We are advised that Col. Sloan's Regiment in which were the Guilford Grays, was stationed on the left of the line, where the breast-works approached Neuse River, Fort Thompson being in the angle made by the River and the breast-works extending from it and the Fort south-west. Col. Sloan was accidentally and unavoidably absentan incident, regretted by none so much as himself. He has waited long and anxiously for the enemy. By permission of the Commanding General, he ventured to leave his command for two or three days to attend to an urgent call, advised that he might do so safely at the time, the most reliable information being that there would be no attack of the enemy for some time yet to come. Col. Sloan is a gallant and noble officer. Sober, gentlemanly, and universally respected and beloved by his men, whom he has with great labor and care trained and drilled for effective service. But we are happy to be assured that his place was in all things filled and supplied by our gallant young townsman Major John A. Gilmer, on whom devolved the entire command of the Regiment.

We find the mouths of all, having knowledge of his firm, cool, and discreet and daring conduct filled with laudation and praises. His Regiment was placed at a point where threatened much fighting and much danger, from the Fleet on the left, and from the land in front of the breastworks. It unexpectedly turned out that the fighting commenced out of reach of his guns in front of breast-works to his right, and it was some time before he could reach any of the enemy with his pivot guns, which he did most effectually for some time before the order to retreat. His regiment, whilst exposed to a hail storm of bombs, cheyed their orders, and firmly stood their ground, doing their whole duty, until ordered to retire. The enemy's fleet did not come up the River, in range of the mounted cannon in Fort Thompson, until our forces on land along the breast-work. had by overpowering numbers, been forced to retire. We are advised that the regiment commanded by Major Gilmer was among the last to retreat, which they did in good order. We regret to learn that of the Guilford Grays, Samuel A. Hunter, a noble and most worthy young gentleman, was killed, and Samuel Jordan, an equally worthy member of the Grays, is missing. No other loss to the Guilford Grays, who acquitted themselves with great credit, and in a manner Capt. B. L. Cole and his eavalry company from

Guilford, were in Col. Spruill's regiment. This themselves well. We have no particulars as to the losses, if any, of Capt. Cole's company, but will recur to it when we shall be more fully ad-

Although deteated at Newbern, certainly there good of the human race. was enough done by a few against most overwhelming odds, to teach the enemy that our subjugation is an impossibility and that we are a race of people that can never be conquered. Let none be discouraged at this and other reverses; but let us put on our whole armor, unite our whole strength-each and every one resolve to "do or die," and the signs that might seem gloomy to any other people, will soon pass away.

Greensborough Patriot. The Newbern affair throws some light upon the defensive policy. That policy requires a greater force than the aggressive policy would. We are dispersed, and he concentrated.

ture of all our cities within reach of gun-boats, war will degenerate into one for the destruction armies more easily, indeed, if they of property; Northern wealth and strength are in Northern cities—and there are the points to strike. In the country and convenient to forage.

Goldsborough:

C. Wilson, of Mecklenburg. 26th Regiment-Serg't G. J. Banks and W. P. Burt, place in the Confederacy.—N. O. Delta.

of Wake; Charles E. Jones, of Moore, and L. B. Smith.

Cobb, of Greene. John Guy, J. L. Henry and David Riccard, of Iredell. 35th Regiment-Neil Mediin and Serg't Rod. McKae.

which have passed through our hands for charimost sacrifices for the common cause. A virtuous action seems to ennoble a man, and swell his soul. and prepare him for further acts of magnanimity ism, in such a time as this, dry up every generous sentiment, and convert what ought to be a high-spirited, gailant citizen, into a selfish, sordid, abject thing, uncared for and uncaring

As illustrative of our remarks, we refer to a fact with which we have been struck, that the army-from men who themselves had left home and their gloomy anticipations. and business in the defence of the country.

We have been prompted to these reflections by

be faithfully applied, and that what he pinches staff, who planted the Federal flag on the capitol from his petty pay, shall not serve to increase at Nashville! Morgan is certainly the intrepid another's superfluities. It is a call to them to Marion of the war. continue the exercise of strict vigilance and economy in the public expenditures .- Rich. Enquirer.

THE TORCH AND THE SWORD.

