

NOTICE.

As we have NO AGENTS, all persons subscribing for the Daily or Weekly Journal, to any person or persons not connected with this office, must look to such person or persons for their papers, as we will be responsible for no receipts given by parties not connected with the Journal.

The Raleigh Standard comments upon our remark that the military heads of this revolution must be greatly changed, and will be, and the civil ones too. Any body who looks around will see the change that has already been made in the military heads in this State, amounting virtually to a change in toto. Certainly enough to bear out fully our remark made some days ago that the military heads "must be greatly changed, and will be." As for the civil head of the War Department, the Secretary of War, we all know that a change has been made—that, with all respect for the high order of talents possessed by Mr. Benjamin, the cast of his mind fits him better for the legal or diplomatic service of the government than for the War Office, and that a younger man with different habits and training has been appointed and will no doubt infuse more vigor into the administration of all matters connected with our defense, while General Lee's appointment at the seat of government will impart more unity of plan and continuity of action. What Mr. Randolph's former party associations were, we do not know, we do know that Mr. Watts, the new Attorney General, was the leading Bell and Everett man in Alabama during the Presidential election that resulted in the election of Mr. Lincoln by the exclusive Northern vote, and that General Lee was notoriously not a Breckinridge man, nor even what is called an original secessionist. The Standard of course knows, no one better, that when a change in the civil and military heads of this revolution is spoken of, no reference is or can be made to the displacement of President Davis, the constitutionality of chief, who, after all that has been said, could not be replaced, and who, in spite of errors of judgment which supernatural wisdom alone could have avoided, or defects of temper from which no mere man is exempt, has enjoyed and still enjoys the confidence of the people of the South to an extent to which no other man approaches. And while we are on the subject of the civil heads, might it not possibly occur to the Standard that there may be other heads even in this State than those in the Executive office? With the unlimited powers claimed, and when it suited that body, exercised by the Convention, amounting as the standard itself asserts to Supreme Legislative Executive and Judicial Powers, is that body free from responsibility? Claiming and exercising when it pleases, the three supreme powers of the State, is it not a head or rather three heads—or with no disrespect, might it not be said that it ought to be in one sense a sort of cerberus to watch with all its heads, and it has been in existence from the first secession of the State. If it had given the authority to raise twenty thousand men for the defence of the State exclusively, then, indeed the Governor could have massed them at Goldsboro', or some other convenient point or points, as we have all along urged. We give full credit to the editor of the Standard for having voted for the raising of these twenty thousand men. But it was lost in Convention. If we blame other authorities for dilatoriness certainly the people who have seen the Convention drag its slow length along will not acquit that body of its share of the blame.

We are requested, and we cheerfully comply with the request, to call the attention of the town authorities, the Safety Committee or the Provost Marshal, to the necessity of requiring that all persons entering, and certainly all persons departing from town by railroad, shall be either identified as trustworthy citizens, or produce a pass from some known authority. This is done in Charleston, Savannah and elsewhere. It surely is no less necessary here. We are at war with a powerful and populous and unscrupulous nation, talking the same language with the people of the Confederate States, perfectly acquainted, many of them at least, with their manners and habits. How easy then is it for spies to pass along undetected—because nobody knows them—Let that very fact be a cause for investigation. Let all Southern men traveling be prepared to give an account of themselves, and no true man will object to a precaution that is called for by a regard to the safety of the country. Persons who straggle through the South now, and cannot or will not give a satisfactory account of themselves, ought to be brought up standing.

Don't Go Away—Don't Speculate. That at the approach of a menacing danger, persons who have the opportunity of removing their families should avail themselves of that opportunity, is no more than natural. All the non-combatants that can be removed, the better—at least it can do no harm. But let all the men who have an interest in the town, in the country, in the case, who can aid in its defense, stay and share the risks with their fellow citizens, and do their duty to the best of their ability, wherever that duty may call them. We know where duty does not call any man. It does not call him to try to make money out of the public distress, to speculate upon the food necessary for the support of families, or the articles of wearing apparel demanded by decency and comfort—There is surely no heaven for men who would persist in doing so. They surely do not care much for the country on this earth in which it has pleased Providence to cast their lot, since they could hardly adopt a plan more likely to injure it than that which they are pursuing from interested motives. Oh, let this sort of thing stop, both in town and country, for speculation and extortion is not confined to residents of towns by any means. Let us assist, not try to take advantage of each other.

