

ACCOMPANYING THIS REPORT OF Gen. McDowell to the War Department, is the following, which we publish for the information it gives of the part taken by Capt. Woodbury, who is well known to this community:

ORDER OF BATTLE. ACCOMPANIMENT TO GEN. McDOWELL'S REPORT. GENERAL ORDER—NO. 22.

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT ARMY IN EASTERN VA. CENTREVILLE, July 20, 1861. The enemy has planted a battery on the Warrenton turnpike to defend the passage of Bull Run; has seized the stone bridge and made a heavy abatis on the right bank to oppose our advance in that direction. The ford above the bridge is also guarded, whether with artillery or not is not positively known, but every indication favors the belief that he proposes to defend the passage of the stream.

It is intended to turn the position, force the enemy from the road that it may be re-occupied and, if possible, destroy the railroad leading from Manassas to the valley of Virginia, where the enemy has a large force. As this may be resisted by all the force of the enemy, the troops will be disposed as follows:

The First Division, General Tyler's, with the exception of Richardson's brigade, will, at half-past two o'clock in the morning, precisely, be on the Warrenton turnpike to threaten the passage of the bridge, but will not open fire until full daylight. The Second Division (Hunter's) will move from its camp at two o'clock in the morning, precisely, and led by Captain Woodbury, of the Engineers, will, after passing Cub Run turn to the right and pass the Bull Run stream above the ford at Friday's Spring, and then turning down to the left descend the stream and clear away the enemy who may be guarding the lower ford and bridge. It will then bear off to the right and make room for the succeeding division.

The Third Division (Heintzelman's) will march at half past two o'clock in the morning, and follow the road taken by the Second Division, but will not open fire until after it has been turned as above, and then, going to the left, take place between the stream and Second Division.

The Fifth Division (Miles) will take position on the Centreville Heights (Richardson's brigade will, for the time, form a part of the Fifth Division, and will continue in its present position.) One brigade will be in the village and one near the present position of Richardson's brigade. This division will threaten the Blackburn ford, and remain in reserve at Centreville. The commander will open fire with artillery only, and will bear in mind that it is a demonstration only to be made. He will cause such defensive works, abatis, earth-works, &c., to be thrown up as will strengthen his position. Lieutenant Prime, of the Engineers, will be charged with this duty.

These movements may lead to the gravest results, and commanders of divisions and brigades should bear in mind the immense consequences involved. There must be no failure, and every effort must be made to prevent straggling. No one must be allowed to leave the ranks without special authority. After completing the movements ordered, the troops must be held in order of battle, as they may be attacked at any moment. By command of Brigadier General McDowell. JAMES B. FRY, Adjutant General.

THE YORKTOWN correspondent of the Tarboro Mercury, under date of the 12th inst., says: The 5th N. C. Regt. Volunteers is suffering some by measles, chills, &c. Mr. Berry Mayo, of the "Confederate Guards," 5th Regt., died of the measles at "Bethel" last Friday night. The same company now has several men quite ill. The "Confederate Guards" have lost five men by disease since leaving N. C. The health of the "Edgewood Guards" is improving—no very sick ones at this writing.

WILMINGTON AND WELDON RAIL ROAD COMPANY. Office Chief Engineer and Superintendent, Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 17th, 1861. Editors of the Journal, Wilmington.

Allow me through your columns to call the attention of the ladies and gentlemen of Wilmington, to the objects of sympathy and charity now being daily presented at this Rail Road Station.

The sick and wounded soldiers are beginning to return to their homes, and many of them are without money to procure the necessities of life. I trust our patriotic ladies and gentlemen of Wilmington will not permit the gallant soldier that has shed his blood in defence of their homes and liberties to suffer for food and nursing while within their reach.

This Company, anticipating these wants, has nearly ready an ambulance car, with berths and couches for sick and disabled soldiers. This car will run through from Richmond in connection with others to be supplied by connecting roads. Similar arrangements are made by the Georgia Rail Road, to run from Wilmington South—all Roads will be only in this arrangement, no doubt. Wilmington will be the only place where these sick men will have to leave the car. I trust our Physicians will detail one of their number to attend the cars daily; and if some of the ladies feel disposed to show their sympathy by their presence, they may relieve in some degree the sufferings of the poor fellows now returning, but yet far from the end of their journey of home and family. God aid our country while blessed you. Excuse the length of this hastily penned note. Yours truly, S. L. FREMONT, Eng. & Sup't.

