

THE BATTLE AT NEWBERN.

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 were...

We find the months of all, having knowledge of his firm, cool, and discreet during combat, filled with laudation and praises. His Regiment was placed at a point where threatened much fighting and much danger...

Capt. B. L. Cole and his cavalry company from Guilford, were in Col. Spruill's regiment. This company was also in the fight, and acquitted themselves well.

Although defeated at Newbern, certainly there was enough done by a few against most overwhelming odds, to teach the enemy that our subjugation is an impossibility...

The Newbern affair throws some light upon the defensive policy. That policy requires a greater force than the aggressive policy would.

It also proves another matter, that without some change in our plans, the destruction or capture of all our cities within reach of gun-boats, is only a question of time.

The Goldsborough Tribune announces the following wounded persons in the hospitals about Goldsborough: 7th Regiment—D. L. McKay and Julius A. Parker...

Confident of the Future.—Under date of the 25th of February, Gen. Price makes an official report of his late movements to Gov. Jackson...

When Gen. Price wrote these hopeful words he was at the end of a long retreat, which he had been compelled to make before a vastly superior force of the enemy.

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 lack of confidence, it is true, is confined to but few.

Our Loss at Donelson.—The Huntsville (Ala.) Advocate of the 12th inst., says: One of our surgeons at Fort Donelson, who made his escape with others two weeks after the battle...

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THE TORCH AND THE SWORD.

It may frequently happen in 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.

Contrary to the most obvious principles of civilized warfare, the enemy has manifested his purpose to plunder private property, and this purpose is especially directed towards the cotton which may be within his reach.

It admits of not the least doubt, then, that duty and interest, patriotism and policy, all concur in dictating the destruction of the cotton in the South which could by no other means be saved from the enemy.

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.

It may look very well in rhetoric to talk of meeting the enemy with a gun in one hand and a torch in the other.

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 Moscow turned back the grand army of Napoleon in dismay and disaster, the burning of Charleston, Mobile or New Orleans, would strike the enemy with terror and drive him from the country, disconnected and hopeless.

Let us consider, too, that if a city can be taken, it can also be retaken. But should we burn our cities, it would signify that we had no hope of retaking them. There is no reason whatever for so despoiling a policy.

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PERDITY OF THE NORTH.

Message from President Davis in Secret Session of Congress.

The Examiner of the 20th says: We learn that yesterday a message from the President was sent into Congress, in secret session, recommending that all our prisoners who had been put on parole by the Yankee Government...

It appears from the correspondence that, at the time permission was asked by the Northern Government for Messrs. Fish and Ames to visit their prisoners within the jurisdiction of the South, our government, while denying this permission, sought to improve the opportunity by concerting a settled plan for the exchange of prisoners.

Subsequently a letter from Gen. Wool was addressed to Gen. Hunter, informing him that he, Gen. Wool, had full authority to settle any terms for the exchange of prisoners, and asking an interview on the subject.

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 rank, &c.; that our privates 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.

It now appears that, in contravention of the solemn agreement of the Northern Government, not one of our privates have been released, and the Fort Donelson prisoners, instead of being paroled, have been taken into the interior, where they are still confined.

HOW A CHRISTIAN SOLDIER CAN DIE. The Central Presbyterian contains a biographical sketch of the Rev. Dabney Carr Harrison, Captain of company K, 68th Virginia regiment, who fell while gallantly leading his men in the terrible fight at Fort Donelson.

When the sun rose on that bloody Saturday, it saw him already in the thick of the battle. Through seven hours of mortal peril he wrestled with the foe. With dauntless heart he cheered on his men. They loved him as a father and eagerly followed wherever he led.

With reverence I have taken in my hand the hat he wore in the battle; with tears and a swelling heart have I gazed on it. It is pierced by four balls. Three whizzed partly through and did him no harm. The fourth, partly spent, mangled that beautiful brow. But these were as nothing. He calmly fought on. A more fatal aim sent a ball into his left breast, above his heart, quite through his body.

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 men, and speaking as if the company, for which he had toiled, and suffered, and prayed so much, was before him, he exclaimed, "Company K, you have no Captain now; but never give up; never surrender!"

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.

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NORTHERN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

The Richmond Examiner of the 21st announces the receipt of "files of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore papers, bringing us dates down to the 13th. The news is both interesting and important.

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

Gen. Sigel 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.

Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio and Missouri may proudly share the honor of victory which their gallant heroes won over the combined forces of Van Dorn, Price and McCulloch, at Pea Ridge, in the mountains of Arkansas.

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

The attack from the rear was made by Gen. McCulloch, and was met by Gen. Sigel, who routed him completely. His corps scattered in wild confusion. We have also captured a large amount of stores, cannon, teams and ammunition.

The Herald in its "situation" article says: The great stronghold at Manassas has been wholly abandoned by the rebels, and is now occupied by the advance corps of the Union army.

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verities the "Naval Engagement near Fortress Monroe. The Rebel Fleet Disabled and Driven Back." 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 Southern ports had been submitted to the British Parliament.

Earl Russell, in a letter to Lord Lyons, dated February 15th, says that the fact of ships having successfully run the blockade does not prevent the blockade from being effective; and he argues that a neutral State ought to exercise great caution 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 the 24th: 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 Northern slaveocracy, is, I take it, entirely out of the question.

The brokers' circular reports the sales of the week at 54,000 bales, the market closing firm and unchanged. Speculators took 14,500 bales, and exporters 9,000 bales. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales, including 5,000 to speculators and exporters, and the market closed firm. The authorized quotations are: Fair Uplands 15 1/2, Middling 12 1/2.