THE METAL AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR LEAD.—The proportions of antimony and lead in the best type metal are three of lead to one of antimony, but as a general rule the amount of lead is rather more, and of antimony rather less than these proportions would indicate, so that the specific gravity of type metal is about 10.26, while that of lead varies from 11.35 to 11.44. Type metal is therefore of a specific gravity of about nine-tenths that of pure lead.

BUREAU CORRESPONDENCE.—We learn on the best authority that Peyton Atkinson, Esq., of Pitt County, North Carolina, has already burned eight hundred bales of cotton on one of his plantations, rather than that it should remain liable to the plundering raids of the enemy. When a man thus voluntarily sacrifices over thirty thousand dollars worth of his own property, from a sense of patriotic duty, he gives the most convincing evidence that he belongs indeed to a people who are "terribly in earnest," and will shrink from no sacrifices of private interest that the cause may demand.

Mr. Atkinson is not alone. The patriotic planters of Pitt, Edgecombe, and other exposed counties are determined that none of their cotton shall fall into the hands of the invaders.

The Performance.—The Disposition to be made of the Proceeds.

Last night the theatre was intensely packed by a well-satisfied audience, and the pieces were well, very well, played by all the ladies and gentlemen on the stage. An apparently everybody was there we need not stop to refer at length to the manner in which the several characters were sustained even if such disquisitions were suitable to these serious times.

The performance was for the benefit of the "Soldier's Aid Society." There never was more pressing need for aid than now in the case of our soldiers at Kingston, nearly all of whom lost all but what they had on. They want especially blankets, shirts, drawers and socks.—The ladies generally do things better than anybody can tell them, but this case is so plain that we have no hesitation in making the suggestion as to the disposal of these funds, or in appealing for further aid from all our citizens who can give anything, either in money or materials.

Confederate Notes.—Currency. A gentleman of unquestionable veracity, informed us this morning of a circumstance which requires explanation, and which on the face of it looked like a refusal to take Confederate money on the part of one of our Banks. The facts seem to be that the gentleman wished to obtain small bills—currency, so to speak—for large Confederate bills, and was refused in such a manner as conveyed the impression that the Bank refused to take or discredit Confederate notes.

The facts, as given to us by the President of the Bank, are that the reason small bills were not given, was simply that the Bank did not have them to give. Last month, in accordance with the request of Treasurer Courts, the banks commenced gathering in as many Confederate notes as they could, in exchange for their own currency, in order to place them at the disposal of the State Treasury, for the payment of the State's quota of the Confederate war tax, expecting to receive in exchange, State Treasury notes, to be used by them as currency. Treasurer Courts now informs them that he has negotiated State bonds, with certain parties in Richmond, who pay the State's quota therefor in Confederate notes, and that therefore he does not want the Confederate notes that the Banks have collected together, and of course, will not make the exchange of State Treasury notes for them to supply the Banks with an available currency to be used for purposes of exchange. Thus the Banks are unable to make the change for any more large bills. They have not the means to do it. The Bank in question has already got in over eighty thousand dollars of Confederate money and of course would not discredit it, but will take it in all transactions, but from the circumstances above stated is unable to make change. We hear of nobody dreaming of refusing to accept Confederate notes.

AT THE THEATRE TO-MORROW NIGHT.—Major Jones' Courtship and other favourite pieces.

The Iron Clad Steamer. Pray inform the public through the medium of your Journal, that another has agreed to become a subscriber of \$500 for building an iron clad steamer for our River Guard, if the amount necessary can be made up by Government or individual subscription. There will be no families leaving Wilmington then from fear of the enemy. Yours truly,

WESTERN NEWS.—The loss of stores at Nashville and Clarksville by the Confederate Government has been greatly exaggerated. We learn that all the pork and beef which the Government has received from the contractors was saved at Nashville. The pork and beef lost at Nashville was the loss of the contractors, it not having undergone the salting and packing called for by the terms of their contracts. The loss to them has been much overestimated; \$500,000 will, we learn, more than cover the provision losses at Nashville. We have no data as to the losses at Clarksville. The Louisville Journal states that all restrictions on trade with Nashville either by railroad, or river, have been removed, and that passes will be granted at Bowling Green or at the mouth of the Cumberland to parties visiting Nashville on business, but that passes will not be granted to parties who desire to go South, to gratify curiosity, "especially women."

