# THE DATEY SIGURNAL DERATE STATES OF ANELICA. SUTON, N. C., TUESDAY, MAX 12, 1982.

on The Terms of subscription and for advertising are on the first page of every paper. Single copids of the paper or for sale at the dock, at five couts each.

The Merriman is Game ! And we make the announcement with such feelings as no other circumstance that has yet occurred has given rise to. Not that the Merramat ever did much. She made a grand flourish one Saturday and Sunday, over after held her peace. Still, the country had got to locking upon the Merrimas with pride, and ing that something might be done whereby she would be made useful. The people sometimes, in their minutes, sven forgot that Mr. Mallory was at the head of the Navy Department, and were, therefore, lead to indulge in day-dreams of efficiency. We indulge in is such dreams now. The destruction of the Merrimat is said to have become inevitable, now that Norfolk is no longer in our hands ; so it may be looked upon as a part of that event, or at least, one of its immediate consequences. We lear that when history comes to record the facts connected with that affair, there will not be much connected with it calculated to reflect cred-it upon the coolness or good management of those by m the evacuation was conducted. We ought to be a very wealthy people, with a great superabundance of material of every kind, to afford to merifice cannons, ships, and all other things, as though they were only so much dirt. We fear the effect abroad of the blowing up of the Merrimac more than anything else. And the effect at home must be discouraging. The Petersburg Express calls the destruction of the Merrimac a stapendous piece of folly. The vessel was provisioned for 12 months, splendidly armed and equipped, and all -only to be blown up.

But we confess to being just now unable to write a bout these things with the necessary coolness, or view them with the patience requisite to coming to a proper and last conclusion.

THE REPORTED LANDING OF Yankee forc s at Swans boro', in Onslow county, turns out to have been a less portant matter than had been supposed. The report from a boat or boats, who however did not remain long, but no doubt returned to the vessel, from which they Dame.

The evacuation of Norfolk became simply a matter of time, after its chief supplies were cut of by the occupation of Eastern North Carolina. The fall of Roansize Island, which need not have fallen, has cost the Confederacy uncounted millions, and untold numbers of

After the back door was opened by the sacrifice of Roanoke Island, nothing short of a terrible and decisive overthrow of the Federal army of the Potomac could have relieved Norfolk of the coil which was gradually away. tightening around her. Thus it is that mismanagement and obstinacy bear fruits long after their immediate memory has passed away. In the loss of the Merrimae, in the sacrifice of millions of property at Norlolk and Portsmouth, we are reaping the fruits of Mr. Secretary Benjamin's conduct in regard to Roanoke. down firing upon the enemy. He stats that during Thursday night and Friday morning the authorities at New Orleans were busily en-

WE UNDERSTAND that the persons on board the block ading vessels off this port, say that they get the Journal regularly. Perhaps so. Unfortunately there will be mean men everywhere, and even in this section there may be men mean enough to hold secret correspondence with the enemy. The enemy, it seems also, is not above ty. The statement made by Captain Farragut, that " trading with niggers." So far as their getting the Journal is concerned, they are welcome to any thing they can get out of it, and if it improves their heads or hearts, so much the better .--They may learn from it the fact that " we still live," which must be quite gratilying; and that, God willing, we do not intend to die as long as we can see anybody else living around us. They may also learn that the blackade on liquor is pretty close, and that even their ingenuity would be hard run to find a drink. As for cotton, they can't get that, 'cause why, it isn't here .-The town at present, is rather doll than otherwise. A good many families have gone off for the season, and there are few public amusements ; the minstrels that were to come didn't come. Perhaps yellow jack may get along by July or August, if not sooper, but we are not certain. So many doctors have gone into the service that the general health of the people at home is unusually good. The absence of quinine and liquor is a great

without we can give an therefore publish the following statement of the great oavel battle below New Oricans, which we take from the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph of May 5th. It was fur-nished to that journal by a gallant young Georgian, Midshipman LaRoy H. Washington, O. S. N., who was engaged in the battle, and who gives several par-ticulars not yet published. The statement will, no doubt, be read with interest :

Our city was much enlivened on Saturday evening by the arrival on the South-western train, of our gal-lant young townsman, Midshipman LeRoy II. Wash-ington, of the C. S. N., who was engaged in the des-perate conflict between the Federal flast and forts on

the river below New Orleans. Midshipman Washington was on the Conlecterate guaboat Jackson, and engaged in the fight from the beginning until its disastrous termination. He has favored on with the following brief statement of facts, which he helds himself responsible for, and can main-tain, notwithstanding the counter statements made by persons connected with the Navy, but who were not in the fight.

