FOREIGN AND NORTHERN NEWS.

NORFOLK, Feb. 3 .- From the New York Herald and Philadelphia Inquirer of the 1st of Feb- ty's mind inclines in favor of the rebel cause. ruary, (says the Day Book,) we have the following intelligence.

From Europe.-The Africa has arrived with public reception to Mason and Slidell. Liverpool papers to the 18th, and telegraphs via Queenstown, to the 19th.

The Commissioners of Customs have received of the opposition, attempts a defence of the public orders to permit the exportation of all articles of character and conduct of both the envoys in order war munitions against which the prohibition was to render them acceptable to the people of the recently issued.

two countries.

leading London journals.

agons of stores and ammunition.

bly be very soon brought to a close.

Fayetteing him.

Falveston, under command of Gen. Lane.

er Richmond, to remain there for his health.

An overland expedition is fitting out to attack

Gen. Scott is going to Key West, in the steam-

Gen. Ripley not removed .- There is not a

From the London Times. Jan'y 9.

sufferance. \* \* \* If we had had to deal with a friendly and courteous

two nations are upon their present terms, were to gratify a crack-brained freak or an insane thirst of notoriety

by some piratical outrage against the foreign flag, wither government would wait to see whether any

miserable advantage could be gained by the circum

he failed to act as a European statesman would have

not improbable that she will start to-morrow.

It is said the Liverpool Shipowners' Association, having memorialized Earl Russell against the North America. blockade of Charleston harbor by the stone fleet, Earl Russell, in response, stated that he sent despatches to Lord Lyons, in December, expressing the dissatisfaction of the British Government at such a proceeding, and giving it as his opinion that the consummation of the act would lead to the belief in Europe that the reconstruction of the Union was considered impracticable. He also stated that, after the design was carried out, he sent another despatch to Washington, deploring the course which had been pursued, and expressing strong hopes that the proceeding would not be repeated at any other port.

The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says in regard to the stone blockade of Charleston: "It would not at all surprise me to hear that all the Great Powers had united in a representation on this subject to the Federal Government, and that, too, going beyond protest, and amounting to prohibition. I believe the French Government is in communication with ours on this subject, from which very grave consequences may yet arise." The Guardian is strongly of opinion that the British Government might with propriety make it known at Washington that England will not, if she can help it, allow what has been done at Charleston to be repeated at any other port of the Rebel States.

The Morning Post rejoices at the general con demnation which the stone blockade was receiving, and says: "The barbarities now practiced by the U.S. Government are equally bracing the erto acted towards the Northern Government with so much more long suffering than she show- and should not be tolerated. The city is filled ed towards Holland in 1831 and 1832. Holland with rumors of changes in heads of bureaus, but was not guilty of the barbarities committed by none have yet been determined on. the Washington Cabinet, but France and Great Britain, as soon as the Belgians showed that they could hold their own, and the war grew destructive to commerce and general security, unhesitatingly recognized the independence of Belgium."

The London Times, in an editorial on the suspension of specie payments in America, argues that there can be no comparison berween the circumstances under which England resorted to similar measures in 1797 and those which prevail in America at present. It says, however, that it would be useless to argue matters with the Americans, and proceeds to show the dangers of the step for the benefit of English readers. The article concludes as follows:

"If the war is safe to last even one year longer, what will be the value of a promise to pay which will not be redeemed till a proper interval after that year? We do not expect to be listened to across the Atlantic, but we think we see in this financial catastrophe a beginning of the end. With twice the expenditure of our war, the Government of Washington cannot raise half our revenue by taxation. Let that speak for itself. To us it speaks of either bankruptcy and disorder, or the expedient of a European arbitration."

The Official London Gazette contains further correspondence between Earl Russell and Lord Lyons

On the 31st December, Lord Lyons encloses a copy of a note addressed by Mr. Seward to the Secretary of the Federal Navy, condemning in a stronger and richer nation is repelled by the very very strong terms the fact of a British schooner general detestation of slavery; and, if Mr Seward had (the James Campbell) captured for breach of blockade, having been brought into New York with the British flag flying under that of the U-nited States. Mr. Seward says:—"This unseem-blockade, having been brought into New York with the British flag flying under that of the U-nited States. Mr. Seward says:—"This unseem-blockade, having been brought into New York was a gross blunder for the shrewd minister of a shrewd people to miss the chance of a great advantage only to blockade, having been advantage only to blockade, having been brought into New York have been tempted from the rigorous neutrality. It was a gross blunder for the shrewd minister of a shrewd people to miss the chance of a great advantage only to blockade, having been advantage only to to me on Saturday next, at Fayetteville, N. C., other-

