least of the soldier whom he keeps out of the field, for especial interest in the meeting of Parliament at allwant of the arms with which he ought to be equipped. After arms the great necessity is powder. To make great difficulty, but it turned out as we stated in an see reason to hope for an early termination of the dis quantity. Nitre is now the difficulty. It is produced paturally in caves in warm climates, mostly in India. somewhat in the caves in our own Southern States, but not in sufficient amount. In North Germany, Scandanavia, and perhaps elsewhere, it is made in beds composted in a certain way, and taken in payment of public taxes at a stipulated rate. But to get a nitre bed in good producing order, requires at least a year and a half or two years, so that these should be made at once. There is no time to be last. In the meantime all the saltpetre in the hands of private individuals ought to be given freely to the government, or at least sold at a very moderate price. As to the composition o nitre beds, we will take it as an especial favour, if Dr. Emmons will be so kind as to furnish us with a simple formula, which we will publish, and keep standing for the direction of our people. We feel astered that the

WE HAD the pleasure, yesterday, of preeting and greeting Lieut, Col. Price, Lieut. Townshend and other in the Gulf of Florida and Mexico. friends, paroled prisoners' from Ronnohe. Col. Price, we are sorry to say, looks worsted; like a brave man upon whose spirit disaster has preyed, but without weakening his devotion to the cause. The younger officers look well, and are, no doubt, ready to go into the field as soon as relieved from their parele. All speak highly of the way in which Major Hill Worked his battery .-That was the only battery ergaged with the enemy's gun-bonts, and, with its small armoment, it held them well at bay. The fault of our defensive arrangements was, that none of our batteries swept either of the two Southern landings. An attempt made to land within range of Major Hill's battery, was premptly repulsed by a shower of grape. Who was to blame? Who located the batteries? Not Col. Shaw.

Doctor will do so at an early day.

WE HAVE heard any number of reports reflecting up on the courage and fidelity of Col. Shaw, the commander of the 8th Regiment N. C. Troops, and senior officer on Roancke Island. We have endeavoured to find out the truth about this matter, and, so far as we can find, these reports do Col. Shaw the gravest injustice. We law is plain enough. Every nation has the right, il are bound to believe that this is done unintentionally, but it is none the less an injustice. We have the authority of these who saw Col. Shaw during the whole fight-whose position gave them opportunities of cbservation, and whose courage and fidelity no one in this section will question, to the fact that Col. Shaw bore himself as a brave and true man, - as brave and true a man as there was on the island. If he failed in military knewledge, he did so in common with many other men appointed from civil life, He was not a military engineer, and cannot be held responsible for any defect in our field works or other defensive arrangements. In they have obtained the repairs and supplies necessary truth, even on the day of battle, he was noting under to enable them to sail homeword. If any hostile ships orders from General Wise.

THE Richmond Enquirer of Tuesday morning, has a long piece about the fight at Roanoke Island, in which forced within the French ports without any public de a great deal is said about General Wise and General claration such as this now made by our Foreign Office. Wise's Legion. Now this is all flummery. The only The comparatively recent appliants of steam to was orders that Col. Shaw got from General Wise were ships has made the question of coal a novelty in our lotternational Law of Neutrals. The obvious ilea of obeyed. Of the much talked of Wise Legion only three hundred men were engaged in the main fight. Of to take her to the nearest home per would not meet the engineering on the island, none was done by North the present case, for she would spend these coals in a Carolinians. The work at which the stand was made was, as we learn, planned by a Virginian-Lieut. Selden - a good and true and brave man, who has scaled the British dominion, even to take her home, more than his devotion with his life's blood. Such articles as that once in three months. which forms the leader of the Enquirer of the 25th, are wrong, foolish, and calculated to do much harm. We dislike to talk so about a cotemporary which we respect so highly, but the fact is so, and is so felt.

For the Journal.

"Cape Fear Minstrels." sers. Editors: -The above is the name given to a com-of young man, members of the cape Fear Light Artil-who sometimes ago formed themselves into a troupe ineators of negro character, for their own pastime with their exhibitions. A full band of themselves, accompanies the performance enlivening strains much to the interest of

re, the intention of the Minstrels at some fa-

For the Journal.