For the Journal. The Committee of Safety for the Town of Wilmington acknowledge the receipt of Twenty-five dollars, being a donation from Messrs. Worth & Daniel to the fund for charitable and patriotic purposes. Aug. 17th. S. D. WALLACE, Secretary.

Military and Naval Movements. The New York Times, (very Black Republican) of the 12th inst., says: Recruiting for the army here is dead—virtually dead. There is a rendezvous in Cedar street, one in Oldham street, and one in Hudson street—all for the 6th Army—and these added but fifteen men to the service last week. Every recruit brings the man who enlists him \$2, and house rent, and the support and pay of recruiting parties, go to make the newly-obtained soldier doubly dear to the Government. Each rendezvous costs at least \$300 a month, and, of course, three rendezvous cost \$900. This makes each individual cost \$15 before he eats his first Government meal. If one office were kept open, and the money saved from the needless support of the others given in bounty, every recruit would be able to get a \$10 bill the day he joined—a reward that would do more for the increase of the army than a dozen offices.

The men now going into the service want to ride horseback, hence the cavalry office in Hudson street got twice as many men last week as our foot soldiers rendezvous. A new branch office, to take advantage of this preference, has been opened at No. 5 Broadway as an accessory to that in Hudson street, and it is doing well already. Until within a few weeks there were two infantry recruits to one mounted one enlisted. The new recruits are getting along slowly. At Fort Hamilton, the headquarters of the Twelfth, the materials for a couple of companies are accumulating and every exertion is being made to fill them up. The headquarters of the Fourteenth at Fort Trumbull, Conn., have now 140 men, and two detachments from neighboring towns were sent up on Thursday. An office for this regiment has been opened at Providence, R. I. The order of the War Department stipulates that "all soldiers enlisted in 1861-2 shall be three years men," for some 3,000 have joined the service for five years, who will come under this law, and experienced military persons fear that exempting them, unnecessarily, from two years' service, will have a deleterious effect in 1864, inasmuch as the mania for leaving the army, which the 1861 volunteers are expected to exhibit when their time expires, will take hold of the regulars, and result in a serious exodus from the different regiments.

The naval recruiting people are in ecstasy. The official notification that the Government would soon devise means to double their business, has induced them to make great preparations for large accessions to their lists of recruits.

Miscellaneous News. The New York Tribune's Washington correspondent says: Some of our missing soldiers are said to be working on farms between Alexandria and Piney Point. Gen. McDowell's report is in the hands of General Scott.

Senator Harlan has a dispatch to-night from Iowa, stating that rebels, in strong force, have taken Cronka, a small town on the Des Moines, near Keokuk.

The Washington correspondent of the Herald says: The city of Baltimore has been selected as the principal rendezvous for the army in the east. A large force is being collected there, on account of the facilities of transportation thence either to Harper's Ferry, Washington or Fortress Monroe.

The Paris correspondent of Le Nord, of Brussels, says it was supposed that M. de Montholon, Consul General of France at New York, was removed in order to appoint him Minister Representative to the Southern Confederacy.

The Paris correspondent of the N. Y. Herald says: The semi-official Patrie announces gravely that "all statesmen in Europe acknowledge that the South has the undoubted right to secede," and quotes Napoleon the First's opinions upon that matter. The same journal, as well as all the semi-official journals, notice President Lincoln's Message in a most hostile and bitter tone, and twist it with the impossibility of our preventing events that are already accomplished. "The South can never again enter the Union," says the Patrie.

- List of Officers and Companies comprising 10th Regiment N. C. Volunteers. WELL OFFICERS: Colonel, Alfred Iverson, Jr.; Lieutenant Colonel, F. J. Faison; Major, W. H. Toole; Surgeon, James A. Hizzell; Quartermaster, H. E. Harris; Adjutant, P. James; Sergeant Major, Jeff. Lee. COMPANIES: 1. Calabrus Guards, Company A Capt. Slough; 2. Cabarrus Black Boys, " B " Awell; 3. Fair Bluff Volunteers, " C " Smith; 4. Columbus Guards No. 4, " D " Anstey; 5. Confederate Greys, " E " Benson; 6. Holmes' Filibusters, " F " Chesnut; 7. Brunswick Guards, " G " Brooks; 8. Independent Blues, " H " Cox; 9. Pampong Greys, " I " Easton; 10. Columbus Guards No. 2, " K " Tyeon; 11. Sampson Rangers, " L " Tyeon.