papers for his action on the American question, ing. The parent sees enough to be sure that both were abundantly in the wrong, but that it is impossible to adjudicate between them. The general impression in this country is that both sides in the States have acted we entertain the opinion that his Imperial Majes-Liverpool still continued to be placarded with papers calling on the people not to accord any this country is that both sides in the States have acted as ill as could be, and that it is not for England to de-cide which of them bears the palm for insolence, out-

rage, treachery and folly. \* \* \* How then are we to receive these illustrions visitors? of its objects, we make a brief summary of the The presence of Slidell was anxiously looked Of course they will be stared at, and followed, and photographed, and made the subject of paragraphs. for in Paris, while the London Herald, the organ is no help for that. Mr. Thomas Sayers cannot walk the street with a friend, or ask permission of the Mayor to put up a booth in a market place, but the crowd immediately conclude the rough, hard-visaged, ill fa-vored pair to be the Confederate Commissioners.

England is progressing with her preparations Messrs. Mason and Slidell, with their two Secretafor an immense naval and military display in ries, though not so handsome and graceful as their the President the power of appointment. ountryman, Blondin, would certainly fill the Crystal The financial policy of Secretary Chase is again Palace if they proposed to address the visitors there on the merits of their cause. But, for the benefit of the system of promotion. assailed in the most vehement manner by the discriminating—for the guidance of the minority that prefers at least a respectable idol, and that does not While the plans of General McClellan are be-ing carried out at all points, after the fashion of as well observe that Messrs. Mason and Slidell are the anaconda's embrace—as described by the lead-ing rebel organ at Richmond—the movements of long been known as the blind and babination. They have and, we learn, has been partially designed by the army of the Potomac are still retarded by the this country. They have done more than any other men to get up the insane prejudice against England, miserable condition of the roads, which absolutely prohibits the advance of artillery, cavalry, or which disgraces the morality and disorders the policy of the Union. The hatred of this country has been unteers.

their stock in trade. On this they have earned their General Butler's expedition, with the troops political livelihood and won their position, just as there on board the Constitution, has been ordered to are others who pander to the lower passions of humanileave Hampton Roads as soon as possible for Ship ty. A diligent use of this bad capital has made them that they are, and raised them to the rank of Commis-Island, at the mouth of the Mississippi, and it is sioners. It is through their life-long haired and abuse of England that they come here in their present con-spicuous capacity. The mation, under whose flag they The government is actively engaged in forought a safe passage across the Atlantic-the union bat has now rescued them with all her might from the warding projects for the capture of the rebel privateer Sumter, which has just been compelled by rtainty of a dungeon and the chances of a retaliatory the Spanish Government to leave Cadiz, and has rder, is that against which they have always done gone for protection to Gibraltar. Four steamers gone for protection to Gibraltar. Four steamers and three sailing vessels are now put on her track, and the Constellation is fitting out at Portsmouth. New Hampshire, for the same duty. The career storm, and that their death was only the natural and of this mischievous pirate will, therefore, probagical conclusion of their own calumnies and soph-

So we do sincerely hope that our countrymen will not give the fellows anything in the shape of an ovation. The civility that is due to a f e in distress is all that they can claim. We have returned them good for evil, and south to say, we should be exceedingly sorry that hey should ever be in a situation to choose what energies of the South, and rousing the European word of truth in the statement in a New York they would make for the good we have now done them. Governments to a common sentiment of indigna-tion. We hardly know why Europe has hith-Ordnance Bureau, has been removed. Such re-to drag us into their own quarrel, and, but for the unpleasant contingencies of a prison, rather disappointed, perhaps, that their detention has not provoked a new ports are calculated to embarrass the Government. When they stepped on board the Trent, they did not trouble themselves with the thought of the mischief they might be doing an unoffending neutral; and if now.

by any less perious device, they could entangle us in the war, no doubt they would be only too happy. We Mr. Ely is giving the federals great dissatisfaction in opposing the war, and they talk about La trust there is no chance of their doing this, for impartial as the British public is in the matter, it certainly has no prejudice in favor of slavery, which, if anything, these gentiemen represent. What they and their secre taries are to do here passes our conjecture. They are The old world is no longer at enmity with the The old world is no longer at enmity with the new. In the afternoon of the 27th of December, Lord Lyons received an announcement from the verse them, that therefore they are precious in our U. S. Government that they consented to deliver by the should have done just as much to rescue two U. S. Government that they consented to deliver to him the four prisoners when and where he pleased. We draw a long breath, and are thankful. \* \* It is a great victory, though it is but an escape for the same right to trumphal arches and muni-cinal addresses as Messrs. Mason and Sidell. So please. from being obliged to conquer. We are but where we British public, lets have none of these things. Let the were before we were so grossly insuited. We have but curbed for a moment the insolence of a neighbor who took pleasure in continually provoking us, and had per-For our part, we cannot see how anything they have to tell can turn the scale of British duty and deliberation. mitted himself at last to go beyond the possibility of There have been so many cases of people and nations establishing an actual independence, and compelling the recognition of the world, that all we have to do is what people, we should have had no occusion for preparations of war. If a French or an English Captain, while the  $w_{\rm b}$  have done before up to the very last year. This is now a simple matter of precedent. Our statesmen and lawyers know quite as much on the subject as Messrs. Mason and Slidell, and are in no need of their informa tion or advice.