Massas, Prov. ss :- In looking over the History Carolina, by Dr. Hawks, my ever rested to the bon of the Lord Proprietors to The Eastchwich, ed Governor of Albemarie, in Monomier, 1673 Hawis' History, vol. 2. p. 573) which gives so from a history of the Yankees in our day and time. the I have been induced to transcribe it for application in the Journal.

"Univate friendship with the Indians. Fee that justice he duly administered. Nour to be tried but by a Jury of be duly administered. None to be tried but by a Ju-twelve frechelders. Propose to the Assembly such law may best secure the ancient rights of Englishmen. the undersyon from those of New England, and to bring them to a more innediate frade with sugland, and to bring them to a more innediate frade with suglar dr it being a certain baggary to roof people of Albemaria, it shay shall buy goods at second hand, and far much dearer than they may be subplied from England; and withal, sell their tobar could other commodities at a liver rate than they could do in England. Bestle, the people of New England cannot

to in England. Bestle, the people of New For and campel be friends to your prosperity and the interest of our plusters, which will certainly in time render them inconsiders be becourage a trade was feed and other parts. Send the exact depth of water of the several falets where a ship may rice best to unlade; for this has been so cancesided and oncertainly reported, as if some operations a many you had joined with some of New England to engrass that now trade you have, and keep you still under the hatches." ure, and they you have, and keep you still under the hatches

ern Union in mere numbers, we have, and we will have no lack of good and true men to fill our racks, but for these men we want, if not the best weapons, at least numerous or very important bills themselves. There is no reason to apprehend that Mr. Gladstone's budget for cheer your brethres already there. Your native land now calls upon you, you have only waited until you were will be an "ambitiods" one. There is no reason to need d. The Confederate government calls upon me to the best the country can give, the best she has to give, and from this it follows that any man having in his dread that any organic reforms will be either proposed poseersion any public arm which he does not promptly or listened to. There is no expectation that uninisters return, unless he bolds it for some military purpose au- will declare their resolution to stand or fall by the "rethorized by law, apart from the dishonesty of retaining vised code," though, of course, the debates on this subject will be long and fierce. The one subject on which what 's not his own, is guilty of siding and abetting the country is anxious to hear the statement of the Cab the enemy, by weakening our cause to the extent at inet-the only matter, indeed, which makes us feel any is the American war. We are auxious to busy them declare that neither they, war, they hope, their imperial ally, have any intention of breaking the blockade; that, that requires three ingredients, nitre, charconband sule hanever, they will watch aduleusly over British rights, pbur. At first it was thought that sulphur was the and will tolerate no infringement of them; that they estrous conflict; and that they will do all that can be article upon the subject that the amount of sulphur done by neutrals to bring it to a close. If they will among the sugar planters, or their factors, was ample speak satisfactorily on these points, and we have no for all military purposes, apart from all other sources of cloub! these they can - we shall gladly exoberate them supply. Charcoal can, of course, be obtained, in any from any great amount of legislation, properly se called [From the London News, Feb. 3-]

> Ministers are having nothing to appr head on the score of their policy towards America, so just and impartial, so thoroughly pervaded by a sense of what is due to the dignity and reputation of England, save the necessity of listening to a long speech on the "blockade" from a gentleman distinguished for his Parliamentary failures. Public opinion has expressed itself so clearly and unonimously against any intervention, such as a forcible breach of the blockade would be, and that even in quarters where it had been expected the most eager desire for such a measure would have prevailed. that the government runs no risk of being coerced into an act which would lower the country in the consideration of the world. Moreover, the intentions of the American government, to which we referred in general terms last Thursday, deprive Mr. Lodsay's motion of its political interests; while as to commercial interests, it is well understood by those most engaged in them that it is not the raising of the blockade but the termination of the war which would relieve the distress prevailing in our manufactur og districts. The ministers who brought the Trent affair to an early and successful conclusion may be trusted to watch over British rights

THE SUNTER STILL AT GIBBALTER. A Madrid despatch of the 2nd inst., says that the privatoer Sumter still continued at Gibraltac. THE NASHVILLE LEAVES SCUTHAMPTON.

A British Frigute Prevents the Tustarara from Attack ing her.

The robel steamer Nashville left Southampton on the 3d inst.

She passed the Union gunboat Tuscarora off Cowes, where the latter was anchored.

