

THE MAILS.—During the past few days we have suffered the intolerable grievance of having scarcely any mail. None, or next to none, on Saturday and Sunday; on Monday only part of what was due on Saturday; on Tuesday part of what was due on Sunday; on Wednesday part of what was due on Tuesday; and to-day part of what was due yesterday.

CONFIDENCE.—A letter from Wilmington of the 24th, says:—“The arrival of Gen. French has given confidence to our people, and some who thought of moving have concluded not to do so.”

WE have verbal information of a later date, of another arrival which will add greatly to this confidence, viz: that of Maj. Gen. Theophilus H. Holmes, to command the whole forces in North Carolina. Our readers know Gen. Holmes well, at least by reputation, as one of the most experienced, judicious and brave officers in the old army, a thorough North Carolinian, a gentleman, and a Christian. Nobody need fear that he will be drunk while a battle is being fought, or that he will so place his batteries and his troops as to give the enemy every advantage.

VOLUNTEERS.—The Standard mentions the arrival at Raleigh of Gen. R. C. Cotton of Chatham, with a company of 118 men. His Lieutenants are Messrs C. M. Stedman, Cotton and Phillips. The first named was a member of the Bethel Regiment, having served in the Independent Company of this place.

See advertisement for a few men to fill up another company in this county. Of the signers, the first was 1st Lieutenant of a company in Shaw's regiment, fortunately absent on duty when his company was captured at Roanoke Island. The second was an officer and the third a “high private” in the Independent Company of the Bethel Regiment, and all well known citizens of this town or county.

Lieut. Sloan, late of Capt. Starr's Lafayette Company, Bethel Regiment, also wants 15 men to fill up another company.

The Biblical Recorder says that the number of companies tendered to the Governor has reached one hundred—just double the number called for.

Of some of the new troops just tendered to the State, the 43d Regiment has been organized. Col. Junius Daniel, at present Colonel of the 14th Regt., (formerly the 4th), has been chosen Colonel, Capt. Thomas S. Kenan, of Duplin, now a Captain in the 12th Regt. Infan. Col. and Walter J. Boggan, of Anson, Major.

VOLUNTEERING.—A letter to the Editor of the Observer, dated Little's Mills, Richmond Co., N. C., March 21, 1862, says:—

The late reverses in our army are arousing a new spirit among the people of this section of country. The determination never to submit to Lincoln's yoke of oppression is even more fixed than ever. Volunteers from all classes are stepping forth to act their parts as men, young men, and in several instances men beyond the age necessary to subject them to military duty, married men as well as single men, and many with large families. Many instances have come under my own observation, where the most noble sacrifices have been made by those coming from the humbler, though none the less deserving walks of life. All such have their reward. We expect soon to have three new companies in the field from this county.

THE YANKEES FINISHING OUR WORKS.—The following paragraph, which we take from the Wilmington Journal, will give the reader an idea of the sort of Generalship by which the Government has sacrificed Eastern North Carolina:

Burnside has about six hundred negroes hard at work finishing and perfecting the defensive works that the Confederates had commenced below Newbern, but which, after long months of warning, were unfinished and imperfect.

Gen. Franklin or Gen. Branch, or both of them, are accountable for this state of things, and we suppose the matter will be investigated. There are other matters requiring investigation. The Standard, in remarking upon Gen. Branch's conduct at Newbern, asks:—

“How was it that the enemy was permitted, the night before the battle, to cut a road for miles towards and near our entrenchments, over which to march to the attack? Why was the railroad bridge burned, thus cutting off at least two thousand of our bravest men, some of whom were actually engaged with the enemy while the bridge was burning? Why was it that the enemy left the field while Col. Vance's, and Col. Campbell's, and Col. Avery's regiments were fighting, and an hour before some of them got notice, but not from him, to retreat? Why did he not rally the cavalry, and the regiments of Colonel Sloan, Lee and Sinclair, and go to their relief? And why did he leave a gap in the centre of his battle array, with the militia stationed near it?”