The Bill for the Confiscation of Southern Property. The following is the bill providing for the confiscation of Southern property, which has passed both houses of Congress: AN ACT TO CONFISCATE PROPERTY USED FOR INSURRECTION AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That if, during the present or any future insurrection against the Government of the United States, after the President of the United States shall have declared, by proclamation, that the laws of the United States are opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, and the power vested in the marshals by law, any person or persons, his, her or their agent, attorney or employees, shall purchase or acquire, sell or give any property, of whatever kind and description, with intent to use or employ the same, or suffer the same to be used or employed in aiding, abetting or promoting such insurrection or resistance to the laws of any person or persons engaged therein, or if any person or persons, bring the owner or owners of any such property, shall knowingly use or employ, or consent to the use or employment of the same as aforesaid, all such property is hereby declared to be the lawful subject of prize and capture wherever found; and it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to cause the same to be seized, confiscated and condemned.

Sec. 2. That such prizes and captures shall be condemned in the district or circuit court of the United States having jurisdiction of the amount, or in admiralty in any district in which the same may be seized, or into which they may be taken and proceedings first instituted.

Sec. 3. That the attorney-general or any district attorney of the United States in which said property may at the time be, may institute the proceedings of condemnation, and in such case, they shall be wholly for the benefit of the United States, or any person may file an information with such attorney, in which case the proceedings shall be for the use of such person as the court may direct.

Sec. 4. That whenever any person claiming to be entitled to the service or labor of any other person under the laws of any State, shall employ such person in aiding or promoting any insurrection, or resisting the laws of the United States, or shall permit him to be employed, he shall forfeit all right to such service or labor, and the person whose labor and service is thus claimed shall be thereupon discharged therefrom; any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Paris Correspondence of the N. Y. "Herald." Southern Recognition in France. PARIS, July 26th, 1861. This evening the "Patrie" has a most unfair, untrue and prejudicial leader upon the affairs of the United States. The "Patrie" asserts that the South has a perfect right to secede, quotes the constitution to prove this, as the devil might quote Scripture, and winds up by saying that it is to the interest of France and of Europe to recognize the revolted States. It is urged upon the public that a direct commerce with the South were most advantageous, and hopes are expressed that there will no longer be any occasion to pay "those New York merchants" the large commissions they have heretofore pocketed. All this is very much to be regretted, as it can but excite the hopes of the rebels and encourage them to a protracted resistance.

The Ambassador at this court has an arduous duty to perform. Never have we so much needed a man of firm, unflinching character—one determined to uphold the dignity of the country he represents. I do not know what are Mr. Dayton's sentiments as regards the relations between France and the United States. He surely cannot be blind to the danger of the course now pursued by France. He should insist upon a cessation of such newspaper articles as I have above referred to, or leave the country. They are insults to our government, and intended as such. The plea of "not official" should not suffice Mr. Dayton, for he should know that here nothing enters the columns of a journal that is not just what the authorities allow—especially in the well known official and semi-official journals. It is the opinion, publicly expressed, of all the official people here, that the South will be recognized.

They all say that it must be so, as a matter of course, as it is to the interest of the government. It is to be hoped that Mr. Dayton is not deceived by the promises made him, and that he will see through polite speeches that mean nothing.

Horace Greeley has been suffering from an attack of brain fever. Serious fears were entertained, a few days since, of his recovery, but he is now believed to be out of danger.

From the Richmond Dispatch. Holmes' Brigade. RICHMOND, VA., Aug. 9, 1861. To the Editors of the Dispatch.—In all of the accounts of the battle at Bull Run, I see in no place where Holmes' Brigade is mentioned, and it is to do that gallant band justice that I now trouble you.—Holmes' Brigade was stationed at Aquia Creek before the battle, as it is now, though there has been some addition to it since then. On the 18th, before the memorable 21st, they were ordered to Manassas, arriving there Saturday, perfectly broken down, after a very fatiguing march, having had very little to eat, and very little sleep. On the next day they were awakened by the booming of cannon, and were soon ordered to fall in. They then stood there on their arms, expecting every moment to be ordered into the field, until 1 o'clock, when they marched in double-quick from the extreme right wing of the army to the left wing, a distance of eight miles. Though the enemy fired into their ranks a great part of the way, they pushed on unflinchingly.—After they arrived on the battle-field, Walker's Battery of the brigade, opened fire upon the enemy, doing great havoc in their ranks, causing a panic, and finally the grand rout. The firing was so fine that Gen. Beauregard inquired the name of the young man who fired the first shot, and complimented him publicly. Their cavalry also did their duty, killing a great many of the enemy, and taking a great many prisoners and cannon.