The Tuscarora steamed up to start in the chase of Nashville; but the frigate Shannon was slongeide to prevent her departure for twenty-four hours. The last even of the Nashville was that she was

steaming down the channel with all speed. [From the London Times, Feb. 3d.]

ENGLAND'S APPLICATION OF HER NEUTRAL RIGHTS

We do not allow our own little boys to disturb the thoroughfures with squibs and crackers on the Fifth of November, and why should we submit to be annoyed with the two gans of the Nashville or the columbiads" of the Tuscarora, cager as these mighty men-bi-war may be to make themselves noisy and disagreeable in the neighborhood of Osborne? The rule of international she likes, of giving hospitality to the ship of war of either or both the belligerent lowers, and she may suffer them, or either of them, to bring in their prizes and submit them to her admiralty courts. But every nation has also the right to exclude them altogether, anless where such exclusion would be contrary to the general dictates of humanity. Our government has made its choice, as we think, very wisely, and has excluded both parties. Earl Russel in this State paper measures out equal measures to ships of war and privateers. He excludes both from all British ports for all warlike purposes If they come into our waters except in distres they are to be warned away, and to depart in twenty-four hours If they are in distress they are to go as soon as or merchantmen that might be made their prey, are in the same barbor, they cannot follow them out until twenty-four hours' "law" has been allowed to the fugitives. All this is old law, which has been already ensupplying a ship-of-war with only coals sufficient cruise and come back for more, being again in distress Earl Russel meets this difficulty by a provision that a ship-of-war or a privateer shall not obtain coal, within

We hope this will put an end to the ennovances that occur in Europe from these transatlantic quarrels. It would appear that war steamers which must leave on ports in twenty-lour hours, and can only come and coal once in three months, cannot be so troublesome. The fight in the New World may be mighty, and terrific, and sublime. It may be the real battle of Armageddon for aught we know. It may be like the shock of hostile earthquakes. We are constantly being told how terrible it is to be when General McClellan gets well and his army is ready. We are content to believe or disbelieve me nights past they have been it; but, as it comes to us in the Old World, it is like a mear our quarters, and have on war of frogs and mice, and is simply a small nuisance.

Our trionds over the water could be made to the manufacture of the water could be made to the manufacture. Our friends over the water ought to remember that we have not the same reasons which they have for enduring such disturbances. The revelations made by Mr. Dawes in Congress apply to America, and not England. as invited to see in the room of last night. After one the war of the federal State is kept up by a fictitious public enthusiasm, founded upon the squandering among small class political contractors and agitators of two millions of dollars a law was fully and fairly represented, and which filled the with uprovious laughter. Levill not here is kept up by a fictitious public enthusiusm, founded

Ives to be. freemen.
Tenbousecans, the soil of your State is spolluted with the outer of the invader. Your brethren of the advance and have fallen nobly lielding life in the endeavor to see if you and your children the priceless inheritance of freedom. The type t and the usurpur marches his upon your homes. They come flushed with temporary over and confident in their numbers, yet rolying upon tame as houseless. The hour is full of trial and danger it is such, in the providence of God, as will test our

It is such, to the providence of God, as will test dur man-hood and co-spuit. Let us as one no raily to meet the responsibilities thus cast upon us to repe the invader and maintain the assertion of our independence.

As Governor of your State, and commander-in-chief of its army, I call upon every able-bodied man of the State, without regard to age, to chief in its sirvice. I command him who can be blain a weapon to march with our armies. I ask him who can repair or forge as arm, to make it read; at once for the acider. I callupen every citizen, to open the pure and his storehouses of provisions to the brave de-leaders of our soil. I bid the old and the joing, we rever they may be, le stand as pickets to our struggling armics. hey may be, to stand as pictets to our struggling armics.
To our soldiefs—the gulant volunteers who are alread soluted in the defense of our cause—I appeal. Your dis riplies, your skill, and your courage constitute the hope, the pride, and the reliance of your State. Staid the thurk-colleg perils that now cavirou u. and immyed and anidaried, revolunteer, and from the sakes of our reverses the fire of faith in the liberty for which we strive will be re-kind ed.

