# THE DALLY JOURNAL.

DERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

FILMINOTON, N. C., MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1842.

Becapetion sales and other advertisements in o-day's paper.

Oux telegraphic column to-day will repay perusal .-We expect to hear exciting news from the Peninsula and the Roads very soon.

IT WOULD APPEAR EVIDENT that a new strataget. to system is to be insegurated in the conduct of this war, on the part of the Confederate forces. Concentration, instead of dispersion, is to be the rule in future, as it should have been in the past. The eveny concenthe his men for a blow. He doubles up his fist, and does not strike with his open plalm, or with his arms spread out and his sinews relaxed. We must do the mme. We must not be any longer cut off in detail, by attempting the merely delensive course of guarding too much, and being nowhere in sufficient force, because evsrywhere in some force. That was the cause of our disaster at Roanoke Island. Roanoke Island was a point that ought to have been made a strong point of -a point for concentration. Was it? No; men were attered here, there, everywhere, and in insufficient force the railroad bridge over the Trent River at that place, to make a successful stand anywhere, and as far from being sufficient at Rosnoke as anywhere else. The re- discovered about mid-way the bridge. The alarm was calt is before us.

But we trust and believe that all this merely diffusive and therefore weakly system of timid defence is at an end, and that in the future, we will be prepared to give as well as take. If the enemy attacks a point where our troops are, let bim find them there in force to repulse him. If he attempts to penetrate into the country, through an anguarded point, let him find our strongholds on his flanks to attack him, but not let him find our people spread out beyond supporting distance, ready to be annihilated in detail.

We know that this change of policy is progressing rapidly, and that with the abandonment of many posts. and apparent narrowing of the sphere of action, the power of successful action will be doubled, and that " dash," the abs nes of which Mr. Tonsell so much deprecates, will become possible to troops no longer dispersed as centries in a cordon of posts too numerous to be individually capable of successful resistance, and along too extended a line to be able mutually to support well-written and highly interesting. They, improve as each other against a concentrated attack of the enemy.

THE RALEIGH STANDARD of Saturday, the 8th inst. devotes half a column of editorial to the following re marks which appeared in a recent issue of the Journal "The talk that attributes the removal of Gen Hill, and other matters and things of that kind, to the operation of State party politics or .Confederate party politics, strikes as being all wrong."

With as little wish to continue this discussion, it such it can be called, as the Standard claims to have we must repeat that this thing strikes us as being all wreng. Wrong, because, and we will use no barsher phrase, the charges it implies are in the main, incorrect ;-atill more wrong because of the animus which too evidently dictates it, and of the effect which it is too evidently calculated to produce - wrong, because while on its face deprecating party spirit and the divisions and heart-burnings to which that spirit gives rise and which are so much out of place in the present emergency, it is the evident offspring of that spirit, but with so large and unconcealable an admixture of personal irritation as to assume the form and degenerate

it as the Standard's implied threat to more tharo expose such parties. We would willingly do justice to all, and surely, we think, that when the Standard undertakes to make charges, it would be better, in every way, for it to make more sure of its facts than stappears to have dong in the cases of Governor Clark and Judge Biggs.

and The Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for New Hanover County, commenced its sessions in the Court House to-day, Jas T. Miller, E.q., Chairman, presiding.

This is a majority Court, at which important county business is to be transacted.

WILL BE REPEATED .- We take pleasure id announcing that the thrilling and popular historical drama of Nick of the Woods," so well performed last week, will be repeated at the Theatre fo-morrow pight, with the immense" after-piece of Slaster and Crasher. The deservedly popular Bailey family have volun-

teered their valuable services, which, in combination with the effective personations of the talented amateurs. will certainly guarantee an excellent performance, and

ought to secure a full attendance. Tus Newbern Progress says that about three o'clock on Friday morning, a small boat was seen to pass under

but it did not stop. At four o'clock a light blazs was instantly given, but the vile perpetrator of the deed was not discovered. The guard succeeded ir extinguishing

the fire, and preventing a disastrous conflagration. The incendiary apparatus was in the shape of a wire

net, or basket, filled with hemp, saturated with spirits of tarpentine, and fastened to the bridge by a common turpentine, and fastcord to the bridge by a common drawing chain, wrapped with rags, also a sturated, as were the timbers of the bridge clear across. This was evidently a deliberately plagned and skil.

This was evidently a deliberately plaqued and skilfully devised scheme to destroy the bridge. It shows the sort of dangers we have to guard against, and ought to stimulate our rail road guards, authorities and employces to renewed vigilance.

THE APPEAL of our correspondent, "Justice," for : suspension of opinion about Roanoke Island is worthy of all attention. The writer is in a position to be well informed.

" Personal Experiences in Lincolndom " will be found they go.