The Confederate fleet consisted of 12 gunboats, 1 iron clad steamer, and the ram Manossas. Our fleet, or a portion of ft, had been anchored in the river near the forts, for some weeks, and was there, out of sight, pro- slaves. tected by a point of timbered land during the week's bombardment of the forts, which resalted in further loss on our side than six men killed in Fort Jackson.

On Thursday morning the 24th of April, at 31d o'clock, the Federal fleet steamed up the river, and open-ed on our gunboats and both the forts, Jackson and St. Philip. The fire was vigorously retarned by our side, and in a very short time became perfectly furious, the enemy's vessels passed the forts-the first one in the advance having our night signal flying, which pro-tected her from the fire of our boats, unfil she rar up close and opened the fire herself. The battle raged with pled, steamed off up the river, pursued by the enemy's boats, receiving and returning fire as she went. At proceeded on to New Orleans, where she was burnt by now for the present under the heel of the despot. her commander, in consequence of her being so much disabled that she could not proceed further up the river. The persons known to have escaped were the officers and men of the Jackson. What became of the other vessels was not certainly known, but it was believed that they were all captured or sunk, as there was nothing visible in the river when the Jackson left, except the

enemy's vessels mostly anchored above the forts, and seven wrecks (probably of our gunboats.) burning. The Confederate steamers, General Quitman and Governor Moore, fought gallantly, and did great damage to probably originated in the landing of a small party the advance vessels of the enemy by running into them. They were both burnt, but is not known whether by their commanders to prevent the Federals from captus

ing them, or by the enemy's shell. The Confederate force consisted of about 700 men the forts, about 600 on the gunboats, and the Chalnette Regiment, which was stationed on the river about four miles above the forts. This was a regiment composed mostly of foreigners, and it is believed to have been nearly annihilated, as the Federal gunboats pourd a terrific fire upon rhem.

Midshipman Washington confirms the telegram from Richmond which states that the Louisiana was unmanageble and of but little service in the fight. He does not know whether she was captured or destroyed. At the time the Jackson left it was believed that all the guns of the forts were silenced and their flags shot

He states that the conduct of all parties in the figh was heroic in the extreme-that there was no flinching from fire or water-that we threw hot water upon them, and they threw shells of liquid fire upon 'us-that, so intent were our men on the fight that they even went

gaged in destroying cotton, angar, and molasses. thinks the quantity of cotton burned is exaggerated by the magnetic telegraph. Still, it was all destroyed ex. cept an inconsiderable number of bales, stored about in private places. He bestows the highest praise on Gen. Lovell, and says his evacuation of New Orleans was a necessity dictated alike by military reasons and humani-

women and children were fired on by our people when oats approached the city, i

From the Jackson Mt

der will find in another oo es of this city, and also a letter ment all a private measurger by the citizens of advising the planters along the river to ru their cotton. It is of great importance, and berg their cotton. It is of great injustant the South to give it publicity. We start destroy the cotton in dan-ger of capture by the enemy. The man who would hold on to his cotton now, and subject it to capture, or by his concept, allow it to be used a medium of restor-ing commerce shows that be loves money more than his

Burn the cotton and plant corn. erties.

# AN IMPORTANT DOCUMENT. HEADQUARTERS LIGHT ARTILLERY REO., Camp of Instruction near Jackson,

Editor Musissrppisn : Enclose I send you a com-nunication which I received last night from New Orleans, by a special messenger. It is a document that should command the attention of every cotton planter and true patriot in the South. It is the deliberate expression of probably the largest, wealthiest, and most affuential class of the citizens of New Orleans. The advice they give necessarily impoverishes themselves, but with a devotion that rivals that of the patriots of

No trace sentiment was ever attered than that " if commerce is once revived by our enemies we are enslaved forever." Let the blazing fires from thousands of plantations admonish the Yankees and the world, that commerce is dead, until our liberties are established and our beloved Confederacy has taken her stand among the nations of the earth.

the revolution, they profer being beggars rather than

For reasons that will be manifest to all, there are no signatures to the enclosed document. Those who prepared it are among the trucst sons of the South, and great fury until about 5 o'clock, when it slackened off, and the Jackson finding herself alove and badly crip-pled, steamed off up the river recover and badly cripprepared the document, for I fe I sure that every paper in the South will gladly lend their aid to give circulaabout 7 o'clock, the pursuit ceased, and the Jack-on tion to this stirring appeal from our brethren, who are

Respectfully yours, W.M. T. WITHERS.