stance The act would be at once disavowed, and the CONFEDERATE TAX LIST. booty returned, with apologies and compensation. This was the course which, if federal America had been THE ASSESSORS having completed the Tax List for the District of Fayetteville, all persons in said discourteous or even shrewd federal America would have ict are requested to call at the Store of A. M. Camppursued. Mr. Seward missed a great opportunity when beli and examine their lists, and if there is any error to acted under similar circumstances. At this moment there is no great sympathy here for either party. The

This will be the last chance to correct the list. R. W. HARDIE, Collector, Feb 1 1861 96.j2w

Important Military Bill .- We have obtained, Charlotte and S. C. Railroad.-The Democrat publishes the report of President Johnston says the Richmond Examiner, a copy of the following important bill, passed by Congress and for the year ending Dec. 31 1861.

approved by the President. It proposes radical

It makes provision for filling vacancies by

It provides for detailing officers to recruit.

ly, as well as in companies, squadrons, battalions

giments.

bills referred to in its context.

quiring their acceptance by companies.

changes in the organization and enlistment of our

The earnings from all sources are \$293,616 80 The expenses for same 100,488 82

military forces. As an appropriate explanation \$193.127 98 Leaving a net income of The Road has done much transportation of pasfeatures wherein it differs from the other military engers and freights at comparatively low rates, and while its earnings are not greatly less than

It provides for the acceptance of single volunthose of last year, the proportion of net income teers by the President, instead of as formerly, res greater than it ever has been. The expenses It changes the mode of appointment of field receipts. and company officers, the original bill giving to

vithout a serious accident during the year.

It provides a system of universal enlistment, with pecial encouragement for raising military corps. of January, 1862, including the redemption of The law is one of much importance and interest, \$25,000 of its Bonds.

Congress to avoid if possible, the system of concluding interest, dividends, Bonds, and subscripscription, or drafting; by invigorating the recruittion to the A. T. & O. R. R. the excess of net ing service and offering new inducements to volearnings, carried to surplus fund, is about fortyfive thousand dollars. An act to amend an act entitled "An Act to raise on ad-

ditional military force, to serve during the war," approved May 8th, 1861, and for other purposes SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That volunteers offering their ser-vices under an act entitled "An act to raise an addimonth of June, 451 miles, at a cost of \$400,000. but fortunately, but one of its brave occupantsanal military force to serve during the war," approved May 8th, 1861, may be accepted by the President sing-

SEC. 2. In all appointments of officers raised under were elected Directors for the ensuing year: Wm Johnston, J. A. Young, David Parks, of Meckthis act, the field and company officer shall be chosen lenburg county; Jos. W. Stockton, A. K. Simon- kees nine of the Texans were killed and one cap and appointed in the manner prescribed by the act, en-titled "An act providing for the granting of bounty and ton, Geo. F. Davidson, R. I. McDowell, of Ireforloughs to privates and non commissioned officers in dell county. Wm. Johnston was re-elected Prethe Provisional army," approved December 11th, 1861; sident, M. L. Wriston, Sec'y and Treas., and T. and all vacancies occurring in the said offices after the first election made under this act, as well as under the J. Summer, Engineer.- Charlotte Democrat. act entitled "An act to raise an additional military force

serve during the war." approved May 8th, 1861, shall Fatal Accident .- An accident occurred at be filled by promotion, according to grade and senior-ity, as provided in the said act of the 11th December 1861, except in case of disability or other incompeteniembers of the North Carolina Regiment. v: Provided, however, that the President be authorized

depart from the prescribed rule of promotion, in hou-The facts as we gather them are as follows: A or (f any person espacially distinguished by his com-manding general for extraordinary merit, or some sigyoung man named Taylor was engaged in re- troyed one of the enemy's gun-boats. nat act of military skill or gallantry. SEC. 8. Any vacancy occurring in the ranks of com-panies mustered into the Confederate service for three years or for the war, may be filled with volunteers; and he commander of each of said squadrons, battalions or regiments, organized as aforesaid, may detail one commissioned officer and one non-commissioned officer and one or more privates from each company of his command. with the approval of the brigadier-general of the brigade to which said squadron, battalion or regiment may diately