SALE OF Goops .- A sale of part of the cargo of Merchandise lately brought to this city, took place yesterday at the store of Messrs. Street & West, on East Bay, Mr. James H. Taylor, Anotioneer : 93 bags of, Gonaives Coffee brought from 50 to 54 cents per pound ; Tallow Candles, from 26 to 35 cents per pound ; Nitrie Acid, \$1 33 per pound ; Sulpharie Acid, \$1 per pound; Blue Mass, \$3 25 per pound; Copavia, \$4 30 per pound; Chloroform, \$6 25 per pound; Oil of Lemon, \$7 50 to \$8 50 per pound; Oil of Bergamotte, \$7 to \$8 25 per pound; Oil of Peppermint, \$6 50 per pound; Oil of Annise, \$7 per pound ; Ipecae, \$6 50 per pound ; Gum Camphor, \$4 per ponad ; English Calomel, \$4 25 per pound ; Pulverized Rhubarb, \$2 50 per pound ; Jalap, \$2 50 per pound ; Oil of Cinuamon, \$7 50 to \$9 25 per pound ; Oil of Rose, \$8 25 per ounce ; Oil of Lavender, \$3 per pound ; Eoglish Bleached Shirting, 33 cents per yard ; Regatta Printed Cambrics, 33 cts. per yard ; Printed Muslins, 4416 cents per yard ; Fancy Prints, 33 cents per yard ; Coates' Spool Cotton, \$1 per dozen ; Ladics' White Hose, \$3 20 to \$6 50 per dozen .- Charleston Courier, 8th inst.

THE YANKERS ON THE MARCH FOR WINCHROTER .-Win Clark county, on Monday last, on their way to chester, as is supposed. Gen. Jackson was sending back all of his heavy baggage and preparing to give them battle. This is the substance of intelligence received here, by letter, from Winchester yesterday .--Berryville is about midway between Harper's Ferry and Winchester, or nearly fifteen miles from the latter point. Great consternation, we are to'd, prevails amongst the inhabitants of the country, and the fate of Valley will soon be decided. If Jackson has troops enough (?) there need be no fears of the result. P.S.-Since the above was in type we learn tha several regiments were sent up to Winchester by Gen Johnson, and that a fight was expected to come off yesterday. The result of the expediton against Winchester will doubth as decide McClellan's course with relevence to an attack on our linnes at Centerville. If Banks succeeds in vanquishing Jackson, his columns and Mc-Clellan's will be apt to make a simultaneous movement upon Centerville, or wherever Johnston's army may be in force, most probably on the line of the Rappahanock Lynchburg Virginian, 7th inst.

### For the Journal. Personal Experiences in

All slong the line from Hayde h much detention, being often ob ow freight to pass : train after to wn with smoggied goods from Lou train swept ale outsville, Cincin

allow freight to pass : train after train swept sloag index down with smoggied groeds from Louisville, Circlenati, and other points : pork, bacon, sminum.tion, packed in bulker and lard, quick iiver in the same oleaginous survices, and genume Pike or Dexter's 15 ceff whisker (warranted to kill at forty yards) psinted and branded in the most approved style ; immense quantities of alcohol, branded as whiskey, and in short every variety of goods, all pouring linto Nash ville. This city was at that time a perfect magazine of stores, and it was with the greatest difficulty locomotion could be accomplished in the vicinity of the railroad depoint. Kestucky was then marked. What a sad blander that splen-did old Biats made. Her position of neoir-lity, all that is and can be said about the want of arms to the costrary not-withstanding, was as moestrons a piece of blundering as atsteamen ever perpetraled. We have ever thought, how correctly we know not, that there were but two solutions of this business \_-either that the political needs the store of this business \_-either that the political needs the store of this business \_-either that the political needs the store of this business \_-either that and can be said about the want of arms to the costrary not-withstanding. Was as moestrons a piece of blundering as atsteamen every perpetraled.

statement ever perpetrated. We have ever thought, how correctly we know not, that there were but two solutions of this business—either that the political party leaders were so nearly balanced that on decided stand pro or con could be taken and neutrality was ad pited as a compromise, (perishall compromises, they are owar ily compacts!) leaving the future to blind chatce— or that the Federal party was the sharpest and decoyed the states rights men into this shortive policy, well knowing that such a position could not be maintained, and that under a variety of specious pretexts, Lincola could form the anti-scuthern party. Nothing could have been more shortsight-ed or snicidal. The State not only become, as a natural se-quence, the arems of could the tween the two hostile gov-ernments, but she became the theatre of the most blitter in-terne cine hate and civil war—her people distracted—fami-ies and communities reut by discord, father arrayed against neighbor, " their enemies were those of their own homeshold"—all confidence and security at an end—no may 'file or liberty asfe against the skolking asaasin and the cowardly informet—a premism we upon trackery and haseness—her true men persecuted, in-utired, imptisoned and despoiled —her soli over run by birsinge—her val-eys rescunding to the battle ory of foreign troops hunting down her entiorem, her mountains carrying up the melan-tor who have been in fields dy ef rd in the warm life-tilde of muddered patriota—her river stained with the blood of her noblest and best! This picture may seem overdrawn, but those who have been where we have been, and seen what we have acce, can attast that this wisch , gives but a

but those who have been where we have been, and seen what we have seen, can attest that this sket h gives but a

