gun Factory desire to know who are prepared to work on their own premises on Bluff, Locust, and Main Streets. As soon as arrangements are made the company will receive offers for such work and supplies of machinery and material.

L. S. WILLIAMS.

Boys' and Girls' Mackinaw Gun Factory.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS: The Books of subscription to the capital stock of the Mackinaw Gun Factory are suspended. All and every to sit this understanding will apply to

L. S. WILLIAMS, Secy & Tre.

May 6, 1862.

M. B. TAYLOR.

April 22, 1862.

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