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From the Charleston Courier. The first year of the war, during the first year of its existence, from the commission of the overt act by Major Anderson, December 24, 1860.

December 20.—The South Carolina State Convention passed the Ordinance of Secession.

January 20.—The Arsenal at Mount Vernon, Alabama, with 20,000 stands of arms, seized by the Alabama troops.

January 4.—Fort Morgan, in Mobile bay, taken by the Alabama troops.

January 7.—Virginia Legislature met—Alabama Convention met—Mississippi Convention met.

January 9.—The steam ship Star of the West fired and driven off by the South Carolina batteries Morris Island.

January 10.—Fort Jackson, St. Philips and Pike, near New Orleans, captured by the Louisiana troops.

January 11.—Alabama Convention passed the Ordinance of Secession.

January 13.—Capture of the Pensacola Navy Yard, and Forts Barancas and McRee, by the troops from Florida, Alabama and Louisiana.

January 15.—Surrender of the Baton Rouge Arsenal to the Louisiana troops.

January 16.—Georgia State Convention met.

January 17.—Virginia Legislature passed resolutions in favour of Secession.

January 18.—The Louisiana Convention passed the Ordinance of Secession.

January 21.—The New Orleans Mint and Custom House taken.

February 1.—The Texas Convention passed the Ordinance of Secession.

February 2.—Seizure of the Little Rock Arsenal by the Arkansas troops.

February 4.—Surrender of the Revenue Cutter Cass to the authorities of Alabama.

February 4.—Confederate Congress met at Montgomery.

February 16.—General Twiggs transfers the public property in Texas to the State authorities.

February 18.—Inauguration of President Davis at Montgomery, Ala.

March 3.—The Revenue Cutter Dodge seized by the Texas authorities.

March 3.—Gen. Beauregard assumes command of the troops besieging Fort Sumter.

March 12.—Fort Brown, in Texas, surrendered by Capt. Hill to the Texas Commissioners.

April 12.—Battle of Fort Sumter. Brilliant victory attained by Beauregard and the South Carolina troops.

April 14.—Evacuation of Fort Sumter by Major Anderson and his command.

April 14.—Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, issues a proclamation calling for 75,000 volunteers to put down the "Southern rebellion."

April 15.—Col. Robert U. S. A., surrenders Fort Bliss, near El Paso, to Col. J. W. McGriff, the Texas commander.

April 16.—Seizure of the North Carolina Forts and the Fayetteville Arsenal by the State troops.

April 17.—Virginia Convention in secret session passed the Ordinance of Secession.

April 18.—The Baltimore steam ship Star of the West by Col. Van Dorn, U. S. A.

April 19.—The Baltimore massacre. The citizens of Baltimore attack with missiles the Northern mercenary passing through their city, en route for the South.

April 20.—The North Carolina Convention assembled and passed the Ordinance of Secession.

May 4.—Alexandria, Va., occupied by 5000 Federal troops, the Virginians having retreated. Killing of Col. Kila worth by the heroic Jackson.

May 5.—Hampton, Va., near Fort Monroe, taken by the Federal troops. Hampton News occupied.

May 6.—Fort Orleans and Fort Mifflin blockaded.

May 29.—President Davis arrives in Richmond.

June 3.—Fight at Fairfax Court House between a company of United States cavalry and a Virginia company, the gallant Captain Starr killed several Federal troops killed, wounded and taken prisoners.

June 5.—Engagement at Aquia Creek between the Virginia batteries and the United States steamers Washah, Anacostis and Thomas Freestone. The enemy withdraw, grossly damaged.

June 8.—Battle of Phillips, in Western Virginia, Col. Kelly commanding a body of Federal troops and Virginia troops, attacks an inferior force of Southerners, at Phillips, under Col. Porterfield, and routs them. Col. Kelly severely wounded, and several on both sides killed.

June 18.—Battle of Boonville, Mo. The Missourians, under Gov. Jackson and Gen. Price, defeated by a superior body of the enemy, commanded by Gen. Lyon.