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED AT NEWBERN.—We learn from a letter that has been received here, dictated by Capt. Wooten, from one of the yankee ships where he is held as a prisoner, (he was not allowed himself to write,) giving information that his 2d Lieutenant, Wm H. Massey, of this town, was in Newbern, a prisoner, and supposed to be mortally wounded. He was living when the letter was written, but it was not supposed that he could recover. Capt. Wooten was well.

The Salisbury Watchman says that “H. J. Pendleton (son of M. C.) and Elias Cranford, members of Capt. J. M. Turner's company from Rowan, were wounded and captured by the enemy. These, with one other, a man from Carteret who is supposed to have gone home, are the only losses sustained by Capt. Turner's company.”

The Charlotte Democrat says, “There were five companies from this county in the battle, Captains Dixon, Pata, Davidson, Harrison and Brem. But few were killed or wounded in these companies, according to the best information we can get. A gentleman who visited Kinston furnished us the names of some of the killed and wounded in three of the companies, as follows: In Capt. Brem's artillery company, privates Chapman and Henkle were killed, and four wounded. Capt. Brem lost 45 horses and 4 guns. In Capt. Dixon's company, Wm Query died from exhaustion. James B. Hutchinson was injured in the hand by the explosion of his own gun. In Capt. Pata's company, private Goodrum was wounded and taken prisoner. No report from Capt. Harrison's and Davidson's companies. All concur in the assertion that Capt. Brem and his artillery company acted gallantly, and we have no doubt that all the companies did as well as it was possible for them to do, considering the overpowering force they had to contend with.”

There seems to be a doubt as to the truth of the reports that Capt. Rand of Wake county was killed. Yesterday's Standard says:—

“The fate of Capt. Rand, of this county is still in doubt, as well as that of some forty of his men, whose names we give below. We learn from an eye-witness of the battle that Col. Vance's regiment, to which Capt. Rand belonged, did not receive orders or a notice to retreat until an hour after the commanding General and the other troops had left the field; that the main body of the regiment retreated up the Trent, but that he thought Capt. Rand with a portion of his men retreated in the wrong direction towards a large body of the enemy; and that some of them were killed, and the remainder captured. The following are missing: Capt. O. R. Rand, Lieut. Vinson, Serg. D. G. Beckwith, Corporals Booth, Adams, and Booker. Privates Austin, P. Gower, H. Booker, N. Bryant, D. Crawford, W. Carroll, W. Champion, P. Sorrell, W. Gower, H. Gilbert, S. Griffith, H. Hecker, R. Hunter, S. G. Holleman, E. Holt, H. Hartsell, H. Huie, Sidney Jones, H. Johnson, W. Lang, G. W. Norris, J. Harris, J. Pope, P. Seagraves, W. Seagraves, J. A. Stevens, J. T. Stevens, T. Stevens, W. Smith, Jas. Utley, F. Whitaker, Ham. Whitaker, S. Williams, J. Womble, C. Wood, T. Young, W. P. Henry.”

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SOLDIERS.—We learn from Mr. Hardie that a very large quantity of clothing, &c. was despatched from this place to Kinston on Tuesday morning, far more than he had any expectation of collecting together. The contributions were at first confined to Capt. Wooten's Co. for the reason that it was not known here that Capt. Strange's had suffered equally for that Co. also poured in.

Mecklenburg county had five companies at Newbern, for whose relief the people of Charlotte promptly collected about \$1000. Clothing, blankets, &c. were forwarded to them, which were gratefully received. Capt. Harrison's company held a meeting and passed resolutions of thanks for the timely assistance. One of the resolutions is as follows:—

Resolved, That as we have never turned our backs to the enemy until ordered, we will never disgrace our native county.

LABORERS WANTED.—The Salisbury Watchman says that field hands are in demand in that part of the State, and unless obtained from the part overrun by the enemy, thousands of acres of land will lie idle during this year.