e attached, to recruit men for said company; so tha the same may contain not more than one hundred and ears of age, and was much beloved by his com- executed; but we shall see. twenty-five, rank and file; and the men so recruited panions in arms. His remains have been forshall be mustered at the time of enrolment, and shall warded to his parents .- Nor. Day Book, 4th inst. be entitled to transportation and subsistence, or commutation of subsistence, till they join their respective ANOTHER,-On the 28th, a member of the 3d N. C. repanies, and to fifty dollars bounty, to be paid at the Regiment, named Albritton, detailed for guard at Fredeime of joining the same. SEC. 4. The President be, and he is hereby authorizricksburg, Va, was shot through the foot. (the ball passing through the heel and coming out at the ankle ed to appoint and commission persons as field officers or aptains to raise regiments, squadrons, battalions, or frout.) by the accidental discharge of a musket, which had been leaned against a post and jarred from that be Kentucky, New Orleans, or elsewhere, npanies, and the individuals composing the same shall be mustered at the time of enlistment, and be enitled to pay, transportation, and subsistence from the its upright position by some one passing.

date of the organization of companies; but the officers so Copperas .- There is a great scarcity of copappointed by the President shall not be entitled to any peras in portions of the South. This however bay or allowance until their respective commands be ly organized and reported to the Secretary of War need not induce us to despair of the ultimate inand said appointments shall expire if the officer appointdependence of the Yankee concern which seeks ed shall not, within a reasonable time, not to exceed our ruin. The materials from which this useful two months for a company, and four months for a batand necessary article is obtained, exist in nature lion, squadron, or regiment, report the corps authorzed to be raised by him, organized and ready for duty: abundantly. And even in our own county, beds of the sulphuret of iron are found in large quantid for such purpose shall receive an appointment pro ties. Near the Shallow Ford of Tennessee River. portioned to the force he recruits: And provided, further some thirteen miles N. of Franklin, the outeropcaptains shall be obligatory unless the number be suffi ping of this metal has attracted the attention of the neighborhood and a quantity has been extracted and used for copperas. Cotton Growing in India .- The English peo-

The process of obtaining pure sulphate of iron is as follows: Raise the ore from the earth, expose it to the air on a scaffold or table, occasionalsprinkling it with water.

Native .- (With an indescribable drawl and ac-

present. Mr. Blair turned to Mrs. Fremont and

I HEREBY notify Nathan J. Lewis, Alex. Belch and Daniel Grice, of Sampson county, and Theo. C. Burne of Marre mankers of my Company, to report ments. This paper (the Englishman) sets down crust. The mass is then lixiviated or washed by pose, but will henceforth exercise a rigid surveil pouring water through it by which the salt is dislance over any communication, by person or letsolved, and then by evaporation crystals are ob- ter, between this country and the North. This is a step in the right direction, and the only regret tained .- Franklin (Macon Co.) Carolinian. is that the policy had not been sooner adopted. Commendable .- While leather has borne a Richmond Dispatch, 3d inst high price in other places and persons have come

## WAR NEWS.

The Burnside Expedition Left Hatteras\_ NORFOLK, Feb. 4 .- A letter was received in this city on Saturday from Elizabeth City, in which it was stated that on Friday one of the steamers left Roanoke Island for the purpose of reconnoitering, and on her return reported that the entire Burnside Fleet had left Hatteras.

Norfolk Day Book

A Brush near Occoquan .- We have the particulars of a very spirited and gallant little affair amount to less than 35 per centum on the gross that occurred a few days ago, near Occoquan, in which eight Texas soldiers succeeded in puttin The business of the Road has been conducted to flight a body of fifty or sixty Yankees. It ap pears that a detachment of men, who have been Notwithstanding the large sum advanced in aid for some time employed as scouts beyond the bay, of the A., T. & O. Railroad, and the \$32,000 of had, for a few nights, occupied as quarters a house Bonds in the Treasury, the Company can readi- in the deserted village of Colchester, known as ly meet all of its obligations maturing on the 1st the "Lee House." A few nights ago, the house was surrounded and fired upon by a body of Yan.

kees, numbering some fifty or sixty men. Our After discharging all the annual liabilities in- men had slept upon their arms, and the fire of the enemy was promptly returned from eight dif. ferent quarters of the house. For the full space of fifteen minutes the Yankee officers essayed, by threats and oaths, to make their men force the building; but all to no purpose, the cowardly crea-A., Tenn. & O. Railroad .- The annual meet- tures, taking to their legs, leaving two of their ing of the stockholders in this Company was held number dead and one mortally wounded, lying in Charlotte on Thursday last. It is contem- within twenty feet of the house. The house was plated to finish the Road to Statesville by the pappered with musket balls from cellar to attic including Depots and water stations, being a little James Spraddling, a Texas volunteer-was wound. over \$8,600 per mile. The following gentlemen ed, and that not dangerously .- Rich. Ev., 3d inst [This is the Southern account of the skirmish

noted in our last, in which according to the Yan tured.] From Augusta.-AUGUSTA, Ga., Feb. 4.-A private letter from Savannah says that heavy