The Flag. But to resume the 'thread of our yern.' We passed quietly through Bowling Green, then reposleg in happy ignorance of the importance it was cestined to as-sume. From being an obscure town, known to few but travelers, it became the Mecca of the routh, was the thems of every torgne, the longing wisiful hope, the ardent prayer of millions. Bowling and Buckner were on every lip shrined in every heart. But also how are the mighty faller - how the bri, brest hopes have become dimmed! Bowling Greed, as far as we are concerned, is as "the baseless fab ric of a vision," and Buckner, where is he, so lately the hope of thousands? A pris ner, branded as a traitor-doomed it may be to die! No wonder Southern hearts are

doomed it may be to die! At would to fight this cruel and steeled and Southern arms are nerved to fight this cruel and bitter invader to the death! Would there were no luke-bitter invader to the death! Would there were no lukewarm men amongst us open traitors are safer ! With our respect and deference we say it, this Bowling Green bus ness was a dead failure on the defensive policy game.

ness was a dead failure on the deformance policy game. We say it holdly, that had Buckner, (we refer to a period, anterior to his being ranked, besides, that will always be known as Buckner's army.) instead of forifying, summer-ing, autumning and windering South of Green river, and allowing first Mitchell, then Sherman and then Bucil on the North bask of the river, and Grant and McClernand at Cairo to concentrate 120,000 troops, marched buildy forward, he would have encouraged and strongthened the Southern party, would have swelled his ranks with recruits and there togs a time when by a gallant dath on Louisville he could have easily surprised and taken the city, the fail of louisville here togs and taken the city, the fail of Louisville would have striken terror and dismay into the enemy-Newpert and Covington would have failen into his hands-Cincinnati metaced-the Ohio river biockaded-Kentucky redeemed-Southern Illinois secured (for it is two thirds secession)-the Cairo armada and the grand two thirds seccession)—the Cairo armids and the grand army of Kentucky without a place in history—Nashville would not now be faunting the Stars and Strips—but—what a glorious vista that little word shuts out—but—oh those naughty conjunctions i—Neutra ity and Defensure forbade it—we were altogether too squannish, went to war with our "oh excuse me. I hope I don't intrude, and while kid gloga style. Now we begin to take the lion by the head, we have thrown away our oversensitiveness and kid gloves. As one of Marryat's herces used to say, there's no use crying over split milk, better luck next time. We have mapped out a pretty campaign which we are not alone in thicking might have been within the bounds of probability-still theories

st. 20 10 50 50 per have been within the bounds of probabily still decrises and practice often do not square, and we know it is easier to tell after a failure what ought to have been done. We do not presume to blame or even critteire Gen Eacknor, is a cost of our line, but we merely say what us think might mostly to be found in the cittes. Well, Toreturn, we sped along all that famous country and arrived in Louisville with-out accident, save catching a low fever that night, outlying amidst the tobacco fields at Haydenville which invalid dus a week or so. Louisville we found dead-twice duad-save in the smuggling line, and the Jews scenfed to enjoy al-most a mosepoly of this lucrative business. In the great thoroughfares of commerce, Main street, &c, great theroughtates of commerce. Main street, &c., Othello's occupation seemed clean gone, and we found some of our acquaintance among the merchants killing (the Freach say pour passer is lemps, but we prefer that most expressive and down right English phrase killing) time with a quiet game at poker, such e, or 7 up. We left home do y fordified with two passports, one from the Chief Magistrate from the there for H B. M. Consult at Charleston for if fied with two passports, one from the Chief Magistrate of our city, the other from H. B. M. Consul at Charleston, neither of which we ever had any cocasies to use. We had no trouble, shhough we had right smart plunder, sent our traps to the Galt House, striving in advance ourselves. We were hat once questioned and that was politely at Nash-ville. A few weeks previously we had entered Louisville from Indiana and had rather a kreen overhauling at Jeffer-nonville before crossing the Ohio. We had valuables but out manducered the officer, altho he or some one else out-witted us at last by appropriating a suit of fine clothes we were carrying for a iriend in Memphis. D. Before leaving of allow us to give you, what we believe, before leaving on anow its to give you, what we benever, inpen reliable subbrity, to be the correct version of an ar-ticle in the "Journal" of the 6th. handed "Beauregard's magacity." The interview referred to took place in McClel-ian's room and the parties present; besides himself, were Gen. Scott and his sou-in-law (who, if we mistake not, was then acting as assistant Eccretary of War.) and the Presi dent. The conversation, screported in our heating, by one who had it from Lincoln (we were then in Washington.) " We Lincoln" wide McLulan " I wonf for yon to tail you "Mr. Lincoln " said McCleilan, " I sent for you to tell you in this presence that my plans have been betrayed to the in the presence that if the only persons to whom they were known, for you Mr. President, it is unnecessary for one to wouch. Gen Scott's long life of devotion to his country forbids any suspicion attaching to him, but as or this other gentleman, I leave him to answer for himself "--which he did not do, but Scott resigned immediately and went to Furope for his health. We have no recollection of Gen. Thomas losing any position then, for long after this, if we be correct in our memory, he went out made that seatching report on Fremont, for which he (Thomas) was handled without gloves by Congress and the press.