As this is the time for pitching crops, and the times for planting, and for harvesting small grain, will soon arrive, persons who have laborers to hire should see to it at once. It is of vital importance that we have plenty of grain, and that cannot be, whilst so many of the farmers of the up country are off in the army, unless every laborer from the Eastern part of the State is set to work somewhere.

SMALL POX.—We regret to learn that two new cases of small pox are reported below Lumberton. Daniel Jones, the soldier who first had the disease, is recovering.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—In Goldsboro', on the 14th inst., of typhoid fever, G. W. Means, of Mecklenburg county, aged 28 years, a volunteer in Capt. Myers' Company, 34th Reg. N. C. Vols.

At the Soldiers' Home in Charlotte, on the 17th inst., Franklin Hartman, of that place, a member of Capt. Kennerly's Co.

MANUFACTURE OF SMALL ARMS.—At Charlotte, \$15,600 have been subscribed to establish a manufactory of small arms and ordnance in that place. The Company will be organized on the 27th April.

APPLAUDING A VILE ACT.—Among the many acts of villainy that would disgrace a nation of savages, of which the yankees have been guilty during this war, that of bringing into their own frigate Congress after she had surrendered to the Merrimac, thereby killing and wounding their own men and ours indiscriminately, stands out as intensely vile. But it will be seen by an extract from the N. Y. Tribune that it is regarded at the North as a highly meritorious act. The world will look at it with other eyes.

THE YANKEE GENERAL-IN-CHIEF.—Lincoln has actually issued the order relieving Gen. McClellan from his high position as General-in-Chief of the yankee army, and assigning him to the command of the army of the Potomac, Lincoln himself assuming the command in chief. The rebuke with which it is asserted that this has arisen from no lack of confidence in McClellan, added to the known and open efforts of the abolition members of Congress to degrade him, satisfies us that something is wrong between the two heads.

THE BIBLE CONVENTION.—This body adjourned on the 21st, after adopting a constitution and electing permanent officers. The Society is called “The Bible Society of the Confederate States of America.” Augusta, Ga., is fixed for the present as the location of the Society's business. Annual members pay \$5 a year. Life members \$300 at any one time; Life Directors \$150; Patrons \$1000.

The officers were elected by ballot, as follows: Judge J. H. Lumpkin, President. Managers.—Rev. S. S. Davis, Rev. J. R. Wilson, Wm. A. Walton, E. M. Theis, Dr. I. P. Garvin, Jr. E. H. Myers, W. C. Berry, Dr. A. F. Mann, Rev. A. J. Huntington, David D. E. Wright, Rev. W. I. Harl, B. K. Plumb, Dr. L. D. Ford, Dr. J. Milligan, Rev. Wm. Clark, W. P. Carmichael, E. L. Keatts, John A. Inglis, W. L. Michael, Colonel J. M. Chambers, Wm. R. A. Baker, W. C. Means, Rev. Dr. Woodbridge, Jas. E. Broom.

Presidents.—Daniel Raveland, South Carolina, Rev. D. Willis, Georgia; E. A. Holt, Alabama; Rev. Joseph Anderson, Florida; Rev. Mr. Courtney, Virginia; Hon. Nathan Green, Tennessee; Rev. N. H. D. Wilson, North Carolina.

The next Meeting of the Society will be held at Augusta, on the fourth Wednesday in April 1863.

Gone.—Capt. A. M. Walker with his Company departed eastward, Thursday last. Other companies now forming in Ireland, will be ready to depart in a short while. Let their ranks be filled speedily. Every day lost now is endangering the South. Fill up the ranks.

A Patriot.—Mr. Wm. Parks, of Wilkes county, is selling corn to soldiers' families at 50 cents per bushel. He will not sell corn to distillers at any price, however large; he has refused from them \$1 25 a bushel. Mr. P. is a true patriot.

The War Tax.—It is understood that Treasurer Courts has made a satisfactory arrangement for the sale of State bonds to an amount sufficient to pay the Confederate War Tax of this State into the provisions of the ordinance of the Convention.