To the Rescue, North Carolinians!—Is there no man in North Carolina who can rouse the large number of property holders in this State, who as yet have not gone into the war, to the imminent dangers which threaten them? Is there no man among us, not in the army, who could lead to victory a "forlorn hope?" No man capable of being put at the head of the 10 or 20,000 men in the State, not yet in the field, but who are able to furnish their own horses, arms and equipments, and who might be induced to get ready at once to make a dash at Burnside so soon as he attempts to move into the State? Where is the man? There are several in the State who have the genius and the sense and the courage to do it. Let them come forward to the rescue.

In a short period, we fear, Burnside will attempt to land from 40 to 50,000 men at some point in this State, to force his way into the interior to crush us as they hope to do Tennessee. Shall we sit still and allow it? Never, never. The Confederate government will do what it can to ward off the blow. Our State militia will rally to the rescue, but we fear the force which we can 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 double-barrel guns, rifles or single shot guns, or pistols and sabres, or a pike, also with camp equipage—are 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 necessary, to prevent the overrunning of the State by the Yankee hordes.—Raleigh Standard.

Yankee Professions and Yankee Practice.—The Yankees, of course, when they enter our country make the loudest professions of kindness and liberality to the inhabitants. It is one of the means by which they hope to lull us while they rivet the chains upon our limbs. What they will do, when they shall have succeeded in completely subduing us, let the world judge from the following well authenticated occurrence.

When the Yankees entered North Carolina, their General issued a proclamation promising security and protection to all the inhabitants and their property. When they entered Pasquotank county, they went to the house of that distinguished patriot, Col. Jas. C. Johnston, riddled it, plundered his cellar of a large stock of wines, brandies, and other liquors, and actually stole 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 you fall in their power. Let no man hope for any better fate. You have no hope but in resistance—resistance to the last—resistance to the death—and in that there is every hope. Let us all join our strength, and we shall become invincible. What motive can man have, that you have not? You fight for your wives, your children, your aunts, your friends, and all your earthly possessions. Who ever had more to fight for?

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 broadside, making four more holes through which several Tom Thumbs could have passed without touching. The St. Lawrence now struggled manfully to get away from her newly made acquaintance, but the latter 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 comparatively 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 steamers 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. We learn that it is said to have been the intention of Burnside to attempt to capture the Nashville on Tuesday last.—Wilmington Journal, 21st.

Gen. McClellan to be Superseded.—The Washington 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 a 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.

The N. Y. Herald of the 12th announces its European edition ready for the steamer to sail that day. Among other attractive topics, it ad-

WAR NEWS.

Federals Landing on the Georgia Coast.—AUGUSTA, GEO., March 21.—The Savannah News learns that the Federals landed yesterday at Red Bluff, eight miles from Savannah—supposed about seven thousand. The Republicans say that official information has been received that one thousand Federals landed at Bluffton early this morning. Passengers report that fifteen thousand had landed from the gun-boats, and were preparing to march to the railroad. There is great activity among the Confederate troops on the South Carolina and Georgia coast.

From the Potomac and Norfolk.—RICHMOND, March 21.—Matters in the Valley, so far as our information extends, remain in statu quo. 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 him.

Private information from Norfolk assures us that the Ajax of the Roads will not be long idle, and that when she makes her second excursion, it will fall with crushing effect upon the old bulwark of the Federal navy. Since her gallant exploits of the 8th and 9th, the people of Norfolk breathe freer, and less danger is apprehended of a visit from Burnside.—Dispatch.

Military Operations.—RICHMOND, March 21.—Though we have no news of battles, the military 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 these waters. We have a very large force, a real army, at Fredericksburg, and in advance of the city, at Stafford county. Another army, under Gen. Longstreet, passed through Culpepper Court House on Saturday last. It is said to have presented a splendid appearance. It consisted of several brigades. Gen. Jackson, at the head of the left wing of the army of the Potomac, is at Mount Jackson, fifty miles this side of Winchester; his force is in admirable condition. The whole of Virginia north of James river is teeming with soldiers. The volunteering surpasses all expectation or previous belief. The soldiers and officers returning to their regiments fill all the roads. The whole army is burning for a fight with the enemy, and some of the most serious work ever done in warfare is soon to be witnessed.—Examiner.

Wilmington to be Defended.—We are authorized 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 shoulder 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 steps 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 the enemy here at the threshold, than by waiting to be subjugated in detail.

In fine—we have assurances that the town is to be defended in good earnest, and that "the country expects every man to do his duty." Wil. Journal, 21st.

Pensacola not Evacuated.—Mobile to be Defended.—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 can resist Fort Pickens and the fleet. Mobile is not to be abandoned, as reported. Its means of 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, but his official duties gave him little leisure for the pleasure of social intercourse. From interviews with him by gentlemen desiring position or particular service, we learn that there is but one office in the army vacant—which is that of High Private! Applicants will please remember and govern themselves accordingly.

Harnett.—An old friend writes to us that Harnett is doing well. She now has 440 volunteers in the field, leaving only 218 behind liable to do military duty. Col. Marchison's fine Cavalry Company is still in camp at Summerville. Raleigh Standard.

The Yazoo Banner states that Mr. John McFarland, 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 Danubians of the county of Rockingham, who were endeavoring 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 is 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 manufacture 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.

E. MURRAY, D. B. MURCHISON, J. T. MURRAY. E. MURRAY & CO. Commission Merchants. AND WHOLESALE GROCERS, NORTH WATER STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C. Particular attention given to sale of shipments of Cotton and Naval Stores.