# TO COTTON PLANTERS.

New Orleans has fallen ! not degraded or enslaved. at yielding to armed ships with guns leveled at the nome of our defenseless wives and children-the escutcheon of Louisiana is unstained, and her flag has cen descented, but by her enemics. None could be found among us so vile, low or degraded as to lower her

but for the moment. It becomes now the duty of all planters to display more than ever their patriotism and devotion to their country. They have scaled that devotion upon the buttle field. Now let us fight our enemics, as well by

burning and destroying every bale of cotton upon the river or rivers hable to capture, as well as refusing to ever ship or sell a bale of cotton until peace is dedlared and our nationality is fixed. Lat their conquest be a barren one. The merchant fleets of Europe, and of Yarkeedom

will soon be bringing their riches among us to trade with us, expecting an exchange of cotton-if commerce is once revived, we are enslaved forever. Let Europe howl at the waste the barbarity of the North will have brought upon the country. The United States Gov-ernment has promised renewed trade to the World so toon as our ports are opened. If we are true to ourselves, there will be no trade, and the countless millions of foreign products will be without purchasers. How long will they remain idle spectators of such a scene? The powers of Europe will see that there is no sentiment of regard for the old flag-that we despise the race, and when we withhold or destroy our property, they will find that Udionism is dead forever.

# Gov. Brown, of Georgia, and the Conscription Act

We find, in the MiNedgeville Union, the following interesting statement of the views and recent action of the Governor of Georgia :

When Governor Brown was notified by the Secretav of war of the passage of the Conscription Act, and that all the State troops between 18 and 35 years of age must go into the Confederate service, he yielded to the necessity and promptly transferred the State troops to the Confederate General rather than have open conflict in the face of the enemy. He, however, promptly notified the President that he considered the Act a violation of the Constitution of the Confederate States, and a severe blow at the rights of the States and the fundamental doctrines for which we are contending ; and that he should have nothing to do with the enrollment of the Conscripts ; that he should do no act to commit the State to the policy, but should reserve the question of the Constitutionality of the act and its binding force upon the people of the State, for their decision at the earliest period when it can be done without serious embarrassment to the Confederacy in the pressention of the war ; that Georgia, in response to very call made upon her, had furnished more troops than the President asked for, and that she would have furnished 20,000 more, if her Executive had been called on as part of her quota for so large number. No plea of necessity could, therefore, in the opinion of the Governor, be set up for the passage of the Act, as far as Georgia is concerned. It is a well known fact that the President has not arms enough to arm all the troops now in the field .--The Conscription Act will call into the field a very large unarmed force, and take these men all from their farms at a time which will cause many thousands of acres of land to lie idle, when it is of the utmost importance that they be cultivated to produce supplies of pre-visions. The Governor has written the President, calling his attention to the importance of exempting such overscers as are necessary to govern our slaves, and cause them to cultivate our lands and make provisions. The Provident has replied, referring him to the Exemption Aft, which does not exempt them, and declining to give any assurance that they will be exempt. " The Governor is of opinion that we have never been in danger for want of men, but that our deficiency has been the want of arms ; and if the defensive policy is to be permisted in, and large numbers of men forced to leave their farms and go into camp for the summer without arms, when they are so much needed in their fields, he seriously fears that we are in greater danger of being overcome with hunger than from any other cause. For the last twelve months Governor Brown has favored a more active, and an aggressive policy, and his opinion now is that the best thing that could possib'y be done would be to throw a column of fifty to seventy five thousand of our best trained men to Chattanooga, in the shortest time possible, and put them under Gen Price or some one else who has shown that nature made him a General, and march them rapidly by way of Nashville upon Louisville and Cincinnati. This would throw them into General Buell's rear and he would be compelled to follow them into Kantucky. General Beauregard could then follow close after Buell. This would compel the Federal column operating against East Tennessee to fall back towards the Ohio, and Gen-eral Kirby Smith could follow, and in thirty days there would not be a Federal soldier in Tennessee. The effect would be not only to liberate that noble State, but to arcase her whole people and the people of the whole Confederacy to renewed energy and activity. We are now supporting our own armies and a large portion of the Lincoln army, from the productions of the Cotton States. The proposed movement would drive back the Federal army and place our own army in the rich fields and green pastures of Kentucky, where supplies would be abundant ; while the railroad connection would be re-opened into the heart of Tennessee and enable us to draw supplies from her rich vallies for the support of our people at home, now so hard pressed for provisions. It may be objected that we have not the 75,000 men in the field to spare. We can readily concentrate them by withdrawing them from places where they are guarding points which must fall when attacked by the guaboats of the enemy, and which are of but little value when 