TRION. "A TRAITOR DISCOVERED."—Under this caption the Washington correspondent of the Northern Associated Press writes: It has been evident, that for some time past, that accurate intelligence of all the movements and preparations of the Federal army is conveyed to the enemy. There is reason to believe that information, that has been carefully kept from the public here, has been given from time to time to Gen. Beauregard. The utmost vigilance has been exercised to discover the secret traitor who is furnishing this intelligence to the enemy. A patrol runner is in circulation that it has been traced to an individual occupying a confidential relation to Gen. Scott.

DIFFICULTY OF GETTING TROOPS.—Report from the different portions of the North reach us to the effect that the Federal Government finds it exceedingly difficult to procure recruits. In Philadelphia and New York city only the poorest dregs of the population can be induced to enlist. In the interior of the State of New York, men who had enlisted prior to the receipt of news of the great defeat have insisted on striking their names from the roll. A private letter from New Hampshire, which we have been shown, says: "Men are not so anxious to enlist now as they were previous to the fight. A friend of ours assured us, last Friday, that the recruiting sergeant had been ten days enlisting ten men in Concord and a young man in Concord told me he had offered \$50 bounty."

The writer adds: "There is a great change here in public sentiment within a month. There are 20,000 men in New Hampshire opposed to the war, as at present carried on to subjugate the South. Our First Regiment will come home next week. Most of them, I learn, have got enough of the war. They complain greatly of the treatment they have received, and say that they have been used very meanly."

WHAT A RATION IS.—Twenty ounces fresh and salt beef, or 12 ounces pork, 18 ounces soft bread or flour, or 12 ounces hard bread, 2 1/2 ounces beans or 1 3/5 ounces rice, 1 5/8 ounces sugar, 1 ounce coffee, ground, 1 1/2 gill vinegar, 3/4 ounce candies, 3/5 ounce soap, 3/2 ounce of salt. This answers for the subsistence of each soldier during the day, and rightly managed is a plenty, with a prudent cook the scraps can be made up into mixed dishes and nothing will be lost.

ANOTHER COMPANY.—As we go to press a fine Cavalry company (not yet supplied with horses) is marching through our streets for the river, to take passage in a boat for Wilmington, and then to Kirtland's, to join Col. Spruill's regiment. The following is the roll of the company. May God be with them, always, in the camp and in the battle-field, and in due time restore them all to their families:

- CUMBERLAND CAVALRY. James W. Little, Capt. James W. Little, Lieut. Wm. H. Stricker, Lieut. Jos. Baker, Jr., 2d. James P. T. Williams, 3d. Thos. B. Long, Quartermaster Sergeant. John H. Person, Orderly Sergeant. Daniel Patterson, 4th. Wm. C. Faucette, 3d. A. H. Baldwin, 4th. Chas. H. Elder, 5th. Alex. Mc Neech, 1st Corporal. John W. Adams, 2d. Geo. W. McMullen, 3d. John D. Bue, 4th. John V. Brown, Bugler. Thos. J. Webster, 5th. John Y. Webster, 6th. Alex. Stray, 7th. H. Anderson, 8th. R. G. Andrews, Ingraham Baggott, Lucian Baggott, Wm. W. Bramble, Alex. H. Biddle, Neil Riggs, John A. Braddy, J. L. A. Brown, A. J. Bellme, D. Bellme, John A. P. Conley, J. A. Conley, Arch. T. Clark, John A. Clark, Thos. R. Cowan, M. B. Carver, Thos. Carter, Jonathan Carter, Jas. Carter, D. B. Dawson, Wm. J. Davis, Hanson Davis, Elias M. Davis, David Eason, Jno. E. Eason, Jas. Eason, Wm. Giles, Lush H. Hall, Jos. P. Hutton, John H. Hubbard, Geo. W. Hall, T. Hyburn, Neill A. Johnson, Daniel S. Johnson, Jos. Johnson, James Keck, John W. King, Lemuel Lawton, Geo. C. Arthur, Donald J. McNeill, Samuel McLeod, Dan. McGuire, Jonathan McLaughlin, Jas. McLean, Alex. C. McLaughlin, L. McFayden, Jos. Melvin, H. B. Moore, Alex. W. Miller, W. C. Moore, Love Melvin, Neill C. Moore, Jos. Melton, Wm. O'Quinn, Jas. P. O'Quinn, Ams. M. K. Powell, Doctor F. Phillips, Ashy & Foshee, H. N. Price, Jas. F. Price, Joseph J. Rodgers, Chas. Randolph, John A. Simms, T. H. Spence, George R. Smith, Wm. J. Smith, Henry Smith, Henry A. Smith, Thomas H. Stoner, Ed. A. Shafer, Neill J. Shaw, Josse O. Stone, C. J. Stevens, Wm. Vaughn, John A. Works, Jas. M. Wright, War. H. Wellington, S. H. Wellington, Thos. Wright, Neill A. White—100 rank and file.—Fayetteville Observer.