* * It may frequently happen in Message from President Davis in Secret Session of Congress.

the course of the present war that our people may have to determine, without much time for deliberation, whether they can best serve the cause of independence, by destroying their property or by leaving it at the mercy of the enemy. Where the destruction is required by military necessity. there can be no hesitation. The military authori ties themselves, in such eases, should see that the destruction is effected, thoroughly and in good time. If military policy requires a bridge to be blown up, a railroad to be torn up, supplies to be wasted, a house, a village, or even a city to be burnt-let all these things be done with military promptness and efficacy. But there are other cases which do not come so directly within the province of military policy. We need not discuss here the policy of burning the cotton in the South, rather than let it fall into the hands of the enemy, for it is universally agreed by the people and the civil and military authorities to conn to the flames every bale of cotton which canotherwise be saved from the enemy's hands.

Contrary to the most obvious principles of civied warfare, the enemy has manifested his purose to plunder private property, and this puroose is especially directed towards the cotton which may be within his reach. His object in this is twofold. He wishes to make the South pay the expenses of the war out of its cotton and other products, and also wishes to make cotton play an important diplomatic part in the relations between the Federal Government and the commercial powers of Europe. He desires, in a ard, at one stroke to replenish his treasury and bribe England and France to abstain from intervention, by he wholesale plunder of Southern cotton.

It admits of not the least doubt, then, that aty and interest, patriotism and policy, all conin dictating the destruction of the cotton i the South which could by no other means be saved from the enemy. It is equally clear that obacco, or any other Southern product, or any other species of property belonging to Southern citizens, exposed to capture by the enemy, and which he could use to his own advantage and to the detriment of the cause of independence, should be unhesitatingly destroyed.

But war has its economy as well as peace There should be method in the patriotic sacrifice of our people. The work of destruction should be judicious, not wanton and indiscriminate. The same principle of public law that denounces as barbarous the wanton destruction of the private Company was also in the fight, and acquitted property of a people by an enemy, also condemns its wanton destruction by the people themselves A man may seidom burn his own house without erime. A man may rarely destroy, without guilt, that which bountiful nature has provided for the

It may look very well in rhetorie to talk of meeting the enemy with a gun in one hand and a torch in the other. We are inclined to think it would be better in practice to meet the enemy first with an additional man and gun in place the rhetorical torch. The appeal to the torch before metal is tried to the uttermost, looks too much like giving up the contest. It is rather the argument of despair than of hopeful courage

With respect to the burning of our cities. let us not be misled by imaginary analogies. Let us not conclude that, because the burning of Mescow turned back the grand army of Napoleon in dismay force than the aggressive policy would. We have had nearly twice as many men watching or New Orleans, would strike the enemy with Burnside as he has; and yet, he having the choice terror and drive him from the country, discomof the point of attack, finds us inferior in num-bers, notwithstanding our real superiority. We cause more joy in the city of New York, than to It also proves another matter, that without hear that the Southern rival of that city was a heap of ashes. The enemy does not need our some change in our plans, the destruction or capelemency of a Russian winter. His armies are is only a question of time. The Monitor was doing very well in tents, and they would continue constructed in 90 days; and in 90 days more, there will be probably fifty others built. The loss of Nor would the destruction of our cities for shelter. these cities will not conquer the country; but it him of resources of subsistence. These cities will be a serious calamity; and it suggests to us themselves are dependent for subsistence upon that we should be looking to retaliation. This exterior resources. We could starve the enemy's in our cities than we could if they were encamped

Let us consider, too, that if a city can be tak-The Goldsborough Tribune announces the fol- en, it can also be retaken. But should we burn lowing wounded persons in the hospitals about our cities, it would signify that we had no hope of retaking them. There is no reason whatever 7th Regiment—D. L. McKoy and Julius A. Parker, of for so despairing a policy. The enemy can be fredell county; Elias Crawford, of Davidson, and W. C. driven from a city quite as soon as from any other

Consident of the Future.-Under date of the 27th Regiment-John Mixon, of Pitt, and Kinchen 25th of February, Gen. Price makes an official report of his late movements to Gov. Jackson, 33d Regiment—Arch'd D. McLeod, of Cumberland; which report closes with these words: "Governor, we are confident of the future."

When Gen. Price wrote these hopeful words Stewart, of Ashe; Manly Hatton and B. A. Brookshire, been compelled to make before a vastly superior of Alexander, and Jas. C. Jones, of Alleghany.