The Beguler Lies from Charleston in Seis legalrer has the following under the

t same part of Name a vessel glies almost dally, serfrom Charleston alone ? These are mostly treighted with cottan, and coms and mainly to B. Adderly & Co., and the rest to Sawyer & Menandez. The latter seems to be an An-gio-Spanish firm, the former is an English one, and if all their proceedings are conducted with the same case of odi-science as their singgling and contraband business with Secasia, they must be rather slippery to deal with. They pretend to be owners of all the robel steamers rimning fo-based in the second state of the same case of the same subject of the same steamers of the same case of the same subject of the same state of the steamers rimning to based of the same state state state state state state state commit perjury or subora it. The steamer southwick, frem Liverpool, arrived there lately with goods for the robals, and was consigned to that firm. The Nishville, now, also so famous, took in most of these goods, but being beflig in trying to such the blockade returned, took out British pa-puts, christened herself Thomas L. Wragg, and now belongs to a clerk of that accommodating firm? Who can fail to admire the homesty of our British cousins in their observ-ance of neutrality? It access singular that of all Southern ports vessels enter mode leave most frequently is that of Charleston, which is strictly blockaded. It has its main channel obstated by the suck of the constant guard, with officers known to be strictly blockaded. It has its main channel obstated by the suck of neutrality of our British cousins in their observ-ance of neutrality? ne ! These are mustly treighted and mainly to B. Adderly & Co., and

bound in or out constantly elude them. The fault must be in the management of the Navy Department, by giving them sailing vessels instead of steam, a few large and clum-sy craft instead of many small active vessels. The latter is, perhaps, the chief erroz; for all the coast near Charles-ton is perfectly reticulated with a web of entrances, large and small, and their successful blockade requires a large fact of small craft. Will the Department end this series of losses and disgraces?

### From the Richmond Whig. New Orleans Redivivas.

We forgive the telegraph some of its vagaries in conideration of the straw it has extended us in the published dispatches, and which we trust it will not withdraw before we-go to press.

New Orleans has not capitalated. It has not been bombarded. It is ramored even that the fleets of France and England have intervened to protest against the destruction of life and property to result from the nower-(ul drojectiles of the enemy.

This delay will give us time to remove the gold from the banks, and destroy the cotton, sugar and tobacco collected in the city. If we make a cotton Mescow in sight of the foreign fleets, it will be almost worth the loss of the city in a strategic point of view. It will disprove the Yankee pledge to re-open staple ports. It will show the stern determination of our people to carry this found among us so vile, low or degraded as to lower her National cregnia. We have yielded to brute force ample. It will show that our declaration of independence has a merning, and that those who have told Eqrope " to wait " for our subjugation have contracted to deliver the skin of the wolf before the huat has fairly Degun.

> We have had the usual difficulties which beast the throny road of freedom. We have been assailed by superior forces-slandered by our intamous foe-weakened to a trifling extent by covert traitors practising upon We may grant that our Government, like all timidity. others may commit errors, which impede the success of the cause.

What of all these? They are weights which patriots have had to carry in all ages. It is but the dread of the Red Sca and the love of the flesh.pots. But we shall complete a successful exodus. Like Cortes, we have burned our ships and can but look upward and onward

tor deliverance. In the hour of calamity, we have no ward of compro miss, concession, or complaint ; but hurl detestation and defiance egainst the foe. Rather than submit, let our armies perish. Rather than live the subjects or associates of the invader, let us burn the goods that war has spared, and gath ring our household go forth to plant in some far and fertile land the standard that has never bowed to a master. There we would worship God and freedom, free from oppressors who dishonor both

Our readers will pardon this warmth of expression. It is an ebuilition that wells up from the pressure of public calamity. It is an impatient flashing of the spirit chafed with the discontent which temporary reverses engender. What is courage, if it cannot bear up against adversity? What is the worth of wisdom, if it cannot parry the force of the enemy ? What is patriotism, if it cannot dare or die for the freedom of the and the local division of the local division