r ine thirty two regiments. You will be armed Com then, it is for your independence, your homes, your wives others pour out their blood for your safely? Patrical a there pour out their block of eguinet you and manhood would alke ery out eguinet you let the volue let not a day pass up h you are enrolled. Let the volue on in the field re-enlist. Let him sho can, volunteer by

then a the field re-enlist. Let him sho can, volunteer for the war, let those of whem imperative obligations de-mis do shorter to me of service muster as a mill in man. Tennesseeans! you have a name in-history; you have a traditional reasons shall those be fortested in the day of your country's trial? Shall the black banner or entringathen wate in triumph over your a tars and your homes?—
Shall there breathe between you ned your God an earthly
mester between whom your proud apr to shall qual, and
your ances he made to tremble? By the memory of our
glorious dead by the mere d names of our wives and chidren by nor own faith and our own manipod no! For-bid it, some of Tennessee; forbid it man of the plains and of the n ountains. I invoke you now to fodew me; I am of the same shall be a ship of war or privater, or merchant army of femoreses, determined upon the field to stake the honor and the name of that army of which you have made me commander in chief. It is there that I will meet with you, whatever may threaten or imports the fair fame of either. In view of the exposed condition of your capital and, by sutherity of a resolution adopted by the General Assembly, I have call d the members of the Legislature to

ether at this city.
It was a cu'y I conceived I owed you to remove, whilst could be done in perfect safety, the archives of the State. This is not a fit occasion to inquire how your capital be-came so exposed. A series of reverses, not looked for, made the way to Nashville comparatively easy to the enemy. Temporarily, and until our armies have my-le a stand.

officers of State will be located in Remphis. Leaving the officers of State to the immed are discharge their duties, I repair to the field, and again invoke you follow me to the battle wherein the fortunes of all are ba lost or won. Orders to the militia will be issued with such other directions as may be necessary and project. am pleased to accompany this proclamation with the samu-ance that active aid and heavy support will be given you by the Confederate government. ISHAM G. HARRIS.

From the Memphia Appeal, 21st inst. The Battle of Fort Donelson. Forces Engaged and Surrendered.

We have managed to obtain an authentic 1st of the troops engaged in the battle of Fort Donelson on the ligerent shall, after the time when this order shall be 15th instant, all of whom, with the exception of escaped stragglers, surrendered with Geo. Buckner on the and in the Channel Islands, and in the several colonics day following

Gen. Pillow's division included Gen. Floyd's brigade, and was composed as follows, (we give them as they were located in the entrenchments from left to right :)

COLONEL BALDWIN COMMANDING. 20th Mississippi regiment, Majer Brewn. 20th Mississippi regiment, Colonel Reynolds. 26th Tennes ee regiment, Colonel Liliard.

COLONEL MASSIE COMMANDING.
Toth Virginia regiment, Colonel Wharton.
50th Virginia regiment, Colonel Wharton.
51st Virginia regiment, Colonel Massie. COLCRES. SIMONTON COMMANDING.

1st Mississippi regiment, Colonel Simonto -h Kentucky regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Lyon. 7th Texas regiment, Colonel Gregg.
3d Mississippl regiment, Lieutenaut Colonel Wells. Green's Attillery.
COLONEL DRAKE COMMANDING.

3d Alabama regiment, Major Garvin. 15th Arkansas regiment, Colonel Gec. 4th Massasppi regiment. Colonel Drake. 30th Tennessee regiment, Colonel head.

45th Tennessee regiment, Colonel Voorbies, 33d Tennessee regiment, Colonel Winston. 42d Tennessee regiment, Cotonel Quaries. 10th Tennessee regiment, Colonel Heiman. Gen. Buckner's command constituted our right wing,

and was composed of the following regiments : Second Tennesace regiment. Fourteen Mississippi regiment. Third Tennessee regiment. Fighteenth Tennesses regiment. Thirty-second Tennesses regiment.

Cart. Frank Manney's Tennessee battery was also engaged in the fight, but we are not advised as to its

Brig. Gen. B. R. Johnson, of Kentucky, assisted Gen. Pillow in the command of his division on the day of the battle. Our total loss will thus be seen to be twenty-three

regiments of infantry and two batteries of light artillery, of which were nine from Tennessee, six from Mississippi, three from Virginia, two from Kentucky, one from Texas, one from Alabama and one from Arkaneas. All occourts concur in establishing the fact that no

battle that ever transpired on the American continent was more terrific, more fruitful of deeds of during and rafor, or more hardly contested than that of Fort Doselson, on Saturday the 15th of February, 1862.