#### From the Ric Gen. J. J.

Meseus. EDITORS :- The public mind is much exer-and just now on the subject of a General-in-Chief.rew is the man. The writer has known h-m long He possesses one of the floret intellects in the land, and has excelled in everything that he has un-

dertaken from his college days till now. He graduated with extraordinary distinction at Chapel Hill the year that President Polk and Join Y. Mason attended commencement there. His mathematleal attainments were so remarkable that the President at once invited him to the post of Assistant Astronomer at the National Observatory in Washington. He accepted it for one year, and this school boy, who had never before seen an observatory, was soon ranging himself alongside of Strave, the most celebrated living astronomer of Europe, not only competing with him in the use of the instrument with which the Russian was his renown, but actually improving upon the formula of that celebrated astronomer.

When his year was up, young Pettigrew gave up his appointment and went to Europe.

What are you going to Earope for ?" said a friend " To study the military art," was the reply ; " lor we shall have to fight those Yankees yet, and I want to be rendy for them."

After an absence of several years, he returned and entered upon the study of law with his kinsman Pettigrew, the celebrated South Carolina iswyer.

Here his talents soon brought him into notice, and he was sent to represent the City of Charleston in the Legislature, where a leading position was at once assigned im. Feelings at that time were running high upon the subject of re-opening the African Slave trade. The Governor recommended it in his message, and it was referred to a special committee, of which Pettigrew was a member. It was on that occasion that he made that celebrated report which gave this question its quietos. Soon after this Napoleon III. commenced his Italian war. Young Pettigrew immediately hastened to France to offer his services, hoping for an opportunity of studying upon the battle field there those principles and that art which he felt sure were soon to be called into play

In the Fort Sumter affair Pettigrew was on the spot taking an active and prominent part from beginning to the end.

As the plot began to-thicken, and North Carolina, his native-State, began to be threatfeard by the enemy. hastened to her borders and raised a regiment. He has already woil for it, among his companions in arms, the distinction of having the best drilled, the best dis ciplined, and the best cared for regiment in the division of the army to which it belongs, and there are some fine officers and regiments in that army.

Pettigrew has excelled in every station to which he has been called, and the man that cannot be excelled is the man we want.

We have several accomplished West Point graduates that are fit for the place, but the selection of any one of these might cause heart-burnings, which we desire to avoid. By Pettigrew's appointment all risk of trouble from that source would be avoided. He is of the right age-about 35 NORTH CAROLINA.

From the Rio Grande\_More Troubles.

The N. O. Picayune has information from the Rio Grande, received through a merchant from Brownsville, from which we learn that the condition of affairs in that quarter indicates that another trouble is about to come apon our enemies. The intelligence is that the British and French consuls at Matamoras had presented to the United States frigate Portsmouth, a formal protest against the blockade of the Rio Grande, and that on the 5th, the British consul dispatched a schooner to Tampico, with orders for a British war vessel to hasten. to the Rio Grande and prevent, even to the extent of hostilities, the blockade of the river by the Portsmouth. The consul's orders were that the British vessel should engage the Portsmouth immediately upon her artival. The French consul had also sent a request to Tampico for the forwarding of a French war ship. The Picayune adds :

A large number of vessels arrived from Europe, are in durance under the guns of the Por smouth. The captain of the latter will not allow these vessels to discharge their cargoes, unless it is guaranted that the goods will be delivered in Matamoras and not at Brownrille. Now this condition, even if legal, is impossible as the steamboats plying on the Rio Grande are all owned in Brownsville, and as such, being the property of rebels, they dare not undertake to lighten these European vessels at the mouth of the river, for in doing so they would run the risk of being seized by the United States frigate.