John Riteney of Catawba, of Capt. Brem's artiflery.

from St. Clair County to Springfield. At this where cannot be told. His face was to the foe and his step onward even when, from loss of blood to come to him, and he had again to retreat. table objects during this war, have given us From Springfield to Cassville, and from Cassville frequent occasion to observe that those are again to Cove Creek, in Arkansas, he had been usually most liberal who are otherwise making driven before the enemy, as it would have been sheer folly to have opposed his feeble force to the overwhelming Federal army which was pursuing him. Yet, even in this extremity, the brave he and self-sacrifice; while the avaricious pursuit of role spirit of the man is as indomitable as ever, gain, and the stifling of the promptings of patriot and he is as "confident of the future" as when the enemy fled before his victorious columns at Oak Hills.

There must be this same confidence of the future with all of us, if we would bring this contest to a speedy and successful termination. The the merits of my Saviour, Jesus, committing my lack of confidence, it is true, is confined to but wife and children to their Father and mine. ferers came in greatly undue proportion from our injury to the cause by their captious croakings

New Orleans Crescent. Capt. John Morgan Again .- A gentleman just another proof of their justice which lies before us. arrived here from Nashville, says the Memphis A corporal in one of the companies which the Avalanche of the 14th, states that Capt. Morgan good old State of North Carolina has sent to the was sent out on a scout with a detachment of his war, has forwarded to the Confederate Treasury, squadron near Laverno, and had a skirmish with a portion of his scanty pay-Fitty Dollars!-tu the enemy's pickets-killing seventeen, and takaid in meeting the expenses of the war. He is ing about as many prisoners. Capt. Morgan was periling his person for his country-but that entering the turnpike from a lane, and was alone, only stimulates him to do what else he can. We when he suddenly came in contact with a cavalier, trust it may please Heaven to cover the head of who said to Morgan, "Halt, and dismount!" The this noble soldier and patriot, and let him long reply was "I am Capt. John Morgan, and do not live to enjoy the peaceful independence of his obey Federal commands; draw your pistol, sir; we We have another word to say. We point our "We are not, sir"—at the same time making a legislators and public agents to that Corporal's quick motion with his hand to his side-when the contribution now mingled with the funds of the valiant Captain fired, and "down went a Federal Confederacy, and tell them that its receipt is a meeting house!" He fell dead—and turned out pledge to the good citizen who sent it, that it shall to be the veritable Capt. Wilson, of Gen. Buell's

Position of England .- Mr. Bentinck, an influential member of Parliament, suggested, in de-Our Loss at Donelson.—The Huntsville (Ala.) bate, that if the blockade was not efficient, Eng-Advocate of the 12th inst., says: One of our sur- lish neutrality was tantamount to intervention in geons at Fort Donelson, who made his escape with favor of the North. There is no doubt of this. others two weeks after the battle, states that the The South is cut off from Europe, and the Yan-Surgeons had made their reports there, and that kees have free access, and are privileged to buy the Confederate loss was 140 killed and 425 all the implements of war they desire or are able. wounded-total 565. This, we presume is ex- The effect of this is to make English neutrality clusive of our wounded sent to Nashville before equivalent to hostility to us. Lord John Russell

The Examiner of the 20th says:

sion, recommending that all our prisoners who had

on the part of the Northern Government with re- of eighty-eight to thirty-one. gard to the exchange of prisoners, and was acompanied by the exposure of this perfidy in a lengthy correspondence conducted by the War claims a complete victory, winding up his report Department. We have been enabled to extract of the fight: he points of this interesting correspondence.

It appears from the correspondence that, at the ernment for Messrs. Fish and Ames to visit their prisoners within the jurisdiction of the South, our overnment, while denying this permission, sought improve the opportunity by concerting a settled plan for the exchange of prisoners. For the execution of this purpose Messrs. Conrad and Seddon were deputed by our government as comnissioners to meet those of the Northern Govrnment under a flag of truce at Norfo k.

Subsequently a letter from Gen. Wool was addressed to Gen. Huger, informing him that he, fen. Wool, had full authority to settle any terms or the exchange of prisoners, and asking an interview on the subject. Gen. Howell Cobb was then appointed by the government to mediate with Gen. Wool, and to settle a permanent plan for the exchange of prisoners during the war. The adjustment was considered to have been satisfacorily made.

It was agreed that the prisoners of war in the hands of each government should be exchanged, man for man, the officers being assimilated as to ank, &c.; that our privateersmen should be exchanged on the footing of prisoners of war; that any surplus remaining on either side, after these exchanges, should be released, and that hereafter, during the whole continuance of the war, prisoners taken on either side should be paroled.

in carrying out this agreement, our government has released some three hundred prisoners above those exchanged by the North, the balance in the competing numbers of prisoners in the hands of the two governments being so much in our favor. At the time, however, of sending North the hostages we had retained for our pri vateersmen, General Cobb had reason to suspect he good faith of the Northern Government, and legraphed in time to intercept the release of a portion of these hostages (among them Colonel orcoran,) who were en route from points further South than Richmond to go North under flag of truce at Norfolk. A number of these hostages, lowever, had already been discharged.