The Federals are committing gross excesses at Columbus, Ky., and that no very great effort is made to restrain them. Their insolence is intolerable, and they pillage and plunder every thing they can lay their hands on. This is by way of retaliation for the great dread in which they were long held from that point, and the scourging they received at Belmont.

From the West. CLARKSVILLE, ARK., March 17.—Nothing certain is known of the movements of the enemy, but they are believed to be falling back. Col. Herbert is a prisoner and uninjured. Memphis Appeal.

Special Dispatch to the Memphis Appeal. Letter from the West.—Col. Herbert a Prisoner and Uninjured. FORT SMITH, March 16.—Official intelligence has been received here that Col. Herbert, of Louisiana, is a prisoner, uninjured, and will be exchanged in a few days.

The water courses being so high, and such stormy weather, has prevented the reception of late intelligence from the enemy, who is reported to be retreating. He is, it is said, now at Bentonville and still falling back on Cassville. Our army is in fine spirits and ready for another fight. Ochsley.

From the Southern Confederacy. Official Report of Gen. Lloyd Tilghman of the Battle of Fort Henry. FORT HENRY, Feb. 9th, 1862. Col. W. W. MACKALL, A. A. General, C. S. A.

Bowling Green. Sir: Through the courtesy of Brig. Gen. U. S. Grant, Commanding Federal forces, I am permitted to communicate with you in relation to the result of the action between the Fort under my command at this place, and the Federal Gun Boats, on yesterday. At 11 o'clock and 40 minutes on yesterday morning, the enemy engaged the Fort with seven Gun Boats, mounting 54 guns. I promptly returned their fire, with the eleven guns from Fort Henry, bearing on the river.—The action was maintained with great bravery by the force under my command, until 10 minutes before 2 P. M., at which time I had but four guns fit for service.—At 5 minutes before 2, finding it impossible to maintain the Fort, and wishing to spare the lives of the gallant men under my command, and on consultation with my officers, I surrendered the Fort. Our casualties are small. The effect of our shot was severely felt by the enemy, whose superior and overwhelming force alone gave them the advantage.

The surrender of Fort Henry involves that of Capt. Taylor, Lieut. Watts, Lieut. Weller, and one other officer of artillery; Capt. Hayden and Miller, of the Engineers.—Capt. H. L. Jones and McLaughlin, Quartermaster's Dept., A. A. A. Gen. McCounice, and myself, with some fifty privates and twenty sick, together with all the munitions of war in and about the Fort. I communicate this result with deep regret, but feel that I performed my whole duty in the defence of my post. I take occasion to bear testimony to the gallantry of the officers and men under my command. They maintained their position with consummate bravery, as long as there was any hope of success. I also take great pleasure in acknowledging the courtesies and consideration shown by Brig. Gen. U. S. Grant, and Commanders Foote, and the officers under their command. I have the honor to remain, Very respectfully yours, LOYD TILGHMAN, Brig. Gen. C. S. A.

THE DAILY JOURNAL can be had by the volunteers in camp at 50 cents per month.

From the Charleston Courier, 24th Inst.

The visit of the enemy on Friday to Backingham Point was of short duration. The movement was evidently intended as a feint or a simple reconnaissance of our lines and forces near Savannah. The enemy's landing force, which appears to have been small, retreated to their gunboats on the appearance of our troops, without making any further demonstration. These movements are, however, supposed to indicate an advance in force very shortly. They are probably endeavoring to discover some weak point near Savannah previous to making an attack.

A private letter from Hardeeville, Saturday, March 22, says: "At daylight yesterday morning it was discovered that the enemy was landing troops at Backingham Point, about five miles from Bluffton. Reports stated the force to be about fifteen hundred. Our troops, under the command of Gen. Drayton, immediately advanced to meet them, and a battle was thought imminent. The enemy, however, without making any further advance, re-embarked on board of their gunboats. Our troops were badly chagrined and disappointed at not having an opportunity to engage the enemy. This morning not one of the enemy can be seen. Four of our pickets, belonging to Phillips' (Ga.) Legion are missing, and are supposed to be either cut off or captured, the latter more probable. Reinforcements from our friends on the Georgia side and from points on our coast arrived on the spot in less than one hour from the time of the reported landing of the enemy."