CAPTURE OF A YANKEE IN COW'S CLOTHING .- Diabolical Intent.-We received yesterday a letter from our regular correspondent in the Army of the Valley, duted Romney, January 30, but it has lost so much of its interest by delay, that we deem it useless to publish it. The following extract from it, however, will be found interesting, even at this late day :

The first night after Gen. Jackson's command reach ed this place, one of the guards placed near a spring of water, was attracted by a peculiar sound of a cow bell. It seemed to ring faster than it should, and its wearer a tew seconds and raised its head and stared in the All seemed natural, excepting the too fast ringing of the bell. On this account the sentinel felt himself justifiable in compelling anything, even a cow, to balt, and walking up, be thrust his bayonet under her belly. This was enough, and to the surprise of the sentinel, the cow, like Balaam's ass, spake, "Am I not your prisence?"

We have often heard of a person in " sheep's clothing," but we never before heard of a person in cow's lothing being sent out as a spy.

He was making his way to the spring evidently with the intention of poisoning our soldiers, for a considera-ble amount of orsenic was found upon his person. Can any one doubt what should have been done with such a person ? I do not know what has been done with him, but no doubt be has or will meet his deserts. Many acts, however, of the most atroctons kind, have been perpetrated upon, unoffending citizens, even to burning heir houses and shooting them down. [Lynchburg

One of the Federal prisoners, a member of an Illinois

Nentrality of the European Powers on the American

IMPORTANT PROGLAMATION PROK THE BRITISH FOR BY OFFICE-ARMED VESSILS OF

STAY IN RESTIRE PORTS. The following letter from Earl Russia, to the Lord Commissioners of the Admirally is published in the Lord

FOREIGN OFFICE, January 21 1862. My Lords.—Her Majesty being fully determined to observe the duties of neutrality during the existing bostilities between the United States and the States calling themselves "the Confederate States of America." ble, the use of her Majaty's harbora ports and o and the waters within her Majeaty's territorial jurtion, in aid of the warlike purposes of either beilige has communitied to your lead for your guidance, the following traited and enforced as her Majesty's orders and di

Her Majesty is pleased to further command that those rules stall be put in force in the United King-dom and in the Channel Islands on and after Thursday. the 6th day of Fabruary next, and in hor Majesty's terrilories and possessions beyond the seas six days after

Even the London Economist, Feb 3.

The American West Crists. The People Proctain against Intervention.

The American London Economist, Feb 3.

The American London Economist, Feb 3.

The American West Crists. The People Proctain will some their his felou track, unless he is repelled. To you who sed, and have looked death in the face, who have he had not only disappointed, but are even disposed at, at the rumor that it is not the intention of the

If at the time when this order is first potified in the Balama Islands there shall be any such vessel already. wi hin any port, roads ead, or waters of those islands, the Law enant-Governor shall give notice to such versel to depart, and shall require her to fut to sea, within such time as he shall, under the circumstances, consider proper and reasonable. If there shall then be ships of war or privateers belonging to both the said beligerents. witten the territorial jurisdiction of her Majesty in or near the same port, readstead or waters, the Lieutenant-Governor shall fix the order of time in which such was s I shall depart. No such vessel of cither believeren shall be permitted to put to sea until after the expiration of at least 24 hours from the time when the last ship) which have left the same port, roadstend of waters adjacent-thereto; shall have passed beyond the territorial. jurisdiction of her Majesty.