June 16.—Serious fight on New Creek, near Romney, Ya. Col. Vaughan, with a body of Virginians and Tennesseans, routs a body of Federals, killing a number. No Confederates killed.

June 24.—Fight in Lancaster county, Va. A force of Federal marauders lands on the shore of the James River and commits depredations. They are driven off and several killed by a company of Virginians.

June 25.—Blot in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in consequence of the depreciation of bank money, caused by the war.

June 26.—Brilliant affair near Romney, Captains Rich Turner and Ashby, of the Panicker company, with a handful of followers, cut to pieces fifty or sixty of the enemy; the Ashby fighting half a dozen Hessians each at the same moment. Captain Dick Ashby mortally wounded.

June 27.—Engagement at Mathias Point, between the Confederate troops and the United States steamer Freeborn. Captain Ward, of the Freeborn, killed. Marshal Kane, of Baltimore, arrested by order of the Lincoln Government, and incarcerated in Fort McHenry.

June 28.—Skirmish near Alexandria, Sergeant Hanes, of Richmond, killed.

June 29.—Extraordinary exploit of Colonel Thomas, of Maryland. Disguised as a French lady he takes passage on the steamer St. Nicholas, from Baltimore to Washington. During the voyage he throws off his disguise, and taking up with his accomplices seizes the steamer, and sends down the bay he captures three prizes, and taking the whole fleet into Frederickburg in triumph.

July 1.—General Patterson crosses the Potomac with the Federal army near Williamsport.

July 1.—Seizure of the Baltimore Police Commissioners by order of General Banks. They are confined in Fort McHenry, and afterwards removed to Fort Lafayette, (New York.)

July 2.—Blockade of Galveston (Texas) commenced.

July 3.—Battle of Haynesville on the Potomac, between General Patterson's army and the Southern advance under Colonel Jackson. After a sharp fight the Confederates retired.

July 4.—Skirmish near New Port News. Lieutenant Colonel Drexel, of the Louisiana Cadets, killed by the enemy.

July 5.—Battle of Carthage, in Southwestern Missouri, between the Missouri army under Governor Jackson, and the Federals under General Selig. The Federals badly defeated. Gen. Selig Brown, killed. Selig retreats to Sarcoxie.

July 7.—Engagement at Aquia Creek between the Confederate batteries and an United States steamer.

July 9.—Engagement near New Orleans. A United States steam driven off by the batteries on Ship Island.

July 10.—Brutal attack on the steamer John, N. C., between the Confederate and U. S. steamer.

July 12.—Battle of Hatcher Mountain, in Western Virginia. Defeat of Col. Pegram by the Federals under Gen. McClellan. Retreat of Gen. Garnett.

July 13.—Battle of St. George, in Western Virginia. The Confederates rapidly ordered by Gen. Jackson, and General McClellan. General Garnett killed.

July 17.—Battle of Scary Creek, on the Kanawha, between 800 Confederates, under Lieut. Col. Patton, and 8000 Federals, under Col. Lew. The Federals defeated, and three of their Colonels taken prisoners.

July 18.—Battle of Bull Run. The Federal army attack the Confederates, and after several hours fighting are driven back to Centerville with heavy loss. Major Harrison, Virginia, volunteers, killed.

July 21.—Battle of Manassas. Decisive defeat of the Federal army, under Gen. McDowell, by the Confederates under Generals Johnston and Beauregard. Confederates, 28,000 strong; enemy, 15,000 strong. The enemy fly panic struck to Washington. Heavy loss of life on both sides. The Confederate Generals and Colonels captured. Confederates lost in killed and wounded, 1600. Federal loss in killed, wounded, and missing, and deserted at least 15,000.

July 21.—Capture of four prizes off Cedar Keys, Florida, by the Confederate steamer Madison. Lieut. Seiden, U. S. A., and nineteen sailors taken prisoners.

July 25.—Battle at Medina (Arizona) between the Federal army and the Confederate under Col. Baylor. The Federals defeated and fly towards Fort Stanton with a loss of thirty killed.