It now appears that, in contravention of the olemn agreement of the Northern Government, ot one of our privateersmen have been released, and the Fort Donelson prisoners, instead of being paroled, have been taken into the interior, where hey are still confined.

As a judgment upon this open and shameless serfidy of the North, it is proposed that our prisons, who have been paroled by the Yankees, shall e released from their obligations. There is as ittle doubt of the honor of such a proposition as there is of its justness and meetness as a retaliatory measure for an act of flagrant perfidy.

HOW A CHRISTIAN SOLDIER CAN DIE.

The Central Presbyterian contains a biographical sketch of the Rev. Dabney Carr Harrison, aptain of company K. 58th Virginia regiment. who fell while gallantly leading his men in the terrible fight at Fort Donelson. We copy a por. Route—The Rebels Reported to be Falling Back on the Rappahannock."

When the sun rose on that bloody Saturday, with the foe. With dauntless heart he cheered The rebels retreated on Saturday and our troops waving sword. At length they saw with fear destroyed was burned by the retreating rebels, rivet the chains upon our limbs. What they will had warred a good warfare, ever holding faith road. and a good conscience."

red that beautiful brow. But these were as noth- miles north of Richmond. At this point the sent a ball into his left breast, above his heart, defence. 37th Regiment-Lt. W. C. Stewart and Corp'l A. J. he was at the end of a long retreat, which he had quite through his body. His men did not know He still cheered them on. Another deadly

and exhaustion he began to sink. Yet he did not die till the next day. Like his

given his name, he was to die on the Sabbath. with the calm of the eternal Sabbath filling his ly nursed by faithful men.

reached us. Calling for one of his manuscript and obstructed roads. books, he took a pencil, and, with a trembling

When he felt that death was just upon him, he gathered up his remaining strength for one more effort. Resting in the arms of one of his have no Captain now; but never give up; never

surrender. Thus was his last breath for his country; for the young Confederacy, whose liberty, honor, and righteousness were inexpressibly dear to him; for which he wept, and prayed, and made supplication in secret; for which he was content to "endure hardness as a good soldier," and then cheerfully

These dying words beautifully connect themselves with those of his brother Peyton on the field of Manassas, and taken together, they have a special fitness to our country's present need.

When the Second Virginia regiment, fighting on our left at Manassas, was broken by a sudden and destructive flank fire of the enemy, and by the unfortunate command of its Colonel, Peyton and a few officers of like spirit, rallied a portion of the men and led them in a perilous, but splendid and victorious charge. In the midst of it. however, he fell, shot like his brother, in the breast. Two of his men bore him from the field. His face was radiant with heavenly peace. He spent a few moments in dictating messages of love, and in prayer for himself, his family, and his country. "What more can we do for you?" asked the affectionate young men who supported him. the surrender. The Federal loss was ascertained affects, however, not to see it in this light; and "Lay me down," was his answer, "I am ready to

NORTHERN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

The Richmond Examiner of the 21st announces the reception of "files of New York, Phila-We learn that yesterday a message from the delphia and Baltimore papers, bringing us dates President was sent into Congress, in secret ses- down to the 13th. The news is both interesting and important. President Lincoln had sent into been put on parole by the Yankee Government | Congress a special message recommending emanbe released from the obligation of their parole, so cipation and promising national aid to such States Parliament. as to bear arms in our struggle for independence. as would rid themselves of slavery. After a long The recommendation was urged as a retaliation and interesting debate in the lower branch of Con-

Brigadier General Curtis's official account of the three day's battle in Arkansas is given. He

"This final position of the enemy was in the arc of a circle. A charge of infantry, extending time permission was asked by the Northern Gov- throughout the whole line, completely routed the whole rebel force, which retired in great confusion, but rather safely, through the deep, impassible defiles of cross-timber.

Our loss is heavy. The enemy's can never be ascertained, for their dead are scattered over large field. Their wounded, too, may, many of them, be lost and perished. The force scattered in all directions, but I think his main force has returned to Boston Mountain.