Injor Henry H. J. d at Manas a private in t andous Casalry to Gan. Bestrepard's a m to Corioth his lody acreast, John, a playmate in chilhord. When the are playmate in childood. When the army marched to ob, Jorn was left at Oprinth. But on Sunday, after the battle was over, John tarned up mysterious ing come, as he said, to " look arter birs Henry a as he found-his master, the following

ensued : "Mats' Henry, dar is a Yankee hors bin killed and de Yankee officer done' run'd away, and left de finis' addie and bridle you uver nor. Spose's I and you take un befo' noybody else kin'." Maj. Peyton, a'ter consulting with some of his broth-er officers, to'd John to go and take them. Not long

alterwards, John returned and said :

" Mars' Henry, dar's a ole mule got loose in de woods. and presently somebody gwine coine long dar and steal him. Now spose'n I and you take him and put we all's saddle and bridle on him." " Wery good," said the Major, and awey went John.

Sunday night passed, and no John was to be found. The battle raged all day Monday, and still John was not visible. Our army retired slowly to Corieth without any symptons of John. The Major could not help solling at his own simplicity in permitting John to provide himself with all the means of escape, without once an-pecting the rascal's design. He had also to receive the tronical compliments of his fellow efficers. Two days elapsed, and all hopes of ever sking John again were dismissed, when Maj Brent's boy came running in, exclaiming—" Maj. Peyton's John comin' up de road." Everybody ran out to see him. The first thing that

attracted their attention was the brand U.S. on the shoulder of an enormous mule. On this male was a large suck stuffed so full that it stood straight out half. a yard on each side of the mule; and on tuits sack a John with a large trank in troat of him. A shout applause greeted him as he dismounted.

The booty in the sack and trunk proved to be very rich. Shoes, socks, shirts, woolen under-clothing, sar dince, india rubber blankets, oil cloth bayelocks, two splendid evercoats, a variety of tools, and a full uniform of a Yankee General. The saddle, bridle, the two overcoats and an india rubber blanket John gave to his master; the other things he kept/for himself. When Major Peyton heard that most of the plunder which he had taken came from that part of the Yankee camp which our troops neglected to burn, he was entirely reconciled to John's performance. John now parades the streets of Corinth dressed as a Federal General and is held up to the servants of the Major's brother officers as a model .- Richmond Whig, 7th.

DEFEND THE MISSISSIFFI .--- The Memphis Appeal

It is now a foregone conclusion that, sooner or later, our noble Mississippi will be under the control of the vandals from its source to the delta. Federal gunboats and transports will ply between Memphis and New Orleans, and the hated stars and stripes will wave vantingly before the eyes of men who have sworn never again to live beneath its folds. Under these circumstances, the question naturally comes home to every heart, "What are we to do ?" We say unbesitatingly -defend the Mississippi. Make every tree, stump, ditch, and covert, a lair for long rifles and sharpshooters .-Line the banks, gather upon the hends, and cluster in the tree tops. Pick off the pilots. Sight every living object on board gunboats and transports. Make the river a gauntlet of fire and a path of terror.

Move from point to point as individuals or in squads; be unceasing in your vigilance ; carry your own provi-sions, and let every day, every hour, every mile, be the witness of the invincible determination of the Southern people never to rest an arm while bloody work remains to be done. Iron-clad gunboats may resist your efforts, but wooden transports, filled with men, are in your power. If there are none on board but the crew, a lew brave bearts may capture some of thess, and appropriate their rich supplies. You may inflict an incale amount of damage by thus establishing an effectual blockade of the river. The designs which the enemy have entertained in sccuring its possession will be frus-trated, and the recent achievements at New Orleans be made as much a blessing to us as it may prove a carse to them.

TROUBLING THE ENERY .- The Confederates on the Tenucesce are giving the enemy some trouble be-low Savannah. A correspondent, who went from Savannah to Cairo, writes to the Chicago Tribune as follows :

So upon the whole the town is not especially lively or attractive in a civil or commercial point of view, and therefore we do not feel at liberty to invite our " Northern brethren " to pay us a visit, although perhaps Gen. French might get up a warm reception for them, and treat them to a succession of balls.