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firing was heard in the direction of New River South Carolina, on Monday morning, which last. Sewell's Point, last week, which resulted in the ed over four hours. It was supposed to be an death of one and the severe wounding of two other engagement with the enemy's gunboats. A passenger says that a Confederate officer at Savannah stated that our batteries had attacked and des-

moving the tube of a bomb shell, and in order to From the West.-The Memphis Avalanche of render it easy to take out he made an application the 30th states, that the enemy have gathered of grease. The grease becoming cold, he placed 60,000 men at Camp Holt, 4 miles below Cairo, it near the fire to melt, when by some means a who will be increased to a hundred thousand; that spark found its way to the combustible matter on or about the 7th of this month, the advance within, causing the shell to explode with a loud on Columbus and New Madrid will be made both and terrific report, and cutting off one of his legs. by land and water, and that the forces, designed A fragment entered his body killing him imme- to act by land, will descend the river to a point about ten miles above Columbus. This may be Young Taylor was about seventeen or eighteen the programme-it may be undertaken, it may be

Gen. Beauregard .- Much having been said recently in the newspapers about the movements of this officer, it is proper that the public should be made aware of the fact that he left Manassas on Friday last, at midnight, by a special train.

for Lynchburg, on his way to the new post of duty to which he has been assigned. Whether he will doubtless be heard from in due time.

Resignation of Brigadier Generals in the Arny .- The Richmond Whig "regrets to learn from the Charleston Mercury, that Gen. Bonham has resigned his commission in the Confederate service. He considered himself unjustly treated by the authorities. Gen. B. was one of the first who came from our sister State to beat back the invader, and he will ever be warmly cherished by every Virginia heart.

"We are pained too to hear that Gen. Jackson, Stonewall,) for similar reasons, has been induc ed to resign his commission in the army. In him. the service loses one of the bravest of the brave -the idol of his soldiers and the herald of victory.

The Lincoln Commission to the South .- We The sulphur absorbs oxygen from the air and are informed that our Government will not only

Richmond Dispatch, 3d inst.

allowed it." Mr. Seward requests the Secretary But we are told that a very elaborate note and allowed it." Mr. Seward requests the Secretary accompanies this surrender. This voluminous gloss repetition.

by the commander of the U.S. steamer, from three British seamen captured for breach of blockto be employed in a similar proceeding for the tude with which we reinforced Admiral Milne's fler future. Mr. Seward, again addressing the See- and poured battalion after battalion into Canada.

Sumter has been ordered from Cadiz by the Spanish Government, and has gone to Gibraltar.

Lord Palmerston's intentions towards the U.S. stantial apology lies in the fact of the surrender of the are not pacific. We hope to find in Mr. Seward's note an

The Paris Temps, announcing the expected arrival of Mason and Slidell, says that no obstatiaries of the South will be allowed to plead for the recognition of the South.

ceive the commissioners.

The Independence Belge says that France will take the initiative in making diplomatic remonstrance against the blockade of the Southern ports and that England will only give moral support to France.

The Herald thus sums up "the situation:"-

dated on the 19th inst. relative to the new phase in which the rulers of England and France were then disposed to consider the American question.

The Mason and Slidell case having come to an end, the "Allies" now vchemently object to the warmest gratitude, now the peril is overcome.

Further than this England has broached the America." In support of this the London Observer-a government organ-at the latest moment, the refusal of Turkey to accede to the proposias we interpret it, to be inferred that the recusant These two Commissioners and their secretaries are Turkey of the present day. The tone of all the than other similar arrivals, having witnessed in their

One of our Paris correspondents reiterates his opinion that Napoleon will take the lead in the matter, and, judy ing from the articles in the Paris matter, and, judging from the articles in the Paris John and Master Tom, each with a tale of outrages and

ly act must have been occasioned by a misappre- do the same act at last under circumstances of unavoid- wise they will be proceeded against as deserters hension of his duty by the officer who ordered or allowed it " Mr Savard requests the Savard requests the

of the Navy to give such orders as may prevent a upon a very simple fact is still upon its way from Queens-Feb'y 3, 1862. town. We cannot say we are very impatient for it.