11. During the continuance of the present hostifities between the Government of the United States of North America, and the States calling themselves "the Coo federate States of America," all ships of war and privateers of either belligerent are prohibited from making use of any port or roadstead in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or in the Channel Islands or in any of her Majesty's colonies or foreign possessions dependencies or any waters subject to the territorial jurisdiction of the British crown, as a station or place of resort for any warlike purposes, or for the purpose of obtaining any facilities of warlike equipment; and no ships of war or privateer of either beligerent shall hereafter be permitted to sail out of or leave any port, roadstead or waters, subject to British jurisdiction, from which any vessel of the other belligerent (whether the same shall be a ship of war, a privateer, or merchant ship) shall have previously departed, not I after the expiration of at least 24 hours from the departure of such last mentioned vessel beyond the territorial jurisdiction

III. If any ship of war or privateer of either beland foreign possessions and dependencies of her Majosty respectively, enter any port, roadstead, or waters be longing to her Majesty, either in the United Kingdom. er in the Channel Islands, or in any of her Majesty's colonies or breign possessions, or dependencies, such vessel shall be required to depart and to put to sea within 24 hours after her entrance to such port, roadstead, or waters, except in case of stress of weather, or of her receiving provisions or things necessary for the subsistence of her crew, or repairs, in either of which case, the authorities of the port, or of the nearest port (as the case muy be,) shall require her to put to sea as soon as possible after the expiration of such period of 24 hours, without permitting her to take in supplies beyond what may be necessary for her immediate fuse; and no such vessel, which may have been allowed to remain within British waters for the purpose of repair, shall continue in any such port, roadstead, or waters, for a longer pe ried than 24 hours after her necessary repairs shall have been completed; provided, nevertheless, that in all cases in which there shall be any vessels (whether ships of war, privateers or merchant ships,) of both the said belligerent parties in the same port, roadsteads or waters within the territorial jurisdiction of her Mujesty, there shall be an interval or not less than 24 hours be tween the departure therefrom of any such vessel (whether a ship of war, a privateer or a merchant ship) of the one be ligerent, and subsequent departure therefrom of any ship of war or privateer of the other belligerent, and the times hereby limited to the departure of such ships of war and privateers respectively shall always in case of necessity, be extended so far as may be required for giving effect to the proviso, but not further or other-

IV. No ship-of-war or privateer of either belligerent shall be eafter be permitted, while in any port, roadstead, or waters subject to the territorial jurisdiction of her Majesty, to take in any supplies, except provisions and such other things as may be requisite for the subsistence of her crew; and except so much coul only as may be sufficient to carry such vessels to the nearest port of her own country, or to some nearer destination ; and no coal shall be again supplied to any such ship-ofwar or privateer in the same or any other port, roadstead, or waters subject to the territorial jurisdiction of her Majesty, without special permission, until after the expiration of three months from the time when such coal cruits are mustered into service. For further informatic R. G. RANKIN. may have been last supplied to her within British waters as aforesaid. I have, &c.,

RUSSELL (Signed) -A similar letter has been addressed to the Secretaries of the State for the House, Colonial, War, 56 BUSHELS extra Black-eye and Chy Peas, and Lodin Departments and to the Lord County, War, and India Departments, and to the Lord Commissioners of her hisjesty's Treasury.

ANOTHER FEDERAL BATTERY .- An attempt of the steamer St. Johns to pass dower Augustine Creek, yes terday, developed a new Federal battery. It is situatapproached towards the spring, and when halted, stopped ed on Long Island, and consists of guns of very long range, as some of the shot fired at the St. Johns attain direction of the voice, and then on towards the spring. ed a distance of three miles. Eleven shots were fired in all, but without danger to the steamer. Accounts from Skidaway correct the report, referred

to in our last, of the departure of the fifet from Warsaw. They have men and horses aboard, and are ready for mischief, but still maintain their position in the Sound .- Savannah Kepublican, 24th inst.

Aggerrap .- Two men were brought as prisopers to this city on Monday on a charge of having piloted the Yankees to Roanoake Island. They were arrested on board of a schooper a short distance from Plymouth .-They were committed to juil .- Ral. Register, 26th inst.

THE RIVER CLOSED BY THE FEDERALS .- A recon isance by the stenmer Navannah, yesterday, brought to light all the movements of the enemy in our river .-They have erected three batteries, which effectually cut off communication with the fort-one of four guns on Venus' Point, one of the same number of guns on a small marsh just above Long Island and come the South channel, and the third on boats moored in we have great faith in the purity and disinterestedness of the inhabitants of Southampton and Portsmouth, regiment, who was captured at Fert Donelson and armost fear of criticism, that all did well, and we are quite sure that they will arge the governived in this city yesterday, asserts that but forty eight angle, and could not be passed by any ressel in our serviced in this city yesterday, asserts that but forty eight angle, and could not be passed by any ressel in our serviced in this city yesterday, asserts that but forty eight angle, and could not be passed by any ressel in our serviced in this city yesterday, asserts that but forty eight angle, and could not be passed by any ressel in our serviced in this city yesterday. ment to execute the regulations they have put torth.—

their efforts at perfection a while longer, (and a they will,) I see no reason why they will not some see he more of these ferocious penny steamers in our statement position in things of this sort. One

Memphit (Tenn.) Appeal.