Cuba, as early as the 6th of July last. This letter wil explain light, and I have only to remark with relect to it that I had not at its date seen the Spanish proinstice. I rely upon your sense of justice to give place in your columns both to this communication and the letter. R. SENNES. Commander.

Confederate States Navy. C. S. Steamer, Sumter, Gibraltar, Jan. 29, 1862.

CAPTURED - A private letter from an officer in t my of the Valley, to a relative in Lynchburg, states that a skirmish occurred near Charlestown, Va., on Saturday last, between small detachments of the opposing armies, in which the Vandals lost several men kil ed and wounded, seventeen taken prisoners, and left in our hands a line battery of four pieces of cannon.

Petersburg Express, 8th mit.

### AUCTION SALES.

Dry Goodt, Poper, Hardware, Soap, Oils, Segars, Se, BY MORDECAI & CO.,

CHARLESTON, S. C. ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, the 12th instagt, at 1 o'clock, will be add, at the Store of Messra. Marshull Burge, 159 Meeting street, the following articles, viz : 10 BALES ENGLISH ELEACHED LONG CLOTH,

- cases French Printed Muslim
- cases French Prints.
- cases Printed Lawns, cases Printed Linen Cambric, for Dresses,
- 2 cases Irish Linens, 2 cases Linen Towels,
- 4 cases Muson to Netting, 2 0 dozen white Half Hose,
- 4.0 dozen white Cotton Hose, 800 lbs. black and W. B. Flax Thread,
- 50 lbs. black rewing Silk, 1,000 dozen rpool Cotton, "Clark's," 00,000 Need es, 1,000 packs of Piffs,

- 1,000 packs of Fifs, 300 gross white Bane Buttons, 300 gross white Bane Buttons, 2 0 gross Pearl Shirt Buttons, 1,000 lbs. Shoe Thread, 30 dozen Cat'r Shins. 600 gross Hooks and Eyes, 100 dozen Tooth Brushes, &c., &c.

- 600 reams LETTER PAPER.
- 100 resms Fooscap Paper, 100 resms Commercial Paper,
- 25 reams Bill Pader.
- 30,000 Envelopes, 300 gross -teel Pens,
- 100 gross Pencils.
- SUNDRIES. 10 boxes Castlle Soap,
- 10 boxes No. 1 Soap, 20 gross Frown Windror Soap, 200 dozen Fancy Soaps, 20 cases Dutch Chuese,
- boxes Raisins,
- 50 doz n Brooms, 100 di zen Horge Brushes,
- 80 dozen Shovels,
- 25,000 Horse Nails,
- 100 pounds Brass Tacks, 50 box : s Shoe Heel Tacks,
- 200 abcets Zine,
- 120 gross Matches 20 dozen Olive Oil
- 2 cases Havana Honey, SEGARS.

100 000 choice SPANISH SEGARS, of favorite Brands,

| AND 7                   |                   |                     |
|-------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| FOLLOWING INVOID        | E OF DR           | UGB, des,           |
| 6 barrels SULPHUR,      | P. C. C. C. C. A. | 1.0                 |
| 10 barrels Copperas,    | and the state     | 2016/01/26          |
| 3 barrels Kerosene Oil, | 10 million 100    |                     |
| 1 box of Indigo,        |                   |                     |
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| Tartaric Acid,          | Constants.        | 10000               |
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| Camphor,<br>Hops.       |                   | Sector Reality      |
| March 10.               |                   | 154.10              |
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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

# LATEST NEWS !

YN ACCOPDANCE with the orders of Gen. Anderson, Harnell House Bar will be closed. The Restaurant w be kept open as usual, and I shall be pleased to see my fo mar patrons, and can assure the public that the best U

haracter of factic

If, at a time like this, a sense of duty demands of the public press that it should " nothing extenuate," certainly a equally strong sense of duty would add the final clause of the same request-" nor aught set down min malue," surely it would be better to err twice on the side of extenuation, of taking a favourabe view of things, in cases that fairty admitted of doubt, than once, from preconceived opinions, political prejudices or personal animosity to " set down aught in malice."

All our readers know that during the past Summe we were not at all backward, either in our demands up on the authorities, or in our depunciations of what we conceived to be negligence or suplaces on their part .-All our readers know that in the more recent matter of Roanoke Island, we endeavoured to find out where the blame rested, and to state plainly the facts as they ap peared to us, and the conclusions at which we arrived from a consideration of these facts. If we unduly extenuated anything, we are not aware of it. If we have erred on that side, we can rest easier than if we had gone as far as we fear others have done by setting down aught in malice.