The next case refers to the circumstance of an We have long since learned to value trans-Atlantic oath having been exacted as a condition of release statesmen less for what they say than for what they do. t is by deeds, and not by arguments, that the fact we to-day announce has been brought about. It is not Vat-tel and Brynkershock, and Stowell, and De Hautwell, ade, to the effect that they should undertake not who have influenced this controversy, but the prompti retary of the Federal navy, strongly condemns this act and release the survey from the ability this act, and releases the seamen from the obliga- of the same sentiment. We make up our minds in advance, therefore, to accept with unruffled equanimity Latest by telegraph from Queenstown .- The any quantity of words. Even if there should be muffled breats and expressions of ill-will, we shall humbly hope to outlive them. The aggressor is making retri tion. It never has been held of much consequence The (Paris) Journal des Debats thinks that whether he does it with a good grace or no. The sub

expression of regret that he should ever have employed o inconsiderate a commander as Captain Wilkes, or should have been so ill-advised as to persovere in a cle will be offered to the fulfilment of their mis-sion to France and England. The Plenipoten-To-day, however, it is enough that we congratulate ourselves that the danger is past, and all present appre-hension of war at an end. Let us also especially con-The Paris Presse says that France will not re- gratulate ourselvee that the crisis found this united naion and her loyal colonies so well prepared, and that t leaves them so well protected. We have every reason to be satisfied with the position which the country has held throughout. We have never deviated from grave

and courteous discussion, and have never descended to refort the wild invectives which came from the other side of the Atlantic. The War Departments have manifested an efficiency which gives us confidence in ourselves, and will give us security from further insult The Africa brings very important intelligence, The government have acted with a rare courtesy and temper, but have displayed, together with dignified deiberation, firmness, promptitude and courage. we refrain from adding what every one will feel while he reads this news, that the man upon whom the nation instinctively relied while the crisis lasted. deserves our stone fleet blockade of Charleston harbor, and indeed a rare triumph to grace the latter years of a life hint that in consequence of this act the entire so happily prolonged, that Lord Palmerston has found blockade of the Southern ports is likely to be im- has used the opportunity to curo the antenne blockade of the Southern ports is likely to be impugned by the great Powers of Europe, with a systematically upon a course of offence towards England.

#### From the London Times, Jan. 11.

idea of an Anglo-French "intervention" in our affairs, having for its object the "pacification of the federal and Confederate States of North courter the the part of the states of the importance to their cause, whatever it may be ther side can give England the smallest credit for un cites the precedent set in the case of the interfer- their case; and so nothing will serve them but there derstanding or wishing to understand the rights of ence of England, France and Russia in order to must be somebody always dinning into our ears some put an end to the war between Greece and Turkey in 1827. The writer ominously reminds us that the refusal of Turkey to accede to the vertical tions of the neutrals brought on the battle of Na- the attention of Lord Palmerston or Lord Russell night persuasion that if he were once permitted to occupy varino, in which the Turkish fleet was destroyed. It is alleged that the rebels of the South will to have an inkling of the case and would at last begin to have an inkling of the case and would rush to the Miliary Storekeeper, one door East of G. Brand's gladly accept of this intervention, and it is left, and of the Faderal or the case, and would rush to the aid of the Federal or the Confederate cause.

section of North America will be regarded as the not unlikely to think even more of their importance English journals points to a speedy objection to the own persons the rabid anxiety of their Northern coun-English journals points to a speedy objection to the blockade, an attempt at a direct European inter-To the sedate English mind this ridiculous rivalry for vention on this continent, and a recognition of the independence of the South by France and England. It is control with the exclusive possession of the British ear is only an older version of what is often withessed in our nurse-

Moniteur with reference to the blockade, and the compliments paid to the Emperor by the London of nothing so much as that the other should get a hear-

W. T. ANDERSON 2d Lt. 5th Reg't N. C. Troops. 96-2rpd

# Wanted to Hire,

[OR the remainder of the year, a good Cook, Washer and Ironer. Will pay a liberal price for one wh Il come well recommended. Apply immediately, to Mrs. M. BANKS.

Feb'y 8: 1862. 96-1w Notice to Gas Consumers.

N foture all Gas bills must be paid on or before the tenth of the month; if not paid on that day the flow of Gas will be shut off until the bills are paid A. H. DELANY.

Sup't Fayetteville Gas Light Co. Jan'y 29, 1862.

# Twenty-five Men Wanted

JR a Company of LIGHT ARTILLERY in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States. The of service, during the war. The Company into camp at Richmond in eight or ten weeks and actual service late in the Spring. Pay \$12 per month, and a bounty of \$50 when sworn into service. Any one desirous of entering the service can find me at the Court House, or in my absence Mr. John W. Baker, Jr., will act for me.