July 28.—Surrender of 750 Federal troops to Col. Baylor, U. S. A., at Fort Stanton, Arizona.

July 30.—Retreat of General Wise in Western Virginia. He reaches Gauley Bridge, near Lewisburg, in safety.

August 3.—General Magruder commences his march down the York Peninsula.

August 3.—Engagement off Galveston between the Confederate Battery and a Federal steamer. The latter threw several shells into the city.

August 4.—Occupation of Hampton (Virginia) by order of General Magruder.

August 10.—Battle of Oak Hill in Missouri. This glorious victory was gained by the Confederate troops under General Sibley, over the 15,000 Federals under Gen. Lyon. Each side numbered about 10,000 men. Lyon was killed and the Federals routed with great slaughter. General Selig conducts the retreat towards Rolla.

August 15.—Skirmish at Mathias Point. A boat load of Federals from the United States steamer Freeborn landed and were fired upon by the Confederate troops. Five were killed, when they retreated.

August 18.—The Confederate privateer Jeff. Davis went ashore on St. Augustine bar, and was lost.

August 20.—Fight at Hawk's Nest, Western Virginia, between Wise's Legion and the Eleventh Ohio Regiment. The enemy fled after losing 60 in killed and wounded, Gen. Wise's loss, one man killed.

August 23.—Mason's Hill, near Alexandria, occupied by the Confederate troops.

August 25.—General advance movement of Beauregard's army upon the Federal lines on the Potomac.

August 27.—Fight at Bailey's Cross Roads, near Alexandria. The Confederates rout a body of the enemy and take Mason's Hill. Five Federals captured and one killed.

September 7.—Battle of Cross Lanes in Western Virginia, between the Confederate forces under General Floyd, and the Seventh Ohio Regiment under Col. Tyler. The enemy terribly cut to pieces, with a loss of 1300 killed, 3000 missing. Col. Tyler was the first to run. Our loss 3 killed.

September 23.—Battle of Fort Hatteras. The Confederate entrenchments on Hatteras Island attacked by the Federal fleet under Commodore Stringham and General Pleyne Bueller. After a bombardment of twenty-four hours the Confederates retreated to Beaufort. Barron surrendered. The enemy captured 691 prisoners, and carried them off to New York. The island occupied by the Federal troops.

September 2.—General Fremont issues a proclamation in St. Louis, confiscating the slaves of rebels.

September 2.—Skirmish at Big Creek, on the Kanawha. The enemy driven back.

September 6.—Advance of the Federals in Kentucky. Paducah occupied.

September 7.—The Confederates under General Pillow occupy Columbus, Ky.

September 10.—Battle of the Gauley, at Carnifax Ferry, Western Virginia. General Rosecrans attacked General Floyd's position with 15,000 men. After several ineffectual attempts to carry it, he fell back killed and deserted. At least 150 of the enemy were killed and 250 wounded. The main efforts of Floyd had but few men wounded, as his force was well protected. At night, fearing that Rosecrans might cross above and attack him in the rear, Floyd retreated.

September 11.—Battle of Lewisville on the Potomac. Several regiments of Federal troops under Col. Isaac J. Stevens, of the New York Seventh, marched from Chain Bridge on a reconnaissance. They were attacked by the Confederates under Colonel J. E. B. Stuart, and after a sharp fight, led in Bull Run fashion. Federal loss, 5 killed and 1000 wounded. Confederate loss, none.

October 1.—Retreat of Rosecrans from Sewell Mountain. He fled with his whole army to the other side of the Gauley, twenty miles off.

October 6.—The Chickamaocon Races, on Roanoke Island, N. C. An entire Indiana Regiment chased twenty miles by Col. Wright's Third Georgia Regiment. Thirty-two Federal prisoners and valuable positions of war captured. Col. Wright's own man, who ran after the enemy until he fell exhausted. The Northern papers claimed a magnificent Federal victory. Thousands of rebels killed.