### For the Journal.

### WILMINGTON, N. C., May 12th, 1862.

MESSES. EDITORS :--- Wilmington has not yet been tincked by the enemy-but is there not offered a strong emptation for him to attack us ? Have we not piled up on our wharves at least 100,000 barrels of rosin ?-This rosin, in the New York market, would bring near one half million of dollars. Is it right that this propcrty, now useless to us, but so very valuable to the Yan-kees, shall remain in its present situation? Rumor says that General French has issued a positive order to have it removed, but the owners have refused to do it on account of the expense. If this is so, I would ask if it is not the duty of the Commissioners of the Town, or the mmittee of Public Safety, to have the General's orrecented. As the difference in the relative weight reals of rosin and stone is but one-third less, the expediency of using the roain to fill up the channel of the river below town, so as to impede the approach of invading vessels, is respectfully suggested by "A CITIZEN."

# Fight in the Upper Valley.

Quite a bloody fight took place on Thursday last be the advance forces of Gen. Jackson and the forces the Federal General Milroy. We present below copy of a telegram received yesterday at 10 o'clock

## STAUNTON, May 9. To Governor John Letcher:

keon's advance forces engaged the enemy os Sat-a Hill, near McDowell's, yesterday at 5 P. M.-four hours' hard fighting, be completely routed ove them from all points. Our loss is heavy-800 killed and wounded. Gen. Ed. Jehnson t soo killed and wounded. Gen. Ed. Jehnson ded in the ankle; Col. M. G. Harman in the arm; Dabuey, arm broken; Col. Gibbons killed. We to extillery in the fight. All in position this more-and the army up to renew the engagement if the y will stand.

a's Hill is ab ut 36 miles above Staunto ersbarg road, and in the county of High-towell's is on the same road, near where it a the Bull Pasture river. Monterey, the county of Highland, in the diffection of which the enemy treating, is nine miles from McDowell's. West of turey the country is very mountainous, so much so erhaps, to prevent further pursuit. It is hoped, our, that the enemy's forces will be overtaken be-m McDowell's and Monterey.

irely g less-that three foreigners (Sicilians) in Confedente uniforms did run upon the levee and shout for Lincoin when they were immediately killed by the populace. He gives the following list of our vessels engaged i the fight :

The Manassas, ram, Capt. Warley.

- The Louisiana, iron plated steamer, Capt. McIntosh The McRae, gunboa', Capt. Huger.
- The Jackson, gunboat, Capt. Renshaw.
- The Defiance, gunboat, officer not known.
- The resolute, gunbeat, Capt. Stephenson.
- The Stonewall Jackson, gunboat, Capt. Phillips.

The Gen. Beauregard, gunboat, officer not known. The Gen. Quitman, gunboat, Capt. Kennon, and fou other gunboats, recently prepared, whose name he doe not know. Besides these there were transports present vig : The Star, the Phoenix, the Music, the Mosier, the Algerine, and several tugs, making in all, he thinks, a least twenty of our vessels that were present at the fight and which Capt. Renshaw, of the Jackson, believed to have been all lost.

Interesting Scene. We find the following account of the preaching of a Cherokee Chaplain to his "braves" assembled at Knox-