GEO. B. BAKER. Dec. 9, 1861. 81rf

### AN ORDINANCE

authorize the raising of a Battalion of six Companies or Regiment of Troops for twelve months. it ordained by this Convention, and it is hereby

D ordained by the authority of the same. That th ernor is authorized to receive into the service a Bat talion of infantry, to consist of six companies, for 12 months, or a Regiment of ten companies, to be composed of volunteers who belonged to the First Regiment of North Carolina Volunteers, (the Lafayette Light Infantry | beam of the pumping engine falling down the pit and the Independent Light Infantry of the town of Fay-etteville included.) and such others as may enrol themselves with them.

Be it further ordained, That the said companies shall have the right to elect their Commissioned Officers, and the Battalion shall have the right to elect a Lieutenant mel and a Major, and a Colonel if a Regiment be formed; said officers of Companies and of the Battalion Regiment to be chosen in accordance with the law now in force providing for the election of Officers by the twelve months' volunteers. Provided further, That them on the part of the ablest men in the coal the said Battalion or Regiment shall be transferred within convenient time to, and accepted by, the Government of the Confederate States

# THE FIRST BATTALION N. C. VOLUNTEERS.

not the above Ordinance having been passed by the cate Convention on the 12th inst., a rare chance is now offered to those who wish to enter their country's service. As it is probable that the State will finally want the services of the whole Militia of the State, it will be better for those who can, to join this Battalion, so that proper preparation can be made for comfort before entering the field for active duty. Those wishing to enrol those from a distance can address me, for further information, per mail.

F. N. ROBERTS. Dec'r 13, 1861. 831

E. MURRAY. D. R. MURCHISON. J. T. MURRAY E. MURRAY & CO. **Commission** Merchants.

WHOLESALE GROCERS NORTH WATER STREET,

Wilmington, N. C. 10 Particular attention given to sale or shipment of

India cotton in the Liverpool market is not sufficient to induce any increase in the cultivation; the more so as the charges here given are irrespective of the thousand and one demands made upon the trade by every native agent through whose hands it passes." One acre of cotton land in the Raichore Doab, one of the best cotton districts in In- in here and offered war prices for all our tanners

Provided, nevertheless, That every officer so commission

ple are very doubtful of the success of the renew-

The organ of the British Government at Cal-

cutta gives but a poor account of these experi-

ed enterprises of cotton growing in India.

cient to constitute a company.

which that paper remarks as follows:

carcely be done under £1 10 shillings an acre, and the made .- Franklin (N. C.) ' arolinian. subsequent weedings and hoeings, without which the plants would not thrive in a newly turned soil, would further increase the cultivator's outlay by at least another pound sterling. It is therefore evident that, with out some more sure and substantial prospect of renumeration, there can be little prospect of the ryot Texas .- Raleigh Standard. being induced to enter largely into the cultivation of new lands; though they may cultivate more of their old

lands with cotton. But this cannot and will not be sufficient; and, unless Manchester is prepared to raise the price of Indian cotton nearer to that now being paid who formed the "Provisional Government of with which the Unionists are treated." They are fear, but a poor prospect of any very great increase to ald's correspondent writes:---the cotton lands now existing

Two hundred Persons Buried in a Coal Pie. -Among the items of news by the last English Steamer is the following:---

An accident buried two hundred persons in a coal pit, near Shields, on the 16th inst. The correspondent of the Manchester Guardian telegraphs on the 17th:

the Commodore and one of them: "I have just returned from Harley New Pit, where two hundred men and lads are buried. some money? We will pay you well to do this The shaft has been closed up through the huge business; good, hard gold at that." yesterday. It carried the timber and the wood work down, and thus blocked the up and down east shafts

getting ill treated by the s'eshioners.' The falling timber killed five out of eight men Commodore .- "But we will protect you from who were being drawn up in a cage at the time. any danger of that kind." The men and lads working below at the time of Native .- "Yaas, I understand that, but"the accident have been buried forty-eight hours, hesitating.) Commodore .- "What?" notwithstanding the greatest exertions to relieve Native .- (Bringing out his words with a jerk.) trade. The working seam is filling with water, "Wall, now, you know you moughtn't succeed and no doubt the horses, which are worth five in this business, and them 'are s'eshioners 'ed hundred pounds, are already drowned. Means treat me bad." have been employed for securing good ventila-He could not be prevailed upon, nor either of tion, and I was assured by the best authorities the others. It is to be hoped that these men are before I left to-night, that the strongest hopes not a sample of the Unionists of North Carolina." may be entertained that the yard seam would be Jessie Fremont and Old Blair .- A Yankee reached, and the men and lads rescued before iournal relates the following:

morning. The three men saved hung by the cage in the shaft, eight hours before they were rescued."