Gen. Siegel follows him towards Keithsville. while my cavalry is pursuing him towards the mountains, scouring the country, bringing in prisoners, and trying to find the rebel Major-Gen. Van Dorn, who had command of the entire force at this, the battle of Pea Ridge. I have not, as yet, statements of the dead and

wounded, so as to justify a report, but I will refer you to a dispatch which I will forward very Officers and soldiers have displayed such un

usual gallantry that I hardly dare to make dis-Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio and Missouri may proudly share the honor of victory which their callant heroes won over the combined forces of

in the mountains of Arkansas Additional.-Springfield, Mo., March 10. ng till Saturday evening, and that our loss was

about 450 killed and wounded. The rebel loss was about 1000 killed and wounded, and 1000 taken prisoners.

The attack was made from the north and west. our army being completely surrounded. Genls. Van Dorn, Price, McCulloch and McIntosh were tempt to land from 40 to 50,000 men at some present, with about 25,000 men.

The attack from the rear was made by Gen. amount of stores, cannon, teams and ammunition. to the rescue, but we fear the force which we can

The Falling back of our Army on the Potomac. -The whole North is in one blaze of joy at "the falling back of the rebel army from Manassas." The Tribune announces it, in flaming capitals. with the following shout of exultation: "Retreat of the Robel Grand Army-The Gibraltar of the East Abandoned-Manassas in our Hands-The Stars and Stripes Wave over Bull Run--Evacuation of Occoquan-The Advance of our Army! The Herald is scarcely less exuitant and displays the following in very large type: "Manassas Evacuated-The Retreat of the Rebels from Centreville. Occoquan, Fairfax Court House, Winehester and Manassas-The Rebel Strongholds Occupied by Union Troops-March of the Advance Corps of our Army-Abandonment by the Rebels of Forts, Guns, and Provisions-Slight Skirmishing En

The Herald in its "situation" article says:

The great stronghold at Manassas has been t saw him already in the thick of the battle. wholly abandoned by the rebels, and is now oc-Through seven hours of mortal peril he wrestled cupied by the advance corps of the Union army. except followed wherever he led. Their testi. Monday night when Col. Averill with a large forward and bore him from the field to die. "He and Alexandria with the Virginia Central Rail- ing well authenticated occurrence.

With reverence I have taken in my hand the can, with any confidence, make a stand, is near hat he wore in the battle; with tears and a swel- the junction of the "Frederick and Potomac" ling heart have I gazed on it. It is pierced by with the Virgina Central Railroad, in which did him no harm. The fourth, partly spent, mar- unite and form the Pamunky river, about twenty

The Herald says that the abandonment of Manassas is "equivalent to the abandonment of Viraim drove a ball through his right lung; just ginia by the rebels without risking a great and days after; like the little one to whom we had sertions, and by detachments drawn off to other cible. quarters, to considerably less than one thousand not? You fight for your wives, your children, men. We presume that the Federal army in your altars, your firesides, and all your earthly breast. He was carried to Nashville and tender- pursuit will considerably exceed a hundred thouand men, and that its most serious impediments Only two incidents of his dying hours have on its way to Richmond will be broken bridges

The evacuation of Manassas is virtually the end hand, feebly wrote these words: "Feb. 16, 1862, of the rebellion in Virginia and the restoration Sunday-I die content and happy, trusting in of that State to the Union. [!!!] With the close pursuit of the retreating rebel army which will doubtless follow, we may now reasonably count contributions for the relief of the Charleston suf- few-but those few are unconsciously doing much Dabney Carr Harrison." Precious legacy of love upon the final collapse of the vagrant Governand prayer! Precious testimony of faith and blessment of Jeff. Davis before the 1st of May, and the re-opening of the whole South and its great commercial staples to the markets of the world.

With the prospect of our subjugation before its eyes, the Philadelphia Press is discussing how men, and speaking as if the company, for which the rebels are to be treated. This Black Repubhe had toiled, and suffered, and prayed so much, lican oracle gives little comfort to the press, as was before him, he exclaimed, "Company K, you we are well told in the event of their victory what we may expect of our Yankee task-masters in the following paragraph:

It is suggested that, as our armies advance into the South, all the rebel journals shall be immediately suppressed, and the types, machinery and paper used to publish Union newspapers. Nashville, Memphis, Richmond, Charleston, Mobile from her newly made acquaintance, but the latter and Savannah will be fine fields for such enterprises as these. Our troops would liberally pattronize all such papers.