Orders from Gen. McClellan.—General McClellan has written a letter to all commanders of forces on the seaboard, warning them of the Merrimac and directing them to be put in the best possible defence.

The North is terribly frightened about the Merrimac. When the news of the Merrimac's doings reached New York propositions were seriously entertained for several days to sink obstructions in the shape of a stone fleet.

The second iron-clad steamer, built at Greenpoint, after the pattern of the Monitor, will be ready, it is said, this month.

The Evacuation of Manassas.—A “Masked Battery.”—The Northern papers all seem to be overwhelmed with astonishment at the retreat from Manassas. They evidently look upon it as another “masked battery.”

The New York Post says the retreat from Manassas was the most masterly affair in ancient or modern warfare. That it changes the character of the war, and protracts the contest for a long time.

Sacrilegious.—A gentleman who has recently made his escape from Nashville, states that the Yankee Vandals who invest that city, have been committing outrageous depredations on property. A few nights since, the Catholic Church was forcibly entered, and every article of value stolen from the building and carried off. Among the articles were many precious relics generally held sacred by the most incorrigible, but it seems that there is no act too despicable for the Yankee mercenaries who are now invading the South. The community were greatly shocked and incensed at this outrage, we are informed, and made complaint to the Military Governor of the city, but obtained no redress. It is said that the Catholics in Nashville are intensely Southern in their feelings, and have, without exception, treated the Lincolnites with the most supreme contempt. This, probably, may have excited the ire as well as the thievishness of the villains.—Pet. Express.

THE NEWBERN BATTLE.

A friend who was in the battle at Newbern and fully acquainted with the defenses at that place and the course of the fight, sends us a pen and ink diagram of the battle-ground and its surroundings; which if we could avail ourselves of the services of an engraver we would try to reproduce for the satisfaction and information of our readers.

The Neuse river at Newbern runs nearly from North West to South East. The Trent River, whose general course is from East to West, makes a sudden turn, its course being nearly North at its junction with the Neuse, making an obtuse angle with that river. At the point of this angle formed by the junction of the two rivers the town of Newbern is situated. The Trent River is or was crossed at the town by the railroad bridge and a little above by the county bridge.

The Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad crossed the Trent River nearly at right angles and parallels its way to the coast at Morehead City, nearly parallel with the Southern bank of the Neuse River, but gradually leaving it to the North, the course of the railroad being more Southerly than that of the river. The county road follows more nearly the direction of the Neuse.

The defensive works on the river were Fort Lane, 3 miles below Newbern; Fort Ellis, probably a little over a mile below Fort Lane; Fort Thompson, 5 miles below Newbern, and still farther down a little 4 gun battery, which had to be evacuated before the fight, as none of its guns bore on the land, and its little garrison would inevitably have been cut off. Between Fort Ellis and Fort Thompson was a two-gun covered battery manned by a Company from the first Maryland regiment, commanded by Captain Edelin. The obstructions in the river were: rather above Fort Thompson, and if the enemy's fleet had obligingly come and placed itself directly in front of the guns of Fort Thompson it would, no doubt, have been badly used up. But the guns of the Fort were so arranged that the fleet could lie below at only half a mile off and shell the Fort at their leisure, while but one gun, an old 32 pounder rifled, could be brought to bear upon them.

The defensive line of entrenchments, behind which our forces were drawn up, ran from the river at Fort Thompson, to a swamp, about a mile, the river being on the left, the railroad and the swamp on the right. Resting on Fort Thompson, the line was of course five miles below Newbern. The plan of defence from the river at Fort Thompson was to swamp at the right of the Railroad was that recommended by General Hill, and was no doubt a good one, but it was not carried out, by the omission to mount guns at the points where the Railroad and County road crossed or pierced the entrenchment. Latham's battery was stationed at the county road. Three regiments of troops with the militia held the entrenchments between the river and the Railroad. Two regiments were stationed to the rear of the swamp, and to the right of the Railroad, to wit—Avery's and Vance's. The companies of Captains Whitford and Herring were in Fort Thompson. Col. Crossan (Commander Crossan) commanded the guns at the Fort.