October 9.—Battle of Santa Rosa Island, near Fort Pickens. The Confederates under General Anderson, of South Carolina, make a successful attack on Billy Wilson's camp, routing the rowdies and burning the camp. Billy ran off in his shirt. While returning to Pensacola, several of the Confederates were killed.

October 12.—Battle of the Mississippi Passes, Commodore Holms, with his musquito fleet, attacked and captured the Federal Squadron blockading the mouths of the Mississippi. The schooner J. H. Toome and a launch captured.

October 15.—After occupying Mason's and Munson's Hill for seven weeks, in vain expectation of getting a fight from McClellan, the Confederate army fell back to Centerville.

October 18.—Battle of Bellair, near Harper's Ferry. Col. Towner and his company, of the Carolina 15th, defeated a militia, completely routed 1000 Federals, killing 60 or 80 and taking 12 prisoners.

October 21.—Fight at Fredericktown, Mo. Jeff. Thompson with 1200 Missourians, driven back by 5000 Federals, with loss on both sides of 600 men.

October 21.—Brilliant victory at Leesburg. The enemy with twelve regiments (7000 men), under Gen. E. D. Baker, crossed the Potomac and attacked the Confederate army near Leesburg, consisting of three regiments (1500) under Gen. Mathias. The Federals were routed. The Confederates were terribly defeated, losing 600 in killed, 800 in wounded and 726 in prisoners, also 4 pieces of artillery and 1600 stand of arms. Gen. Baker was killed, and on our side Col. Bull, mortally wounded. Confederates lost 27 killed, 141 wounded. Many of the enemy were lost in the river.

October 25.—Gen. Fremont, having advanced from St. Louis, occupies Springfield, Mo.

October 31.—Resignation of Gen. Winfield Scott as Commanding of the Lincoln army. He is succeeded by Gen. McClellan.

November 3.—Great storm on the Atlantic coast. Several of the Lincoln Armada lost.

November 5.—Fremont removed from his command in Virginia and succeeded by Hunter. The latter immediately orders a retreat to Sta. Louis.

November 6.—Battle of Belmont on the Mississippi river. The enemy under General Grant, 10,000 strong, attacked General Pillow, at Belmont, opposite Columbus, Ky. A dreadful carnage on both sides ensued and Pillow was being rapidly ordered by the Confederates to be executed by General Polk. The enemy beaten, fled to the river until night closed the pursuit. Confederate loss 555. Federal loss 1200.

November 7.—Battle of Fort Royal on the South Carolina coast. The Sand Fort in Port Royal, attacked by a large Federal fleet, under Commodore Dupont and General Sherman. After a furious cannonade, the shot and shell from the fleet falling like hail, the brave defenders retreated. Small loss on both sides. The enemy landed 12,000 Federals and occupied the deserted Fort.

November 7.—Urbana, on the Rappahannock, shelled by the Federals.

November 8.—Several bridges on the Tennessee and Virginia Railroad burned by the East Tennessee toros.

November 8.—Battle of Pickett in Kentucky. The enemy repulsed with very heavy loss.

November 8.—Seizure of Messrs Mason and Silldell, on board the British steamer Trent, by Captain Wilkes, of the United States steamer San Jacinto.

November 9.—Arrival of the Olivo river; Western Virginia. Colonel Clarkson, with the cavalry, made a gallant dash into the town, slaughtering 40 Federals, wounded 50, and took 98 prisoners, losing only two men himself.

November 14.—General Floyd retreated from Cotton Hill, on the Kanawha. Colonel St. George Croghan killed.

November 15.—Arrival of Messrs Mason and Silldell at Fortress Monroe, in charge of Captain Wilkes. They are sent to Fort Warren.

November 15.—Capture of 30 Federals near Upton Hill, (Potomac) by Major Martin, of the Natchez Cavalry. Several Federals killed.

November 18.—Occupation of the Eastern shore of Virginia by the Federal troops.