The Slandard talks about the removal of General Hill from the command of the defences of part of our coast, and mixes up Judge Biggs with that affair. We happen to find in the Raleigh Journal of the 8th, the following " card " from Judge Biggs in reference to that matter :

#### A Card.

My stiention has just been called to an article in the late Journal in which I am informed that a report is in cir niation somewhere, that I interfered in some way, to pro ure the removal of Gen. Hill from command on the North Carolina Coast. I only deem it necessary to say that such a report is without the slightest foundation either in though or sol. I was not apprised of any movement to that end until it was publicly announced. I know nothing of the remove which is fluenced the Fresideut to appoint Gen. Branch to the command of the Coast and to transfer Gen. Hill to the Potomac ASA BIGGS. Tarboro', March 1, 1862.

That Governor Clark had anything to do with the alleged removal of General Hill has been authoritative ly denied, and yet the Standard keeps barping upor tat too. Why is this?

The Standard's concluding paragraph is as follows But it is "all wrong" to complain of any one who be ongs to the Journal's faction. The Journal can r fl ct a ach men as Graham and Brown, when they are offered by heir friends as cand dates for Elec or, as not up with the imas, or, in other words, not trustworth. In this crisis at subborn facts in relation to the conduct of these when in opinion with the Journal, and which are stated in order that past erro s may not be repeated, and that better and wiser steps may be taken to promote the Confederate cause, are "all wrong" We have no wish to continue this discussion, but if the *Journal* insists upon foing so ft will be met, and those whom it is attempting to whitewash will be still more the orbit. wash will be still more thoroughly exposed.

What constitutes the " Journal's faction," would cer tainly puzzle the Journal itself to find out. At present it must plead ignorance, as it is unconscious of forming the head or tall, or any intermediate member of any faction. If by its reference to those who did not support port Messra. Grabam and Brown for electors, the Standns to class all such with a faction, then it so the large majori y of all who voted at the last endential election. As to what the Standard says about our reflecting upon Mesers. Graham and Brown an not trustworthy, we prefer to quote what we said mber last in reply to such an assertion on the part of the Standard. We then said :

a November last in reply to such an assertion on the part of the Standard. We then said:
In the first instance then, all the Standard's defence of the snemy now occupying Nashville is not known. We learn that General witchell is there, miking his headquarters at the St. Cloud Hotel, with an army estimated at about 15,000 men. Healt is in command at Edgefield, on the opposite side of the first witch is in command at Edgefield, on the opposite side of the first witch is in command at Edgefield, on the opposite side of the first witch is in command at Edgefield, on the opposite side of the first witch is in command at Edgefield, on the opposite side of the first witch is in command at Edgefield, on the opposite side of the first witch is in command at Edgefield, on the opposite side of the first witch is in command at Edgefield, on the opposite side of the first witch is in command at Edgefield, on the opposite side of the first witch is in command at Edgefield, on the opposite side of the first witch is in command at Edgefield, on the opposite side of the first witch is in command at Edgefield, on the opposite side of the first witch is in command at Edgefield, on the opposite side of the first witch is in command at Edgefield, on the opposite side of the first witch is in command at Edgefield, on the opposite side of the first witch is in command at Edgefield, on the opposite side of the first witch is in command at Edgefield and the was the drift at our article.
As for the Journal wishing to white wash this or that party or faction, that carries about as much weight with

ABANDONED .- After all our preparation to give the enemy a warm reception, and after standing at our very portals for months, looking us almost in the eye, he has at last weighed anchor and taken his beautiful physiognomy to other parts. Fernandina, St. Marys, and the islands in the vicinity, seem suddenly to have attracted his admiration, especially since our troops and artillery are no longer there to entertain him. What they will do down in those parts remains to be seen. We cannot see their strategic value, but if the enemy are in search of quiet, we cannot think of a better place to find it. There are, too, perhaps, in the neighborhood, sundry unprotected pig-stics and hen-roosts upon which they may indulge their 'avorite processity. The crops, of all sorts, we feel sure, will be burnt before they are abandoned. A march into the interior from these points will prove quite as difficult as it will be unproductive.

In view of all their movements, it may not be amiss for our military authorities here to keep a sharp look out for Savannab. This expedition southward may be a blind to deceive them into inactivity or a fatal reduction of their forces to strengthen other and distant points. We should not allow ourselves to be caught in a trap.- Sarannah Republican, 7th inst.

A BRILLIANT FRAT -- Op Thursday last, Captain Charley A BRILLIANT FRAT -On Thursday last. Captain Charley Price. of the Missouri Stave Guaid, who is connected with Col. M. Jeff. Thompson's cavalry command, committed one of the most daring feats that has been recorded since the commercement of the war. With eight mounted men he proceeded towards Charleston, where he enc untered six-teen of the snemy's cavalry, in a sharp and brilliant skirmish. He killed five of them, wounded three, supposed martally, and took two o hers prisoners, without the loss of a single one of his own men. Brave i for the young Missou-rian.-Memphis Appeal 5th inst.