Gen. Mc Clellan to be Superseded .- The Washngton correspondent of the New York Tribune writes:

We have authority for saying that within twenty-four hours Gen. McClellan will cease to be in form, as he has for some time ceased to be in fact, the commander-in-chief of the Union forces. An order to be issued to-morrow will date a new era in the history of this war.

The New York papers mention the arrival of very large number of sick and wounded from the Burnside expedition.

Apprehensions are expressed at the North that "the rebels who have left Manassas will be precipitated with an overwhelming force on Gen.

Burnside.

vertises the "Naval Engagement near Fortress Monroe. The Rebel Fleet Disabled and Driven Buck." This is a fair sample of the news the Yankees send out to Europe.

From Europe .- The Foreign news is to Feb. 28. The papers relative to the blockade of the about seven thousand. The Republican says that Southern ports had been submitted to the British official information has been received that one

Earl Russell, in a letter to Lord Lyons, dated February 15th, says that the fact of ships having had landed from the gun-boats, and were pre-The recommendation was urged as a retaliation and interesting debate in the lower braden or commendation was passed by a vote successfully run the blockade does not prevent paring to march to the railroad. There is great the infamous and reckless breach of good faith gress the recommendation was passed by a vote successfully run the blockade does not prevent paring to march to the railroad. There is great the recommendation was passed by a vote successfully run the blockade does not prevent paring to march to the railroad. There is great the recommendation was passed by a vote successfully run the blockade does not prevent paring to march to the railroad. the blockade from being effective; and he argues that a neutral State ought to exercise great cau- South Carolina and Georgia coast. tion with regard to a de facto blockade, and ought not to disregard it unless the power of the blockade should be abused.

The Herald's Paris correspondent writes on

In the present aspect of affairs there is no immediate danger of an European intervention. England and France will both hold off their hands as long as there is no more suffering caused in their dominions by the war in America than there is now; for the notion that either of them will go to war with America "for an idea," and that idea the foundation of the Southern slaveocracy, is, I take it, entirely out of the question.

Commercial. - LIVERPOOL, Feb. 28 .- Cotton. -The brokers' circular reports the sales of the week at 54,000 bales, the markets closing firm and unchanged. Speculators took 14,500 bales, and exporters 9,000 bales. The sales to day are from Burnside.—Dispatch. estimated at 10,000 bales, including 5,000 to speculators and exporters, and the market closed firm. The authorized quotations are: Fair Uplands 15td, Middling 12td.

The stock in port is estimated at 452,500 bales. of which 171,000 are American.

To the Rescue. North Carolinians!-Is there no man in North Carolina who can rouse the large at Fredericksburg, and in advance of the city, in number of property holders in this State, who as Stafford county. Another army, under Gen. vet have not gone into the war, to the imminent | Longstreet, passed through Culpepper Court dangers which threaten them? Is there no man House on Saturday last. It is said to have preamong us, not in the army, who could lead to vic- sented a splendid appearance. It consisted of Van Dorn, Price and McCulloch, at Pea Ridge. tory a "forlorn hope?" No man capable of being several brigades. Gen. Jackson, at the head of put at the head of the 10 or 20,000 men in the the left wing of the army of the Polomac, is at State, not yet in the field, but who are able to Mount Jackson, fifty miles this side of Winches. -A messenger, who arrived this morning, re- furnish their own horses, arms and equipments, ter; his force is in admirable condition. The ports that the battle lasted from Thursday morn- and who might be induced to get ready at once whole of Virginia north of James river is teemto make a dash at Burnside so soon as he attempts ing with soldiers. The volunteering surpasses to move into the State? Where is the man? all expectation or previous belief. The soldiers There are several in the State who have the and officers returning to their regiments fill all genius and the sense and the courage to do it the roads. The whole army is burning for a fight Let them come forward to the rescue.

point in this State, to force his way into the interior to crush us as they hope to do Tennessee. McCulloch, and was met by Gen. Siegel, who Shall we sit still and allow it? Never, never. routed him completely. His corps scattered in The Confederate government will do what it can wild confusion. We have also captured a large to ward off the blow. Our State militia will rally bring into the field at short notice is not enough. Besides, cavalry or mounted men will be much needed. Now, how many men in this State, in each county, who are good riders, able to furnish themselves with horses and arms-say doublebarrel guns, rifles or single shot guns, or pistols and sabres, or a pike, also with camp equipageare willing to join the "Legion of Honor," to get ready at once, to organize in each county, and to unite under some chosen, able leader, to dash at the enemy when he makes a start? We need this volunteer force, who will serve without pay, for a month or two at a time, to assist the regular forces and the militia to repel invasion at any point. There are no doubt 10 or 20,000 such men in the State. These, with the regular force of the government, would be sufficient to drive the enemy from our soil at any time. Rally, friends of the State. Begin to stir the matter, and organize in your several counties at once. Let the press stir this matter. It is vital, if not absolutely neceswarv, to prevent the overrunning of the State by the Yankee bordes .- Raleigh Standard.