How they Return our Kindness. The readers of the "Enquirer" know that we have not deemed it either manly or right to stimulate or direct the animosities of our people against the captives and the wounded who have fallen into our hands. Among the Indians, indeed, it was the part of the squares and the children and the men who stand in the wigwam, to torment the captives whom the braves brought home from the war-path. But it is not so with the chivalrous people of the South; and none have feelings more humane towards our prisoners than the heroes who captured them, and none are more pleased than they to see their wounds dressed and their wants supplied. The Southern people are terrible to their foes—but to the captives and the helples they are gentle, as the truly brave always are.

This disposed and thus acting, we cannot read without intense indignation, the following which we take from the New York "Herald": THE PIRATES OF THE PETER. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9, 1861.—The crew and officers of the privateer Peter, recently blown to pieces off Charleston by the frigate St. Lawrence, had a preliminary hearing before United States Commissioner Hagg left to-day. They were escorted from prison in two omnibuses, handcuffed. The court room was crowded, and United States Attorney Coffey stated that he would delay the case until the prisoners were provided with counsel. The room was filled with attorneys, not one of whom volunteered to defend the pirates, though all were solicited. The hearing was postponed until Wednesday. On the way out to the coaches a dense mob hoisted the prisoners and threatened to bring them out and hang them. They finally got off in safety.

That is the way Southern prisoners of war are treated in the North! The distinction between privateer prisoners and others, is absurd and untenable. Besides, the North denounce us all as traitors and rebels. If they spare any from the handcuffs, it is not because any principle which they recognize exempts them, but because it suits their convenience and their exigencies to draw a difference.

It only remains for our government to respond to the terrible necessity of retaliation which the North thus imposes upon us, and to the extent necessary to secure its object; retaliation for the single purpose of protecting our own outraged people who fall into their hands and because we have no other means of doing so. If our unfortunate are made to run the gauntlet of Philadelphia savages; if they are handcuffed by officers, and hauled by mobs in Courts of Justice; if in a room full of lawyers not one had the decency to see that even the forms of their own pretended law were complied with in behalf of captive strangers; if they are confined in dungeons and threatened with the halberd; if then such savage deeds and such savage principles must be rebuffed and punished in the only mode which can reach a Government so degraded, the condemnation which they visit on our captive citizens, must fall on theirs.

Richmond Enquirer.

THE FATE OF THE MISSING STEAMSHIP PACIFIC.—The London Shipping Gazette gives the following particulars with regard to the vessel, which was last obtained of the fate of the long lost steamship Pacific: Our readers may have observed recently, among our maritime extracts, the copy of the contents of a slip of paper found in a bottle some weeks ago, on the western coast of Uta, in the Hebrides, and forwarded to us by our agent at Glasgow. It contained a statement, apparently the seat of a pocket-book, used in the hurry of the moment, was ordered on both sides with pencil marks, from which the following was with difficulty deciphered: "On board the Pacific, from Liverpool to New York. Ship going down.—(Great confusion on board. Icebergs around us on every side. I know not what has become of the crew. I am sorry that friends may not live in suspense. The finder of this will please get it published. Wm. Graham." If we are right in our conjecture, the ship here named is the Pacific, one of the Collins line of steamers, which vessel left Liverpool on the 23d of Feb. 1858, five days before the *Fernia*, and has not since been heard of; and this slip of paper, three inches by two, is probably the only record of the fate of that missing ship. The writer was evidently some person accustomed to the perils of the sea, for it is difficult to understand how any person whose nerves had not been shaken by the presence of frequent and appalling dangers could have written with such manifest coolness in the immediate presence of death. This self-possession at once negatives the idea that the person who could exhibit it in a moment of such peril could possibly have mistaken the name of the vessel whose loss he has recorded. Then again, we find from the records of the lost Pacific, that a person named Graham sailed in her from Liverpool on her ill-fated voyage, and in all human probability was on board at the time she was lost with all hands. This is the strongest evidence we can obtain in favor of it, for it is the writer of the memorandum directly with the lost ship, and the slip with the writer. Lastly, since the memorandum has been given to the world, now some weeks, we have had no intimation that any ship named the Pacific, sailing from Liverpool recently, has been lost, or is even missing.