The Savannah Republican of Saturday gives the following account: We had considerable commotion among our military for the last twenty-four hours, and accounts from the Carolina coast appeared to warrant the conclusion that a battle with the Federals was imminent. The latter were reported to have landed near Bluffton, with the evident intention of a movement upon the Charleston and Savannah Railroad. Reinforcements of artillery and infantry were promptly dispatched from this post, and the expectation was general that yesterday would not pass without a fight, on a greater or less scale. As the day progressed, however, matters assumed a more pacific aspect. Nothing was heard of the fight, and by noon it was ascertained that the entire body of troops from the Georgia side had received orders to return. The report now is, that after a feint at landing, the enemy again went aboard his ships and cleared off.—What the movement means, if anything, we are unable to say, but in any event, he is closely watched and will hardly take us by surprise. We shall probably hear of him at some other point on the coast in a day or two—perhaps Skidaway Island.

Passengers by Sunday's train report another attempt at landing near Bluffton, on Saturday morning, by a small party of the enemy. They disappeared, however, without giving our troops an opportunity to try them.

Governor we are confident of the future.

Such is the inspiring language of the heroic Prize. He penned these glorious words on the 25th of February, at the end of a long retreat before a largely superior force. He had fallen back from St. Clair county to Springfield, from Springfield to Cassville, and from Cassville below the Arkansas line. His force was small when he began his retrograde movement, and reinforcements did not meet him as rapidly as he had expected. The enemy pressed upon his track, and as he retired deeper into the country, it was with the consciousness that a far superior force was thundering at his heels. He snatches a moment, however, under these adverse circumstances, to send some account of his movements to Gov. Jackson, and closes his report with the words which stand at the head of this article: "Governor, we are confident of the future!"

What fortitude! What sublime heroism! If Price, at the end of a long and weary retreat, closely pursued by overwhelming numbers, driven out of his own State, and seeking refuge in the depth of the Arkansas forest, was still confident of the future, what ought to be the feeling in the Valley of the Mississippi! If his great spirit, self-poised, patient, hopeful, unconquerable, did not equal before the difficulties that beset him, shall we whose circumstances are so much better, and whose resources and means of defense are so much greater, turn from the storm and give up the ship? The enemy now occupy New Madrid; but should that make us despond? Should he ever reach Memphis and New Orleans, which no well-informed man apprehends, still our cause would be by no means desperate. Like the French at Moscow, but few of them would ever get back to tell the story of their misfortune. The greater our danger, the more resolute and determined should be our purpose. We shall soon have an army of equal numbers in the field, and in a few weeks the disease of the climate will come to our assistance. Let our motto, then, be: "Governor, we are confident of the future!" Memphis Appeal.

FROM FLORIDA.—A letter from Madison, Fla., to the editor of the Charleston Christian Advocate, states that the women and children are fleeing, and all East Florida perhaps will be abandoned. Governor Milton will order out the militia, and thinks he will make a stand on the Suwannee river, and perhaps the enemy may be kept out of Middle Florida. If they are it will cost treasure and blood.

Our citizens are collecting here to go down on the train to-morrow, "on their own hook." The day of vengeance, as predicted by some of us years ago, is upon us, and we must meet it.

If Florida is overrun, the enemy will attempt to get into Southern Georgia to take the Gulf Railroad, and the cotton. The cotton is what they most want just now, and I think the hardest blow the South can now strike is at once to burn the cotton. Just keep enough for present home use. Let all the poor families that have no cotton get enough to spin. Supply our factories, burn the balance, and do it at once. Don't delay. Our cotton is the bread of thousands upon thousands in England, France and Yankeeedom. Burn it, and these powers will quail to the centre. If the present cotton crop were in ashes, and the cotton States determined not to plant another crop for a year, in less than two years the Governments of England, France, and the United States, would be blown to atoms. Let the South try it. We can live without our cotton. The North and England cannot. The planters of Florida are hauling their cotton into the open fields, away from their homes, to burn it. Some are ready to apply the torch to day, and if the Yankees come, they will find no cotton in Florida. But I want the whole South to do this thing at once.—Savannah News.