Yankee Profession and Yankee Practice .- the enemy here at the threshold, than by waiting on his men. They loved him as a father and took possession of the abandoned fortifications on The Yankees, of course, when they enter our to be subjugated in detail. mony is that he never said "go on," but always body of cavalry, bivouacked in the ruins of the and liberality to the inhabitants. It is one of the to be defended in good earnest, and that "the come on," while ever before them flashed his dismantled works. Everything that could be means by which they hope to lull us while they and pain that his firm step faltered, that his erect who, according to rumor, have fallen back en masse do, when they shall have succeeded in completely form wavered and was sinking. They sprang upon Gordonsville, at the junction of the Orange subduing us, let the world judge from the follow-

When the Yankees entered North Carolina, It is believed that the only point at which they their General issued a proclamation promising security and protection to all the inhabitants and their property. When they entered Pasquotank can resist Fort Pickens and the fleet. Mobile is county, they went to the house of that distin- not to be abandoned, as reported. Its means of four balls. Three whistled partly through and neighborhood the North and South Anna rivers guished patriot, Col. Jas. C. Johnston, rifled it, plundered his cellar of a large stock of wines, brandies, and other liquors, and actually stole ing. He calmly tought on. A more fatal aim country is much broken, and admiraby fitted for and carried off the portrait of his father, Governor Johnston, of Revolutionary memory!

Men of the South! such is the treatment you may all expect at the hands of these marauding scoundrels. Plundered you must and will be, if decisive battle. They have no other place within you tall in their power. Let no man hope for but his official duties gave him little leisure for the limits of the State where they can make the any better fate. You have no hope but in resiststand which they could have made at Manassas. ance-resistance to the last-resistance to the We presume that the flying army has been re- death-and in that there is every hope. Let us particular service, we learn that there is but one brother, seven months before; like his sister seven duced, by sickness, expiring enlistments and de- all join our strength, and we shall become invinpossessions. Who ever had more to fight for? Richmond Dispatch.

Where's the St. Lawrence? - We have ascertained the fate of the Minnesota, and now feel some curiosity to know what has become of the St. Lawrence. The Petersburg Express has the authority of an officer who was on board the Virginia for stating that the St. Lawrence approached within three hundred yards of the iron-clad steamer and poured a broadside of 25 guns at her. The Yankee gunners, from undue excitement or some other cause, fired wildly, and not a shot hit the Virginia, but all passed over her. The Virginia responded with a broadside, which passed clear through the St. Lawrence, making four enormous holes. The Yankee frigate, not relishing such a perforation, endeavored to widen the distance between herself and her antagonist, but, being a sailer and the Virginia a steamer, the latter objected to parting company so soon, and, drawing a little closer, gave her another proadside, making four more holes through which several Tom Thumbs could have passed without touching. The St. Lawrence now struggled manfully to get away continued to give her a touch of Southern shot so long as she remained in reach. An account in the New York Herald has informed us that it is the opinion of an experienced naval officer at Fortress Monroe that the Minnesota and St. Lawrence have been very badly damaged. When a Yankee officer says very badly, he means irreparable. If we have also placed her hors du combat, then, indeed, has the Virginia accomplished a great work. The St. Lawrence was comparative ly new, of splendid build, and carried an armament second only to that of the unfortunate Cumberland .- Richmond Whig.

The steamer Nashville went to sea on last Monday evening, in defiance of two blockading steam ers off Fort Macon. She passed between them having been fired at some thirty times by the blockaders. The Nashville is now, no doubt, safe from the clutches of Burnside and the blockaders. by them to have been four thousand in killed and will not see it, until we shall be able to do with- die; you can do nothing more for me; rally to the European edition ready for the steamer to sail of Burnside to attempt to capture the Nashville that day. Among other attractive topics, it ad- on Tuesday last .- Wilmington Journal, 21st.

WAR NEWS.