Non-striking Appeal. The following eloquent appeal is taken from an Arkansas paper, and was originally addressed to the women of that State. It will suit any locality, as it breathes the true spirit, the spirit which is animating all our women and serving the arms and resolution of all our men: "Our country is invaded; our fathers, husbands, sons and brothers have gone to the war. Shall we be idle in this contest, when there is so much to do? I learn that there is a deficiency of blankets. With our ports blockaded how can this deficiency be supplied, and our brave soldiers furnished with the necessities of life? Let the officers of those societies give notice that they will receive blankets, wool, yarn, or wool socks. Let them give out the wool to be spun, and the yarn to be knit, to the ladies or families, as they do the sewing, and they can be sent to the parent society for distribution as they see fit. I shall be glad to see all the women who will assist and supply them with straw, and spin and knit socks for the soldiers. As my husband has loaned his cotton to the Confederate Government, so will I give the last blanket in the house. Let us, my country women, give strength and victory to our arms, and secure to us our independence and a triumphant peace, with the best and most prosperous government on the habitable globe, and to His name we will give all the praise, glory and honor." A MOTHER.

A FRENCH STEAMER.—A friend writing us from the vicinity of Carolina City, N. C., on the 13th, says that a large French steamer, the *St. Louis*, was captured a few days since and when opposite the fort saluted the Confederate flag. Fortsum Transcript.

The Confederate Government, it is believed, will have in its possession by the first of September certificates of transfer to the amount of 1,000,000 of bales of cotton of the growing crops, for which Confederate bonds are to be exchanged. The price regulating the exchange is to be the minimum value of cotton during the last three years. On those certificates of transfer it is said offers have been made by British capitalists to advance 80 per cent. in sterling exchange, taking as a basis of the purchase the average price of cotton during the past few years. This being the case, it would seem that the Government has at once a resource of specie, or its equivalent, of over thirty-five millions of dollars. The process by which sterling can be converted into specie would not require any great financial ingenuity to execute.—On this large amount of specie as a basis, might not the Government vastly extend its moneyed operations by the issue of Treasury notes?—Richmond Examiner.

Massachusetts has another new regiment on its way to Harper's Ferry, the men of which seem to be of a musical turn. As they came through New York they sang a slow chant, the refrain of which was: "We'll hang Jeff Davis."

On a sour apple tree. It is as well to bear in mind who these fellows are that thus come on a hanging expedition. It is the 14th Regiment. Attend to them, Southern boys!

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.—The train yesterday evening brought down the Confederate Guards, a company from Beaufort county that was encamped at Garysburg a long time, but at present from Raleigh, it having been ordered to Ocracoke fortification.

On their way down from Goldsboro, some of the men being drunk, a difficulty occurred between a private by the name of Peterson and a member of the Goldsboro Rifles, named Matlocks, who was on his way in company with several others of his company to Fort Macon. Peterson shot Matlocks in the wrist with a pistol, inflicting a slight wound, whereupon Matlocks gave him some blows on the eyes and mouth that rather got the better of his good looks.

When we left the railroad station the matter was being examined by magistrates, but we thought it was not likely to meet with a serious rebuke as the evidence seemed to indicate that it was rather an accidental affair.—Newbern Progress.

WILMINGTON INSTITUTE, L. MEGINNEY, PRINCIPAL. THE TWELFTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS School will commence on TUESDAY, the 1st day of October, 1861. Aug. 1st, 1861. 277-1f

A CARD. I HAVE ADOPTED THE GASH SYSTEM. I am compelled to do this in order to carry on the business. WALKER MEARES, May 10th, 1861—203-1f 45 Market St.