Important Arrival from Abroad! 12,000 Enfield Rifles and 60 Tons of Powder! Special Correspondence of the Mobile Register. Thursday Morning, March 13th.—At daybreak this morning, the fine screw-steamer, Economist, sailing under British colors, ran into our harbor without any difficulty whatever. She brings the most valuable cargo that has yet been brought through the blockade, viz: 35,000 stand of arms, including 12,000 Enfield rifles, about 60 tons of gunpowder, and immense stores of blankets, shoes, accoutrements for artillery, medicines and other articles of which our army stands badly in need.

This invaluable cargo is the property of the Confederate Government, which chartered the Economist for the trip. This news is perfectly authentic, and the steamer now lies off our wharves. B. [We omit the name of the port for prudential reasons.—Ed.]

From New Orleans.—Fight Expected at Fort Pike. NEW ORLEANS, March 20.—A special dispatch to the N. O. Delta, from Fort Pike, yesterday, says: "Three Federal steamers, the Water Witch, the Calhoun and the New London, are visible off the mouth of the Rigolette."

The Confederate steamer Oregon is at the Woodyard, two miles from the mouth, having on board a number of ladies and others, bound for Pass Christian. The Oregon will return, and the artillery company on board will be shipped up Pearl River on the Arrow.—The lady passengers will return with her.

All is animation and expectation at the Fort, which is in fine condition, and its garrison in a high state of discipline. A brush with the Yankees is eagerly looked for.

Persons have been detected in New Orleans, going round the city buying up all the morning goods, for the purpose of speculation, in anticipation of a great battle at Corinth, where thousands of the young men of New Orleans are now posted.

The Spirit of the Ladies of Baltimore.

A Baltimorean, who recently came South, via the Underground Railroad, and in whose statement we have full confidence, sends us the following sketch of an amusing scene which actually took place at Fort Mifflin a short time ago:

The ladies of Baltimore, notwithstanding Lincoln's proclamation, appear daily on the streets, in a dress of color, to wit: "red, white and red." Bonnets are so constantly trimmed with a red, a white, and a red rose, that even the manufacturers have been prohibited from making these rebellious flowers, in order "to support the Government." Yet, the ladies, who are equal to every emergency, were not to be out-done in this matter. The insulting Yankee soldiers, on several occasions, spoke to the traitorous demoiselles, and even went so far as to tear the trimmings from their bonnets.

One day a party of four ladies, determining to wear the Southern colors, arrayed themselves, and drove to Fort Mifflin, to see General Dix on the subject.—Now, it is a fact, that General Dix is really in awe of the Baltimore ladies. The sight of one of the fair general brings on a nervous chill, which disables him for several days. Imagine, then, the effect of four, in a rebellious array, before him. A clerical gentleman was talking with the General at the time, and the ladies were seated until the colloquy was over. The clergyman was from the South, had been North for his health, and was trying to urge General Dix to let him pass the Federal lines to reach his home.

"Sir," said the general, "I cannot accommodate you. I have not the power to grant passports." "I have heard of an underground railway," said the clergyman, "Possibly you could give me some knowledge of its operations." "I, too, have heard of the same, sir," said the commander. "But with all my vigilance and detectives, I have been unable to discover the depot, or the conductor. Apply to any of the rebel ladies of Baltimore; they will send you, or your letters; they seem more than equal to the exigencies of the times."

One of the ladies now stepped forward, and asked the clergyman for his name. Finding him a gentleman, and anxious to return home, she said, handing him her card: "Call on me to-morrow, at twelve o'clock. I can send you South. I am recruiting for the Confederate service, and have armed and equipped one hundred and eighty stout men, who will go South in a day or two; they will, no doubt, be glad of your company. I have, also, a daily mail South, so if you wish to send a letter, apprising your friends of your intention of joining them in the Confederacy, I can, as Gen. Dix says, send it for you."