Federals Landing on the Georgia Coast AUGUSTA, GEO., March 21.—The Savancah News learns that the Federals landed yesterday at Red Bluff, eight miles from Savannah -- supposed thousand Federals landed at Bluffton early this morning. Passengers report that fifteen thousand activity among the Confederate troops on the

From the Potomac and Norfolk .- RICH. MOND, March 21 — Matters in the Vailey, so far as our information extends, remain in statu que, The Federals still occupy the lower portion of it whilst Gen. Jackson is where the Yankees may get a fight on their hands if they attempt to follow

From the army of the Potomac we have heard nothing. Gen. Johnston has adopted the wise precaution of permitting nothing to be known be yond his lines.

Private information from Norfolk assures a that the Ajax of the Roads will not be long idje and that when she makes her second excursion is will fall with crushing effect upon the old halks of the Federal navy. Since her gallant explois of the 8th and 9th, the people of Norfolk breatha freer, and less danger is apprehended of a visit

Military Operations .- RICHMOND, March 91 Though we have no news of buttles, the miltary news of yesterday was important and interesting. The Virginia is still at Norfolk, and the Yankees are said to be sinking hulks about Newport News to prevent her free movements in those waters. We have a very large force, a real army, with the enemy, and some of the most serious In a short period, we fear, Burnside will at- work ever done in warfare is soon to be witnessed

> Wilmington to be Defended .- We are author. ized by the Committee of Safety to say that they have assurances from the State and Confederate authorities, that they have no idea of abandoning the town of Wilmington to the enemy, but on the contrary, they are concentrating all the means and force available in order to render our defence successful, and the Committee appeal to every one having the spirit of a man, who is able to should. er a gun to come to the rescue, and the enemy will be repulsed, and this section of our State will be

> safe from invasion. We feel at liberty to add to the above authorized statement the assurance of our conviction that such is indeed the determination of the authorities, and to say also that some positive sters indicative of this determination have already been taken. The stake at issue is an important one to the whole Confederacy-to this section its importance is vital, as indeed it is to the State. Let the enemy be repulsed at Wilmington and he is repulsed from the whole Cape Fear country, and the homes and firesides in whole tiers of counties are safe. Let him in and the state of things is changed, and such a change! By a concentrated effort the people of a large section of the State can defend their homes and firesides more effectually, and more surely ward off the horrors of war from their own doors by meeting

we have assurances that the town country expects every man to do his duty Wil. Journal, 21st

Pensacola not Exacuated - Mobile to be Defend ed .- We clip the following paragraphs from the Huntsville (Ala.) Advocate of March 13th:

Pensacola has not been evacuated; but troops enough are left there to man the batteries, which defence are considered ample, and were arranged by Gen. Bragg, who knows what he is about. See Governor Shorter's proclamation ordering out a portion of the militia for the defence of Mobile

Gen. A. S. Johnston and staff were in our city for three days last week, and left on Saturday for Decatur. He was the guest of John J. Fackner, Esq., during his stay and was called on by many, the pleasure of social intercourse. From interviews with him by gentlemen desiring position or office in the army vacant-which is that of High What motive can man have, that you have Private! Applicants will please remember and govern themselves accordingly

> Harnett .- An old friend writes to us that Har nett is doing well. She now has 440 volunteers in the field, leaving only 216 behind liable to do military duty. Col. Murchison's fine Cavalry Company is still in camp at Summerville. Raleigh Standard

> The Yazoo Banner states that Mr. John Me-Farland, of the firm of McFarland & Barksdale. New Orleans, has presented a splendid brass battery, consisting of six pieces, costing \$40,000, to encourage the raising of an artillery company in that county.

> Arrests .- A delegate from one of the Valley counties informs us that a few days since the pickets of Gen. Jackson arrested some 15 or 20 Dunkards of the county of Rockingham, who were enceavoring to make their escape through his line en route to Ohio. The members of this sect in Rockingham have for some time been suspected of disloyal proclivities, and it was this suspicion that led to the arrest of the parties in question. They had with them eighteen fine horses, and on their persons about \$6,000 in gold and silver.

Rich'd Dispatch

Saltpetre.-We learn that Dr. George Dowden s in Southwestern Virginia, engaged in stimulating and encouraging the manufacture of saltpetre, with great success. He reports that a large amount can be obtained in that region, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the Government will afford every protection and facility for its manu facture in supplies sufficient to meet the demands and exigencies of the war. A resolution looking to this object was yesterday adopted by the House of Representatives .- Richmond Dispatch.

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