New Remedy for Neuralgia.-The Journal de Chemie Medicale contains an account of the discovery of a new and powerful sedative in neuralgia, just discovered by Dr. Field. The substance used is nitrate of oxide and glycile, and is obtained by treating glycerine at a low temperature with sulphuric or nitric acid. One drop mixed with ninety-nine drops of spirits of wine, constitutes the first dilution. A case of neuralgia in an old lady, which had resisted every known remedy, was completely cured by this new agent.

A calculation shows that every Confederate killed by the Lincolnites, during the first six to you that I have seen some men of your makmonths of this unholy war, cost the Lincoln Gov- ing, and if they are the best you can do I would ernment one hundred thousand dollars,

Affairs in Maryland .- Our "local" friend, of dia, produces, says the Englishman, only two could make, they have almost unanimously re- the Richmond Enquirer, who left this eity sevhundred and sixty pounds of cotton in the seed, fused to sell abroad and have not gone over 50 eral weeks ago on a business visit to Baltimore, or, when cleaned, seventy pounds. To add to its ets. per lb. for sole and 60 ets. per lb. for upper returned home last Saturday, after an adventugrowth new lands would have to be cleared, upon leather. Our people have thus been supplied at rous, but entirely successful trip. His report of such prices as the great demand would seem to the prevailing sentiment of the people of Mary-"The clearing, leveling and preparing the land would justify, while exorbitant demands have not been land, gathered from reliable sources, is most encouraging. He represents that fully nine-tenths of the people of the State, and of the city of Balti-University of North Carolina .- We are happy to learn that the number of students at the Uni more, are earnest sympathizers with the cause of the South, and that their sympathy finds frequent versity is very encouraging. There are students and enthusiastic expression. It is strikingly manifrom every State in the Confederacy, except fested even to the most careless observer in the eagerness with which every success of the South-Trouble with the Pilots.-The Lincolnites do ern arms, or every disaster to those of the Linnot seem to get along pleasantly with the people colnites, are hailed, and in the undisguised scorn

for the produce of American slave labor, there is, we North Carolina" at Hatteras. The N. Y. Her- relentlessly "cut" in all their social relations by the Southern men, and openly shunned in all "To obtain pilots acquainted with the Sound is business transactions.

no easy matter. A few days since Commodore The Southern sympathizers are recovering from Goldsborough had an interview with some of the the apathy into which they fell after the subjugainhabitants about here with a view to getting one tion of Baltimore, and now openly resent the to assist in the pilotage of the fleet. These men atrocious outrages daily perpetrated by the Fedare of course Unionists, but how far their patrioteral police and their leaders upon the women and ism goes will be evidenced by the following ab- children. stract of a conversation which ensued between

The fact is not attempted to be concealed, even by the Yankees themselves, that the sentiment of Commodore .--- "Wouldn't you like to make Maryland is overwhelmingly against the Lincoln Government, and that the danger is imminent that upon the first reverse to the Yankee army, the people of the State may rise and wreak sumcent.)-"Wal, yaas, I would, but I run a risk of mary vengeance upon the insolent horde who have so long oppressed and humiliated them. The city is strongly fortified on its four suburban limits. The Federal Hill fortification is especially strong. and is capable of resisting the assault of a powerful army. From this entrenchment the city could be shelled and entirely destroyed in a few hours. There are about 10,000 men encamped in various quarters of the city .- Rich. Disputch.

> Newspaper Mortality .- Seventeen of the twen ty-six newspapers that were published in Florida twelve months since, have been forced to suspend by reason of hard times. The remainder, with the exception of one, a Semi-Weekly paper, have been reduced in size.

Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont, while on her re Paying for the Whistle .- The Paymaster Gencent visit to Washington to ferret out the origin eral of the Northern army estimates the annual of the hostility which had manifested itself tocost of the bands of volunteer regiments at over wards her husband, had an interview with the \$5,000,000, exclusive of the cost of clothing, sub-President, during which Mr. Blair, Sr., father of sistence and transportation. the Postmaster General, and Frank P. Blair, were

#### FOR THE OBSERVER. PRACTICE ECONOMY.

said :--- "Mrs. Fremont, allow me to say to you India Rubber Over Shoes may be mended by putting Leather inside and out and pegging, or sewing through the whole thickness. Shoes fixed this way are as good as new.

AVON E. HALL.

Forwarding & Commission Merchant. WILL give quick despatch to goods co. signed to him Particular attention give a blow dues out him Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19, 1862.

92115

that, in my judgment, madam, your proper place is at the head of your husband's household at St. Louis, and this intermeddling with the affairs of the State is, to say the least of it, in very bad taste on your part; and, in conclusion, I wish you to understand that here is where we make men and unmake them." To which Mrs. Fremont

instantly replied :- "Mr. Blair, permit me to say advise you to quit the business."