The clergyman, amused at the young lady's independence, took a seat to hear her encounter with Gen. Dix. Turning to him, she said: "We are four rebel ladies of Baltimore, Gen. Dix; we have come to the fort to ask your permission to wear the bonnets we have on. You will see, general, they are very stylish and becoming, especially to the handsome brunettes before you. I am too Celtic for red, but my country's colors at this time entwine me; so I wear them, although Madame Etouffe, my modiste, tells me my hat is in bad taste. Now, you will allow, general, that I am imbued with the purest patriotism, when I tell you I have sacrificed the becoming for my country?"

The General utterly confounded, made no reply, when the lady continued: "Do not keep us in suspense, Gen. Dix. Let us know your decision at once. You know we cannot trust the miserable plotters that now infest our beautiful city. I hear, sir, in case Gen. Beauregard should fall, you have made arrangements to shell Baltimore. For our protection, not destruction. How you have hated us; how jealous the Yankees have always been of us! even the Yankee ladies could never speak of the ladies of this city otherwise than indifferently. You know the Baltimore ladies are noted for a rare refinement and beauty, foreign to the daughters of your soil, hence their envy. You would like to destroy this "new Sodom," and fear is all that prevents you, for you think the Confederates would retaliate upon your "big Babylon," and other cities. If I had my way, I would send every Southerner away, and set fire to the city rather than have it, as it is, under Yankee rule. Since the 19th of April, that in no man's day, when your Massachusetts troops were so enthusiastically driven back by our unprepared citizens, the Northern press has styled this city the "headquarters of mobocracy." We like the name; indeed any remembrance of the day that proved to the South we were theirs, though taken by surprise, and without arms, we were ready to shed our blood for their cause. Yes, any allusion to that day fills my heart with generous enthusiasm. Then we were free, now we are cut gaily alive by the Abolition Administration. If we, the rebel ladies, as you are pleased to style us, could have been armed, I believe the city at this time would be rid of the hostile troops that now surround it. But I have digressed, General Dix. Why do you not speak to me about the bonnets?" Before the General could answer, two sable maids came forward, one with some samples of red and white ribbon. Her mistress had sent to ask Gen. Dix if her little infant might be dressed with such trimmings; the other came on a similar errand relative to some red and white socks which little master Harry wished to wear. The General, overwhelmed by these weighty matters, sank back in his chair in utter hopelessness. The young lady arose him by inquiring:

"Do you not feel debased when you reflect upon the miserable cause you have espoused? No wonder you dislike to see ladies here. They are apt to tell you of the shameful character of a government that causes infants to be arrested and taken to that diabolical stand—the office of the Provost Marshal—because they happen to have a red ribbon around their waists?"

The young lady's criminating attack proved too much for the veteran officer. He was carried to his private apartment, put to bed, and kept his room for a fortnight afterwards.

The young lady would now be in custody with Mrs. Greenow and other lady prisoners, but that her father happens to be an Englishman. Since the Trent affair, the Yankees are very circumspect in their treatment of British subjects.

The clergyman called to see the lady next day at the appointed hour. She actually sent him South with the recruits to which she had referred, and, thanks to her daily mail, the Maryland soldiers constantly hear from their friends.

A Spectator of the War Spirit in Mississippi. A meeting was held recently in Carroll county, Miss., with reference to the war, the proceedings of which, for spirit and patriotic devotion, are truly an example for every part of the Confederacy. The meeting adopted among its resolutions the following:

Resolved, That should the patriotic chivalry of the South, contrary to our earnest expectations prove itself recreant, and the invading foe succeed in breaking through the lines of our defenses, and begin his march of conquest upon our country, we do hereby solemnly declare it to be our fixed and unalterable purpose to present him a desolate land, laying our fields waste with fire. And if there should be any found among us possessing an abject and craven spirit, who shall refuse or neglect to perform this act of necessary defence, we pledge our faith to each other, that we will see it done on every plantation throughout the country; so that the enemy shall never obtain from us that cotton which is our wealth, and becomes to him the sinews of war. And further, we do plight our sacred honor to each other, that in such an event, which we do not anticipate, but for which we are bound to be prepared, so soon as we can get our families to places of safety, we will each and all who may not already be in the field, unite ourselves for the public defence, unless hindered by positive physical inability, and at the first opportunity, return with the armies of our country, to repel the invader and repossess our homes. It is right for women and children to become refugees, and to expect strangers to fight their battles for them. But we, who are men, must fight our own battles, with no thought of ever surrendering.