ELIZABETH CITY .- From a gentleman just from Elizabeth City, we learn that the enemy has not yet attempt ed to occupy the town, but that they have frequently threatened to destroy it. Three gun-boats have been anchored in the river, near the point where the small battery was placed. The men are allowed to go ashore, about a mile below the town, and for some time have been guilty of daily outrages upon the farmers living in the vicinity, killing their stock and stealing everything the vicinity, killing their atom and of private property that comes within reach. No kind of private property is respected. The pickets of the 3d Georgia reg are statiozed in the town, and are ordered to fire upon the Yankees if they attempt to enter it. In return, the Yankees threaten if a single man is fired on, the town will be immediately destroyed. Nearly all the inhabi-tants have left. Our sick and wounded have been removed to Norlolk .- Richmond Dispatch, 8th inst.

For the Journal. MERSEN, FEITORS: In your daily of yesterday you allude to the recruiting for the war in the 30th, and remark that you expected to have hid some further information, but that the gentieman from whom you expected it had fer-gotten you. Allow me to say that it occurred only from the fact, that the recruiting is going on so rapid y that no one had time to inform you of its progress. Two companies are fully re-creanized. Capt Arrington, Co. I, Ladies Guard, from Nach county, have done bobly; they leave us to-day on a fifteen days' furbugb on a visit to their nomes. They were first to enroll themselves as a company. Not a mean but what came in, and when the election came of Capt. Arrington received every vote in his company. They are For the Journal.

man but what came in, and when the election came of Capt. Arrington received every vote in his company. They are a noble band and desarre the plaudits of their countrymen wherever they go. They will be absent a short time and again return to their post of duty to aid in bearing aloft and to victory, the banner of the Booth. The work has been nobly begun, every company has from thirty to fifty men enrolled for the war. We expect soon to be able to announce the complete re-organization of the 30th Regiment N. C. Volunteers. It is only one week now since the work began and over half the members are now sonce the work began and over half the members are now

CAMP WYATT, N. C., March 8th, 1862.

# For the Journal-

RICHMOND, 6th March, 1862. Electinose, 6th March, 1862. Messes, EDITORS :--Numerous articles have appeared in the public prints in regard to the fall of Rosavke Island,---Many of these articles show a total ignorance of the facts of the case. Will you allow one who has the honor and reputation of our beloved State much at heart, to request that our own people at least will suspend judgment in re-gard to this disaster to our arms, usuif the matter is fully investigated, and the facts published to the world. Whilst others are attempting to farmiah the fair name of our State, North Carolinians abouid certainly "hear" be-fore they "strike." Do this and I am satisfied a develop-ment of all the facts will detract nothing from the hono of North Carolina. JUSTICE.

North Carolina.

A statement published in one of the city papers, that a company of Col. Bates' Tennessee regiment, numbering 40 members, had been captured in Samner county, while on their way home, turns out to be incorrect. After all escoun-ter with a superior force of the enemy, all but three or four escaped. - Memphis Appeal, 5th inst.

COLUMNES. The Memphis Appeal of the 5th inst. says alumbus was certainly one of the The evacuation of Col best m Dest informers yet angeet, not a gun being left behind, or angeessful in every supect, not a gun being left behind, or a man of the rear guard of our array captured during its progress. We regard it as a frank evidence of Gen. Beau-regard's superior generalship; and it will be marked in his-tory as similar in its conception and the mecessity which dictated it to the evecution of Harper's Ferry by Gen. Joseph E. Johnston last June." tot, not a gun be

Thus it will be seen that the damage for the detention of these neutral merchantmen must amount to a very round sum against the by no means plethoric purse of old Abe

The Portsmouth continues to fly the French flag as a decoy to all traders approaching her station. She fre quently takes a short cruise under the same colors, but when no merchantman is in sight, she hoists the old gridiron."-Memphis Appeal, 6th inst. Let er from Commander Semmes to the Editor of

the London News

Sir : An article in the Daily News, reviewing the rights and duties of belligerents and neutrals, has recently come under my observation, in which the following expressions occur :

"At the same time, it must be admitted that both the Sumter and the Nasbville have grossly vi lated the laws of civilized warfare, by burning merchant ships to the water's edge, instead of carrying them before a prize court. Their conduct is certainly much more like that of pirates-hostes humani generis, as the com mander of the Sumter says. Nor is it clear that n community which sanctions such barbarons proceedings deserves to be treated with the same consideration which is universally accorded to those who themselves observe the laws of civilized warfare."