We had the following account of the preaching of a Cherokee Chaplain to his "braves" assembled at Knox-ville, in the Register of Saturday inst: It was stated in Eunday's issue of the Register that there would be religious service on that day at 3 P. M., at the Raptist Church on Gay street by Unsguskie, the Chaplain of the Cherokee battalion, now in Camp Occonostota, near this city. At the appointed times the battalion formed is double file, and marched under the elegant Confederate flag, under command of Major G. W. Morgan. Entering the city at the East end of Main street to its in-tersection with Gay, the troops attired in their new dress, continued their march, and entered the church in an order-ly and quiet manner. It was at once seen that public ex-pectation was se high as to have drawn out a larger crowd than the building could accommodate. An offer was made of the First Presbyterian Church, and the meeting was ad-journed to that large and commodates building. The pews on the south side of the aisle, on the right side, were nathan the building could accommodate. An offer was made of the First Presbyterian Church, and the meeting was ad-journed to that large and sommodious building. The pews on the south side of the aisle, on the right side, were as-signed to and at once occupied by the Cherokee braves... The Rev. W. A. Harrison, pastor of the Church, introduced to the andience." our brother Unaguskis, Chaplain of the Cherokee batisition," and the service commenced by read-ing and singing (in the standing posture) a hymn in their own dialect. The types resemble a little the Hebrew, but are read from the left side as our common language. Pray-er followed, the chaplain and his braves all kneeling. Ano-ther hymn was sung, and the text announced, as found in Luke, 6 chap.43 verse. The sermon was, like the entire service, delivered in the original Cherokee hanguage, but was addressed alike te all its and/tors, wherever seated or of whatever complexion. A abort address to his own peo-ple, and the unal benediction sioned the services. They were probably two hours long, and in every part of them secured the fixed attention of a very large auditory. Every part of the Church was filled, and yet not a word was un-derstood by any one in front, or to the right of the preacher. Unaguskie is the grand-son of a Cherokee Chieftain, long known as a distinguished warrior of his tribe, and as the most element contor of bis day. deratood by any one in front, or to the right of the preacher. Unsgaskie is the grand-son of a Cherokee Chieftain, long known as a distinguished wartior of his tribe, and as the most eloquent orator of his day. He has many of the at-tributes of a natural orator. In persen he is about six feet high-tall, slender and erect; has an excellent voice, grace-tril and rather emphatic gestionlation, with little of the man-nerism of the modern pulpit. His sermon seemed to be persuasive rather than demunciatory, advisal and parental rather than condemnstory and authoritative. Mis prayer had the appearance of deep devotion and humble carnest-ness and sincerity. The music of the occasion was charac-terized by melody more than harmony-miore primitive and less artistic than what we often ducar in religions service. -Of his theology, of course nothing can be known certainly. Adoration, reneration and supplication could easily be im-agined from his manner to be prominent characteristics of his worthip, and his imgery, if he had any, seemed to be drawn from the material rather than the ideal and sentimen-tal-the mountain torrent, the forked lightning and rolling thunder-the verdure and beauty of the forest, the "voice af mady waters," and the utterances of the storm.

### State Finances.

State Finances. From a statement made by the Public Treasurer, D. W. Courts, Esq., to the Convention a few days ago, we learn that the amount of Treasury notes, large and small, sothor-land to be issued by the Convention and General Assembly sines Jane, 1861, is \$7,000,000. Of this \$2,641,944 50 have been issued in fundable notes, certificates of stock and small notes, leaving to be issued \$5,550,565 50. He thinks it will be necessary to enlarge the power to issue more large notes in order to meet the heavy drafts for the samed for the Con-federate tax. The Treasurer thinks that his arrangements, by which he was enabled to meet the payment of the Con-federate tax in Richmond, will secure to the State in premi-ums on its bonds, about \$30,000.

In Florids, guerills parties occupy nearly every hammock and cross road in the east, and have already struck terror to the enemy by their bold attacks upon their pickets. She will, it would seem, be able to take cars of herself.

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which we may recur at a future time.

We appeal to our friends. Be not cast down by repeated disasters. " Posses your souls in patience." -Do not heedless'y condemn men or measures which may not, at the moment, meet your approval. Perhaps i they could explain themselves without detriment to the public interests, they might be less worthy of condemnation. Remember the injustice done the gallant Johnsten by a public suspicion which could have had no foundation. When it is proper to condemn, do so in a spirit of kindly counsel, rather than of censure. Remember that our murmurs may be heard beyond the Potomac, perhaps over the ocean, and that the discontent of a prominent Southern man, or that matiny of a Southern regiment would diffuse as much delight thro'out the North as similar events occurring at the North would amougst us. Consider that when we are complaining of public measures here, the friends of the war at the North are prging our alleged discontent as an evidence of public weakness.

We are true to the cause. Let us not forget that there may be others who use our hourst objections to spread panic and impair our success.

Let, then, the altar of public safety blaze with the offerings of every priante grievance and every public discontent. Let the world see that we are so united, determined and fraternal people, and we shall be invincible.

# A Patriotic Marriage.

The special correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune writes from Memphis the following account of a notable marriage, and of a noble woman in the city :

A most interesting and patriotic marriage took place in this city to day. The parties were Capt. Benjamin Vickers and Miss Sallie Houston.

The bride is one of the most beautiful and accomplished ladies of the city, and beloved by all who knew her for the gentleness of her manner and her many graces and virtues. She was, moreover, an accomplished singer and player, and, before the war, had been the charm of many a happy circle. During the war, also, she has, on frequent occasions patriotically volunteered to sing and play at entertainments gotten up for the purpose of equipping our brave soldiers for the field.