The distinct of criticism, that aid well, and the rest of his regiment escaped uninjured in the fight, all the rest vice. The guns are ell of a heavy culibre, most of them being killed or wounded. This is the most fearful loss throwing shot to the distance of three miles. A number of these ferocious penny steamers in our sustained by any one regiment during the war.

Memphit (Tenn.) Appeal.

Separation the rest of criticism, that aid well, in the rest of his regiment escaped uninjured in the fight, all the rest of his regiment escaped un vice. The guns are ell of a heavy calibre, most of them

our retreating foce for the want of men. Yet let us see how this comparison stands: Van Dorn commenced his campaign by taking some 3.000; Price took and partied at Springfield some 5.000; at Managaa we captured 1,500; at Leasturg 800; and various fights some 5.00—in all, at least couple of regiments at Manassa's swept round sowards (en-trevise after the stampeds of the Yankess commenced, we should have captured largely more than enough to have ex-ceeded this amount.

the day when the Governor or other chief authority of each of such territories or possessions respectively, shall have nothed and published the same, stating in such notification that the said rules are to be obeyed by all performs within the same territories and possessions.

I. During the continuance of the present hostilities between the Government of the United States of North America and the States calling teemselves the Confidence States of America," or until her Majesty shall otherwise order, as ship of war or privateer belonging to either of the belligerents shall be permitted to enter or remain in the port of Nassau, or in any other port, roadstead, or waters of the Bahama Islands, except by nall have of the Licutemant-Governor of the Bahama Islands, except by nall have of the Licutemant-Governor of the Bahama Islands, except by nall have of the Licutemant-Governor of the Bahama Islands, except by nall have of the Licutemant-Governor of the Bahama Islands, except by nall have of the Licutemant-Governor of the Bahama Islands, except by nall have of the Licutemant-Governor of the Bahama Islands, except by nall have of the Licutemant-Governor of the Bahama Islands, except by nall have of the place shall require her to put to sea as so to possible, without permitting her to take in any supplies, beyond what, may be necessary for her immediate use. Wast a borben for a runed people—a people without con-solation, fallow and down trodden in the very dust. Oh, men of the South, shut out the pfeture and swear on the alter of

## your county is an analysis of the scale of the feeth of the feeth, or every house shall be informed, every field desciated, and every rood or ground a grave! NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

your country it shall never be; and that defrest and proud-

BY THE COVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA. A PROCLAMATION.

NORTH CAROLINIANS! Our Canarry needs your aid for its projection and defence against an invading foe, the President of the Confederate States has made a requisition upon our State to complete her quota of troops in the field. Our own borders are invaded by the enemy, in force, now threatning an advance to deprive us of liberty, property, and all that we held deer, as a self-governing and free people. We must resist him at all hazards and by every means in our news? He wages a war for our sut justion. means in our power. He wages a war for our su' justion, a war forced upon us in wrong and prospended without right, and in a spirit of vergeful-wickedness without a parallel in the history of warfare among civilized nations. As you value your rights of relf-government and all the blessings of freedom—the ballowed endearments of home and fireside—of family and kindred. I call upon you to rally to their defence and to fustain the noble and sacred cause, in true, constant and brave in the hour of trial and of danger. Never let it be said, that in the future she has falled to maintain this high renown. If we are threatened now more than heretofore, and upon our own soil, let our exertions than heretelers, and upon our own soil, let our exertains be equal to every demand on our patriotism, honor and glary. No temporary reverses dampeted the arder of your accestors, even though the enemy marched in columns through the State. The fires of liberty still burned brightly through the State. The fires of liberty still burned brightly in their breasts. They were moved to now energy and resisted by gallant deeds, with abiding hope and nuffinching courage and persiverance, bravely contending with ensates at home as well as the foreign fee, until, after a struggle of seven long years our laderendence was achieved and acknowledged. Let us imitate their glorious example. The enemy is re-doubling his efforts and straining every nerve to overrun our country and subjugate us to his domination—his avarice and ambition. Already it is proposed in their Congress to establish a territorial government in a portion. Congress to establish a territorial government in a portion of our State. Fow is the time to prove our zeal and animate by example. I call upon the brave and patriotic monof our State to volunteer, from the Mountains to the Sea.—You are wanted to fill up our quota in the Confederate Army, and for the special defence of the State. I rely, with antire confidence, for a prompt and clearly response to this call upon your patriolism and valor. Tender yourselves companies and squada nuder officers of your named You will be at once accepted and organized into regiments under the laws that are or may be made, and which it is my duty to execute. The Adjutant General will issue