November 18.—Skirmish near Falls Church between the Virginia cavalry, under Lieut Colonel Lee, and a body of the Federal Cavalry. The enemy routed, with a loss of 47 killed, 100 wounded, and 200 missing. One loss 1 killed and 2 captured.

November 22.—Bombardment near Pensacola. Col. Pickett opens fire on General Bragg's Batteries. Bragg responds and a cannonade of two days follows. The Federal vessels engaging in the light during the night, damaged. December 2.—Battle of Brainsville, near the Potomac. Finally Col. Brown, finding his efforts futile, ceases his fire. In his official report he gave his loss at 1 killed and 6 wounded. Several were killed on the spot. Bragg's loss, one man killed by the enemy's fire, several wounded.

December 4.—Occupation of Tybee Island by the Federals.

December 26.—Cavalry fight near Vienna (Potomac) between the enemy and Colonel Ransom's North Carolina Cavalry. Many of the enemy killed and captured. One Federal regiment ran, the officers leading. Ransom's loss one.

December 27.—Skirmish at Anandala, Potomac. Col. C. W. Field, sixth Regiment Virginia Cavalry, kills four and captures fifteen of the enemy. Field's loss two.

December 28.—Battle of Drainesville, near the Potomac. Gen. Stuart has an engagement with a superior body of the enemy, and after a hard fight is forced to retreat, with a loss of over 200 in killed, wounded and missing. The enemy's loss even greater.

December 28.—The Confederate army, 1300 strong, under Col. Edward Johnson, was attacked by 5000 Federal troops. The latter was gallantly repulsed after seven hours fighting.

December 17.—Gen. T. J. Jackson destroy dam No. 5, on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, thus cutting off Canal communication between Washington and the West.

December 17.—Battle of Woodsville, in Kentucky. A large body of the enemy attack General Hindman, who had 1100 infantry and 40 pieces of artillery, but were defeated with a loss of 75 killed and wounded. The Confederates lost the gallant Col. Terry, of Texas.

December 25.—Seward surrenders Mason and Silldell, by letter, to Lord Lyons the British Minister.

December 25.—Battle of Opeleyho, in the Indian Territory, 75 miles Northwest of Fort Gibson, between the Confederates and the Federal Government under their Chief, Opeleyho. Two hundred of the enemy killed and wounded, and 100 taken prisoners; 100 horses captured. Confederate loss 12 killed and 20 wounded. The battle lasted four hours.

December 28.—Exploit in Hampton Roads of the Confederate steamer Saabird, under Capt. Lynch, who attacks the Federal steamer Express, having the schooner Sherwood in tow, and after a fierce fight, in which the Federal Batteries at the Rip Hays take a part, succeeds in driving off the Express and capturing the schooner, taking her into Norfolk in triumph.

December 29.—Fight at Sacramento, near Green river, in Kentucky, between a detachment of Col. Forrest's Cavalry and the enemy, who were routed after a fight of half an hour. Confederate loss two killed, one wounded. Federal loss 10 killed, 20 wounded, 18 prisoners.

A STATEMENT OF THE KILLED, WOUNDED AND CAPTURED IN THE SEVERAL BATTLES AND OTHER ENGAGEMENTS IN THE YEAR 1862.

The following table exhibits an approximation to the loss of both parties by the several engagements during the year. The Confederate losses are compiled from the official reports of the commanding officers, (when such reports were published.) Of course, we can only guess at the losses of the enemy. The Northern papers seldom published the official reports of the Federal Generals, and the latter have generally proved themselves such monstrous falsifiers that but little confidence can be placed in their reports when they are published. For instance, Pleyne Bueller stated his loss at Bellair as about thirty, when it is notorious fact that one small squad of Magruder's men alone buried thirty-two Federal bodies after the battle. In estimating the Federal losses, we have adopted the opinions of the Confederate officers commanding, who are gentle men, and upon whose statements reliance may be placed.

FEDERAL SUCCESSES.