The groom is a native of Kent County, Maryland, but has been living in this city for several years, where he became acquainted with the young lady, won her consent, and sie engaged to marry him. Before the union could be solemnized, however, the war broke out. and the young man was called to the field. He was at Shiloh, and there, in one of the most desperate charges, received a mortal wound, which will prove fatal ere this reaches you. Before his death, however, the young lady insisted upon their marriage, and to-day the rite was performed.

This is only one, however, of the noble instances of the patriotic devotion of the women of the South during the war. From the beginning, indeed, it must be confessed they have been ahead of us in spirit and patriofism.

God bless such women ! They are worthy of all the sacrifices that men can make for them and the common country. The inspiring words of Requier come up :

- Our loved ones' graves are at our feet,

- Their homesteads at our back.— No belied Southron can retreat With woman on his track ; "No earthly power can role the free But by their own consent !"

WHO ARE ENEMIES ?- The men who are speculating

Who are ENERGIES?-The men who are speculating in food-grinding the poor from mercenary motives. The men who directly or indirectly shake public confi-dence in the value of Confederate money. The croakers who are filling the people with doubts of the final accompliatment of our purpose. The men who express the opinion that it is better to be a subject of Lincelu than of any other country. There are some persons so speaking. Of course we will never be put to the necessity of making the selection, but the man who entertains A. L. as a second choice is not in heart with the muse. Better the government of the Cuar of Rumins that that of the miserable administration of our energy. Hatred of him is the only isgacy which he can leave us, and that ought to be narsed until the vast amount of it will be be-youd computation.-Mobile Tribuns.

Just as we passed the mouth of Duck river, at noon yesterday, we discovered a row of burning baildings and a large number of Confederate troops upon high land in the rear. A short distance below we discovered the steamer Minuchsha rounded to and lying along the banks with white handkerchiefs and flags flying from her hurricane deck.

Upon inquiry, we learned that she Bad been fired into by rebel cavalry near where the buildings were burn-ing, and one man was severely wounded. The soldiers on the steamer landed and set fire to the house where the volley was sent, but could not reach the rascals .---The Patten was also fired into about daylight, no one burt. The rebels very singularly respected our hospital flag, and allowed us to proceed unmolested.

# NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED

TO THE JAIL of New Hanever county, a negro man named ISAAC, who says that he belongs to Mr. James Evans, of Macon, Georgia. The owner of said negro is hereby not fied to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. W. T. J. VANN, Shariff.

May 13th, 1862.	208-61-38-11
CARD TO OFFICER WE HAVE a number of Uniforms of been finished for some time. Unifor for immediately, we shall dispose of th funds. 0 May 13, 1862.	a hand, which have
A Few DOZ. CELEBRATED YOKE May 13.	SEAM SHIETS, BALDWIN'S,
A FEW PAIRS OF SUSPENDERS, a May 13.	BALDWIN'S.
GOLD LACE FOR OFFICERS UN at more than we need, we will dispu- May 13.	IFORMS. Having se of a few pieces BALDWIN'S.
FINE PARIS KID GLOVES FOR GE May 13.	NTLEMEN, at BALDWIN'S.
POCKET HANDKEBCHIEFS, at May 13.	BALDWIN'S.
TOILET SOAPS, at May 13.	BALDWIN'S.
FLAX THREAD, by the pound, at May 13.	BALDWIN'S.
HALF HANDKERCHIEFS, at May 13.	BALDWIN'S.
OFFICERS UNIFORMS not called for will be disposed of at May 13.	of in a few days, BALD WIN'S.
LINEN DEILL PANTS. 150 PAIRS A	T WHOLESALE.

RECUUITS WANTED. MECHUITS WANTED. OWING to the provision of the "Conscription Act," discharging all enlisted men over the age of thirty-five years, I need six able abodied and respectable men within the prescribed ages of military service. Each re-cruit will furnish a horse, bridle, saddle and such arms as he may be able to procure. Forty cents per day will be paid for the services of each horse. GEO. A. HIGOS, Capt. Comd'g S. N. M. Rifles. 208-61 May 13:1, 1802 300 BAGS ST. DOMINGO COFFEE, & Superior

Now landing, and for sale by HABRI'S & HOWELL, P. S.-Parties having engaged any of the above article wid-please call and receive the same without delay. May 13, 1863. May 13, 1902. FOR SALE. ONE BALE TEXAS UNWASHED WOOL, Also, one new and one second hand Baggy. By KIDDER & MARTH KIDDER & MARTH

May 13. OOR FIFTY HANDS. HENRY LOWS & CO