Now, the above remarks are exceedingly unjust-not that I suppose you intend injustice, but you have not rightly appreciated the position in which we of the Gonfederate States have been placed by these "civiliz d " nations whose rule of warfare you say has been violated. Great Britain has acknowledged us as a belligerent. This acknowledgement gives us all the rights

of war equally with the other party. One of the most essential of these rights on the high seas is the right of destroying the enemy's commerce, and thus disabling him from carrying on the war ; a right which Great Britain, in all her wars, has exercised to its fullest extent, and with terrible effect upon her ecemics. And when she has not found it convenient to send her prizes into her own ports she has had that overweening influence with the nations of the earth which has enabled her to send them into neutral ports, and there to have them condemned by her own prize courts.

The ports of the Confederate States were blockaded on or about the 1st, of June, 1861. Subs quently to this period, and with full knowledge of the fact, Great Britain, France, and Spain, and the lesser maritime Powers of Europe, all issued proclamations, d fining their positions in the war. In these proclamations they prohibited belligerent cruisers from bringing their prizes into their ports-except in case of necessity, and in that event both the cruisers and their prizes were to depart within twenty-four hours. In this state of facts, how can it be insisted that we shall send our prizes into port for adjudication ? Into whose ports shall we send them ? We cannot send them into our own ports, for they are blockaded -at least so far blockaded as to render it ditficult for ordinary sail ships to enter them. We cannot send them into any of the ports of those " civilized " nations who are so shocked at the barbarity of our burning them ? What then shall we do with them ? They are our lawful prizes, captured, says Europe, by the eruisers of a recognized de facto Government. Shall we let them go? This would d prive us of our right of capture, or render null that right, which is the same

thing. And can this be what impartial Europe Intend-ed when it peaned its proclamations ? It is readily admitted that the usual and more proper it is readily admitted that the usual and more proper course is, as you say, for a cruiser Lot to " burn her pri-zes to the water's edge," but to send them into a "prize court for adjudication," and this is the course which I need not assure you we would be gind to pursue if the

thing were possible, for obvious reasons. But if the nations of the earth put to out of our power to pursue this course, is it generous to find fault with us because this course, is it generous to find fault with us because we do not pursue it? To show you the earnest desire which I had in the beginning of my cruise, to send my prizes in for adjudication rather than take the responsi-bility of sitting in judgment on them myself. I send you Governor of the town of Cientnegos, in the Island of Governor of the town of Cientnegos, in the Island of

arket affords will H. WEBB, Proprietor. N. R.-The Choicest Brands of Cigars always on han NEW RIVER OYSTERS in all styles, at

March 10th, 18/2 -154-1w WERR'S.

FINE WINES. TO FAMILIES.

WE have on hand a quantity of fine imported Sherr Madeira and Part Wites. Also, very o'd and choicuppersong Wine, bottled by ourselves, which we deal a close at once. Bargains may be had if application i bade early. Apply to WORTH & DANIEL. to close at once. March 10. Apply to No. 4 North Water street.

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THE ADVANTAGE THE ADVANTAGE IN bring as Operative and Mochanical Dr tat is the gain of the patient. I propose extract teeth FBE OF CHARGE who artilitia, work is to be inserted, and I invite persons w have been using tempora y cases to come in and have the permanent work put up. Boo't delay longer. You if better have it done now while you can, and at reasonal prices, than afterwards to have a botch extortion on you A. J. SHRIVER, pentist March 10. 164-121

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W HO has served a regular apprenticeship on Fte Bollers and Machinery, and has had some experier a ranning a Circular Saw at different Saw Mills, wither bin Fonning a Circular Saw at chierent Saw Mills, with the obtain employment for the balance of the year. Is com-tent to do aty repairs shout a Saw Mill, or to take up hey down the Engine, Eaw Frame or Track. Can give go reference in this State. Has no objection to go South. A Address Engineer, l'ikeville, Wayne County, N. C. March 10. 154-21-29-21

Address Engineer, March 10. WANTED TO HIRE. TWO OR THREE Wagons and Teams to haul wood the bound. Also, a few more Wood Cutters. App the bound. Also, a few more Wood Cutters. App THOMAS EVANS or J. J. CASSIDEV. 164-t

A SUM OF MONEY, which can be bad of describing the same and paying for this advertiseme KELLEY'd Book Store 154-11 FUUND.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO the jail of New Hanover county, a negro 1 named JoHN, who stated first that he belonged Mrs. Mary James, of this county, and now says Christopher Stephens, of Unslow county. The owner said nearo is hereby notified to come forward, prove pr erty, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be do with as the law directs. W. T. J. VANN, Sheril, March 10. 154-tf-29-154-15-29-March 10.

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