WM. H. LIPPIIT, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST & CHEMIST 12 E. Cor. Front and Market Sts., WILMINGTON, N. C. Always on hand a full and fresh assortment of DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS, PERFUMERY AND FANCY ARTICLES. Prescriptions accurately compounded. Medicines can be obtained at any hour of the night. The night bell is at the second door (on Front St.) from the corner. Nov. 1st and after this day, all prescriptions will be CASH. No. 1st, 1858—45

WALKER MEARES, DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY, No. 45 MARKET STREET, DEALER in select Medicines: English, French and German Chemicals; Swedish Breeches, &c., &c. Also, superior Bandages, Wines, &c., &c. Prescriptions compounded in the most skillful and elegant forms. November 22, 1860.

THE WILMINGTON LIGHT INFANTRY Are now quartered at Camp Dudley, where they would like to make additions to their numbers. YOUNG MEN of good moral character, and who are willing to serve in the Twelve month's volunteer force alone are wanted. Applications can be made in writing or in person to the Officers in camp, or to E. MURRAY, Esq., North Water St. June 24, 1861. 245-1f

BOTTLES. A REASONABLE PRICE will be paid for Quart Bottles at their residence this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Droggist and Apothecary, 45 Market Street. June 14. 237

DIED. In this town on Friday the 16th inst., Mrs. MARY ANN BROWN, aged 79 years. The friends and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Wallace are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at their residence this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Departed this life, at the residence of Francis Williams, near Kenansville, Duplin county, on the 1st of August, Miss MARGARET WILLIAMS, in the 90th year of her age.—Though aged and feeble, she bore her sufferings with fortitude and christian resignation, and died as she has lived, calmly and serenely relying upon the promises of our Savior for an entrance into that better world, where sorrow and weeping are unknown.

COMMERCIAL. Latest dates from Liverpool.....Aug. 2 Latest dates from Havre.....Aug. 1 CHARLESTON, Aug. 15th.—Cotton.—This article has been neglected this week, and we have no sales to report. Rice.—There has been a decided improvement in the demand for this article since our last sale. The sales have reached 700 or 800 bales, at extremes ranging from \$1 62 1/2 a \$2; but the bulk of the sales were made at \$1 75 and \$1 87 1/2 per hundred. Bacon.—We quote hams 17 a 20 cents; shoulders 15 a 16 cents, and sides 18 a 20 cents. The arrival of the freight comprise 141 packages by Rail Road, some 80 tons of which have been sold at 17 cents. Butter.—Several small lots have been sold at prices ranging from 35 to 45 cents. Lard.—The transactions have been confined to about 2,000 bushels North Carolina at 90 and 95 cents per bushel, each included. Flour.—The transactions have ranged from \$6 25 to \$7 25 per bbl, as in quantity and quality. Army Clothing.—There was a sale of 100 bales on private terms. Small lots command 24 a 25 cents. Salt.—The demand, which has been very limited, has been supplied at prices ranging from \$3 50 to \$4 per sack. Courier.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. \$500 REWARD WILL BE PAID for the apprehension and testimony sufficient to convict the person or persons that attempted to destroy a train on this Road recently, by cutting the floor beams and stringers of Smith Creek Bridge with an auger. All good citizens are requested to aid in this discovery. S. L. FREMONT, Eng. & Sup't. Office W. & W. R. R., Aug. 17, 1861. 261-6f

BUTTER—BUTTER. PRIME ARTICLE just received this morning by Express, and for sale by L. B. HUGGINS & SONS. Aug. 17th.

ADAMANTINE CANDLES. 50 HALF Boxes Adamantine Candles, in store and for sale in lots to suit, by L. B. HUGGINS & SONS. Aug. 17.

FOR RENT. THE HOUSE on Second street, formerly occupied by Mr. Jos. B. Blossom, for one year from 1st of October next. For terms, &c., apply to L. A. HART. Aug. 17. 291

FOR RENT. FOR ONE YEAR from the 1st of October next, the "MOZART HALL." Apply to L. A. HART. Aug. 17. 291

NOTICE. On account of feeble health of a member of our firm, we have quit retailing Wood for the present. Mr. B. B. Jennings will continue the same at our old stand, to whom we recommend all our customers. LOEB & SWANMAN, Aug. 17, 1861. 291-1w