For freedom's battle once begun, And handed down from sire to son, 'Tis often lost is surely won. Resolved, That the planters of the county now present be called upon to contribute, by a subscription of cotton, corn and bacon, to be disposed of or used to the best advantage, for the purchase of arms to equip our volunteers—for the support of the families of absent soldiers, and for any purposes necessary to the success of our cause. And that committees, consisting of two citizens from each Police District, be now appointed to wait on our friends who may be absent, to give them an opportunity of uniting in this patriotic effort.

The committee appointed under these resolutions have already made arrangements to use 500 bales of the cotton subscribed in procuring and preparing arms. They intend to have sabre bayonets made and fixed upon their shot-guns at their own armories. Carroll county has at present not less than fourteen companies of infantry and cavalry in the field. Yet she does not rest with that!—Savannah Morning News.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, March 11.

The long expected rebel steamer Merrimac has at length made her appearance." This is the initial sentence of the Associated Press dispatch announcing the disastrous raid of the Merrimac on Saturday last. The formidable rebel was "long expected," and yet not the slightest competent preparation seems to have been made to resist her approach. On the contrary, two wooden vessels, and sailing vessels at that, were left wholly at her mercy—one of them, it is reported, without a crew. When everything should have been in readiness for a sudden and fierce onslaught by a mail-clad steamer, and all such dead wood as sailing vessels should have been cleared out of the way, we find instead a state of unreadiness and blind confidence of safety, and the unfortunate Congress and Cumberland so situated as to invite their sad fate. As far as we have intelligence, the sacrifice of brave men on these two vessels is almost or quite as great, and equally deplorable as at Ball's Bluff, which the scene at Hampton Roads calls lamentably to mind.

Who is to blame? That is the angry question that on Sunday night and Monday rose instinctively on every lip. While no one was sufficiently informed to ask the question, the old distrust of the management of the Navy Department was actively revived.

It was argued then, with such simple notice as the entire public of the North had of the completion of so formidable an engine of naval warfare as the Merrimac, there should have been full preparation by the Department to meet her, and to keep all helpless sailing vessels beyond her reach. And it was again urged that there was no reason to expect much insight from a Department shown to be blundering and impudent by the Van Wyck report. The strong desire for a change in that Department, so freely expressed some months ago, has thus become as active as ever. To nothing but the opportune arrival of the Monitor are we indebted for escape from the loss of the entire fleet. Who is to blame?

This event is, however, not without its valuable lessons. It is demonstrated that the day of war vessels propelled by sails is at an end. Wherever they are in service on the coast, they exist only by a sort of sufferance. The moment one of these rude rail road iron clad steamers which the rebels have had the enterprise to build, can escape the beleaguere blockade, all such fine old time lumber will be sacrificed like the Congress and the Cumberland. These latter are as helpless in such case as an infant in the grasp of a giant. The little John Smith, which plies between Chesnut street wharf and the Island, would be of more service, or at least have better chance of escape.

There is one other point. The Monitor, which retrieved the fortunes of the day in Hampton Roads, and upheld the honor of the old flag by beating off the powerful Merrimac, was built in one hundred days from the date of the contract. Congress has been nearly that long in session, so that if that body had gone promptly to work in the construction of a mail clad fleet in the first weeks of the session, as it should have done, we would by this time be almost ready to station one at every point of danger. But the bill appropriating the money for this purpose lingered for weeks in the Senate, because Senators were reluctant to entrust the expenditure of the millions involved to the hands which had already so lamentably blundered the purchases for the navy. Why should such a state of affairs be permitted to continue? This is not a time for want of harmony or lack of confidence, or the absence of hearty co-operation between the several branches of the Government. There should be a clearing out, at once, of the dead wood of the navy and of the Navy Department.

HARNETT GREYS ATTENTION!

THIS Company will parade until further orders, on every Monday and Thursday at 3 o'clock, P. M. Every member not legally excused, must be present. By order CAPT. SHACKLEFORD. JOHN JONES, O. S. March 22d, 1862. 166-34

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

\$100 BOUNTY!