Table with columns: Date, Battles, Confederate Killed, Confederate Wounded, Confederate Captured, Federal Killed, Federal Wounded, Federal Captured.

CONFEDERATE SUCCESSES.

Table with columns: Date, Battles, Confederate Killed, Confederate Wounded, Confederate Captured, Federal Killed, Federal Wounded, Federal Captured.

Total... 9093667/2384928/76149177

RECAPITULATION.

Table with columns: Co In Federal Loss, Federal Loss, Killed, Wounded, Prisoners.

Total... 6967 20,999

That we have not overrated the Federal loss is proved by the following extract from the Washington correspondence of the New York Times, of a late date.

By reports at the War Department up to the 20th December, I learn that the mortality in our army since the war broke out will reach 22,000. The number killed in battle, skirmishes, &c., is about 11,000, the number wounded 17,000. The number of prisoners in the South and deserters amount to 4000.

If we had the means of ascertaining the Federal losses by the numerous smaller engagements, picket skirmishes, &c., during the year, we might easily carry the number of killed and wounded up to the figure indicated in the New York Times.

EDUCATIONAL.

LOUISBURG FEMALE COLLEGE.

MISS JAMES SOUTHWATE, of the University of Va., has been appointed to the charge of this elegant COLLEGE, with the hope of educating a school in every respect, highly acceptable to the people of the South.

MISS SOUTHWATE will be assisted by her 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 ANCIENT and MODERN LANGUAGES, MUSIC AND PAINTING, will have gentleman 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 and vantage of each pupil. Diplomata 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 no 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 the purposes of instruction, and the location is unsurpassed, being on the crest of the highest and most secluded sections of the South, 30 miles North of Raleigh, and 10 miles from Franklinton Depot, where hacks are always in readiness to convey passengers to and from the village. The entire expense for ten months will be from \$150 to \$180. For further particulars, apply to Gen. J. B. Littlejohn, Wm. F. Williams, Daniel S. Hill, Richard F. Yarborough, or to JAMES SOUTHWATE, Louisa, N. C. 167-24mo

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FOR SALE AT WILSON'S. April 5th, 1862.

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WE have on hand a quantity of fine imported Sherry, Madeira and Port Wines. All, very old and choice selection, bottled by ourselves, which we desire to close at once. Bargains may be had if application be made early. Apply to WORTH & DANIEL, No. 4 North Water street. March 10.

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APRIL 9th, 1862. WHITAKER'S BOOK STORE. LAMP BLACK MANUFACTORY. LAMP BLACK in bulk, Barrel and Hds.; 1 Lamp Black in 10. papers, Barrels and Hds. For sale by April 4th, 1862. J. B. BLOSSOM & CO.

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4 TO 3 INCH GAS PIPE; BUNGS; GLUR; For sale by BRASS WIRE CLOTH. March 31. For sale by JOS. B. BLOSSOM & CO.

15 BBL'S FLOUR.

25 bags do. Just received and for sale by PETTEWAY & MOORE. Jan. 21.

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NO. 1 FAMILY FLOUR, and Winter Seed Oats. For sale by ALEX. OLDHAM. Feb. 14th, 1862.

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COFFEE: COFFEES:

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CORN, Meal, Ground Pea Meal, Rice, Sugar, Wheat, Bran, Shorts, Hominy Flour, &c., &c. For sale by ALEX. OLDHAM. Feb. 5th.

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ALEX. OLDHAM, (Successor to Stokley & Co.) DEALER IN GRAIN, PRODUCE OF THE GREAT BRITISH COBB AND MILL, AND COMMISSION MERCHANT. WILMINGTON, N. C. Feb. 8, 1862.

CO-PARTNERSHIP. THE undersigned have this day entered into a General Partnership and Mercantile Business, under the firm of Stokley & Co. Mr. D. Cashwell is our duly empowered Attorney for the transaction of any and all business of the firm. Office in Parsley's Row, North Water Street. JAMES STOKLEY, G. W. OLDHAM. 1ST

H. H. HOLMES, ATTOR