is my duty to execute. The Adjutant General will issue to execute, The Adjutant General will issue to executer for this purpose.

Fallow-Clizens: Your first nilegiance is due to North arolina. Rally to her banners. Let every man do his Carolina. Raily to her bands.

du'v and our country will be safe.

Given under my hand and the Scalef the State, at

8 seal. 6

Seal. 6

HENRY T. CLARK.

146.3t

2.100 LBS. Sole Leather; JUST RECEIVED.

250 Calf Skins; 117 bags Shot, all numbers; 23 boshels Shoe Pegs; 23 barrels whose Pegs; 18 barrels Oil; 189 ibs. Bar Lead; 1,700 " Plough Castlags. For sale in lots to suit, at JAMES WILSON'S

Oil. Leather, Saddlery, Trunk and Hayness Establishment, No. 5 Market street. CAPS\_CAPS\_CAPS.

MILITARY CAPS at BALDWIN'S. CAPS I CAPS LOFFICE BR' & PRIVATES' CAPS. LAEGS assortment will be opened in a few days at Feb. 27:h BALDWIN'S.

100 GROSS EAGLE BUTTONS. NORTH CAROLINA CASSIMERES. A full stock ex-pected at Feb. 27th.

HALF HOSE! HALF HOSE! HALF HOSE! GLOVES! GLOVES! SUSPENDERS, &c., at BALDWIN'S.

TROOPS FOR STATE SERVICE AND DEFENOR OF WILMINGTON. THE CONVENTION of N. C. has passed an ordinance

authorizing the raising of a limited number of troops for the defence of Wilmington, and the undersigned has un-dertaken to raise one of the companies. As these troops are raised strictly for State service and local defence, inducements are effered to those whose bu-siness or situation in life prevent them offering their service

beyond the State; and it is expected that the ranks will seen be fitted. Those desiring to enlist should make early application
The usual bounty of Fifty Dollars will be paid when respuly to Feb. 27, 1862.—146-101

PEAS-PEAS. 10 " Red Whest—substitute for Coffee,
Coru, Meal, Hommony, Flour—for Buckwheat cakes. Also, Family and Soper Plour, on consignment.
Feb. 27th. For sale by ALFX. GLDHAM.

THEREEST CAPE FEAR FLOUR in bbls and bags, made Feb. 27th. For sale by ALEX. OLDHAM.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between HEYER A CO., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 20th rebruary, 1867. All persons indebted to us will please call and settle promptly either by cash or note.

JOHN C. HEVER,
Wilmington N. C. Fab. 27th 1862

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 27th, 1862.

BUSINESS NOTICE. A SUCCESSOR TO HEYER & CO, the subscriber will a continue the GROCERY BUSINESS in its various branches at the old stand on North Water street, and hopes to ment a continuance of the paironage bestowed mon the late firm.

W. A. HEYER. Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 27th, 1862.

ST. JOHN'S TODOR NO. 1. BEGULAR MEETING this evening at 71 o'clock H. A. BAGG, See'y. Pab. 27th, 1862.

Peb. 27th, 1861.

46.

SHELF GOODS.

46.

SELLING OFF AT REDUCED PRICES I
SELLING OFF AT REDUCED PRICES I
Call and examine stock if you want bargains, at
R. M. LAIN'S,
46 Market Street.

SUPERFINE PLOUB. BARRELS Superfine Flour in store and for in b Feb. 5. WORTH & DANIEL.