HAVING received authority from the Governor and Secretary of War to raise a Light Artillery Company, and having already secured a fine Battery with all the necessary horses, arms and equipments, I will receive recruits for the same at the office formerly occupied by F. D. Poisson, Esq., opposite the Journal Office. A bounty of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid to each recruit when mustered into service. None will be received but strong able bodied men. Pay, \$12 a month. Now is the time for every man to do his duty. No patriot will hesitate when his Country is invaded. J. C. McLENNY, Capt. Light Artillery. 167-1\*

TRUNK MISSENT.

A TRUNK marked "Capt. W. P. Hooper, Company D, 19th Georgia Regiment," was put with the baggage of a lady of Wilmington, through mistake, and is now in her possession. The owner or his agent can get the same by addressing JOURNAL OFFICE, Wilmington, N. C. March 23—167-3\*

LIFE PRESERVERS

ARE THOSE invaluable medical preparations—THE EQUARIAN CONDITION POWDERS, THE MANHATTAN LINIMENT. These popular remedies cure all the diseases of HOARSENESS AND COUGHS. They have an alternative effect on the morbid secretions and give new life and activity to the broken down organization. For sale at WILSON'S Oculary, Saddlery, Trunk and Harness Establishment, March 25, 1862. No. 5 Market Street.

HALF INTEREST IN THE SUMTER WATCHMAN FOR SALE.

AS THE SUBSCRIBER is desirous of volunteering for the War, offers for sale his half interest in the Sumter Watchman at a great sacrifice. The material is nearly new. An early application addressed to the undersigned, will secure prompt attention. H. L. DARR, Sumter, S. C., March 17, 1862. 167

ATTENTION LOWER DIVISION WILMINGTON MILITIA QUARTERS DRILL.

YOU are hereby ordered to appear at the parade ground Thursday, March 27th, 1862, at 3 o'clock, P. M. None exempt. H. M. MASON, Captain. 167-3\*

LOUISBURG FEMALE COLLEGE.

M. B. JAMES SOUTHGATE, of the University of Va., (but for several years past President of the Norfolk Military and Classical Institute,) has taken charge of this elegant COLLEGE, with the hope of establishing a School, in every respect, highly acceptable to the people of the South. MR. SOUTHGATE will be assisted by his LADY, a Teacher of varied accomplishments and vast experience, who for fifteen years has been connected with some of the largest and best Seminars in Virginia. The Schools of HENRIETTA AND MODERNA are known in readiness to copy any passages, and will have gentlemen Professors presiding over them. We shall offer the best educational advantages to a people whom we know can appreciate them, and all we ask is, give us a trial, and after this is fairly done, those who are not satisfied can remove their children or wards, free of charge. The Boarding Department shall have all the comforts and attractions of a well-ordered home, and the Boarders as tenderly and affectionately watched over and cared for, as even the most anxious parent could desire. Every attention being given to the health, manners and literary advancement of each pupil. Diplomas will be given to those who can pass rigid examinations in five Schools. Gold and Silver Medals will be awarded for perfect deportment.—Young ladies wishing to educate themselves for teachers will find unusual inducements here, as the terms for them shall be made suitable to circumstances. The School is not sectarian, though the purest morality is taught and required of every member of the Institution. The building is large, new and magnificent, well adapted to School purposes. The location is unsurpassed, being one of the loveliest, healthiest and most retired sections of the South, 30 miles North of Raleigh, and 10 miles from Franklinton Depot, where there are always in readiness to copy any passages, and will have gentlemen Professors presiding over them. The entire expenses for ten months will be from \$150 to \$200. For further particulars, apply to Gen. J. B. Littlejohn, Wm. P. Williams, Daniel S. Hill, Richard F. Yarborough, et al. LOUISBURG, N. C. March 25, 1862. 167-24mo

STORAGE AND ONE SMALL STOREHOUSE

can be had in the town of Lumberton. Apply to A. W. FULLER. 167-3\*

WILMINGTON VOLUNTEERS.

YOU are ordered to appear at your own place of parade on Monday and Thursday of each week, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for parade and drill. By order of the Captain commanding. W. M. LEWIS, O. S. March 25. 167-2\*