Where the railroad crosses the entrenchments, was a cut. The enemy marched up the railroad, which was neither defended by breastworks nor swept by cannon, (they were going to plant cannon sometime) got in the rear and on the flank of the militia, who had to give way. The order to retreat was passed down the line from the railroad to Fort Thompson, the companies in which, ignorant of what had happened on the right, were surprised at receiving such an order. The two regiments to the right and rear of the railroad and swamp had some hard fighting after the order to retreat had become general along the line from the railroad to the river.

All Major Thompson's obstructions in the river amounted to nothing—his torpedoes were not heard of. The gun-boats came up one after another right in the track of our own boat, the Albemarle, or rather in the same track which the Albemarle always took. Capt. Edelin's Company in the two-gun covered battery next above Fort Thompson could do nothing after the retreat of the whole army below, but take a few random shots at the enemy's fleet as it passed up the river, shelling the woods which covered our retreating forces.

The conclusion of our correspondent is that there was work enough and guns enough below Newbern, to have saved the town, if the work had been properly done, and the guns properly placed, and that the engineer, Major W. Beverhout Thompson, ought to be disposed of, gotten rid of, sent off, sacrificed for the good of the million people who live in North Carolina, for that before and since the commencement of this war he has done the State more harm than Burnside himself. Our correspondent is not singular in his opinion. What sin our State has committed, or to what fatuity our people are given over that they will, spite of everything, cling to a man like Mr. Thompson, whose only record with us is that of almost invariable failure and loss to the public, is more than we know or can pretend to say.

There may have been, and no doubt there was, an error in the placing of the troops. It may have been and no doubt was a mistake, to place the militia in such an exposed position; but the main fault was that cannon were not planted so as to sweep the wide opening in the line there exposed by breastworks. With any troops, exposed as the militia were, we suppose retreat was a mere question of time.

We learn from various quarters that General Branch bore himself firmly and bravely as any man could, preserving his coolness and presence of mind and doing all that a man in his circumstances could. It is proper to add that we have by inquiry satisfied ourselves that the militia made a very creditable stand for a comparatively raw and defectively armed body of men.

The first attack of the enemy appears to have been made upon the entrenchments, and the county road passed through our entrenchments, and was expected to be the main attack, but the enemy were driven back there by Latham's grape and canister. Subsequently, they made for the opening where the railroad passed through. There was no grape and canister, and the result is known. The engineer was possibly going to put up guns! God save the State!—Wm. Journal, 26th.

The Roanoke Island Disaster.—The official reports of the Roanoke Island battle were sent in to Congress yesterday. The reading of the series of documents had been commenced, when some of the members moved that the reading take place in secret session.

There is considerable curiosity to get at these documents, which we are unable to gratify at present, as the papers are still kept under injunction of secrecy. It is understood that the record which has been sent into Congress involves a sharp correspondence between Gen. Wise and the Secretary of War.

Movements of Burnside.—RICHMOND, March 24.—The Yankees are landing their wagons, baggage train, &c., at Newbern. A decisive battle is expected at Kinston, N. C. and Suffolk, Va., in a few days.

Movements of the Enemy.—RICHMOND, March 24.—The Yankees are said to be going back to Winchester. Gen. Jackson is pursuing them.

Garrett Davis, of Kentucky, draughted a resolution and caused it to be presented in the U. S. Senate for the expulsion of his colleague in that body, Lazarus Powell, on the charge of disloyalty. Mr. Powell made a defence and professions, which were so far satisfactory to the body, that the vote for expulsion resulted—yeas 11, nays 28. So Mr. Powell has the happiness to remain in the companionship of Sumner and Pomeroy.

It has been ascertained that the enemy captured only 300 bales of cotton in Nashville.

The Federal Steamer New London Sunk.—The Federals moving in the direction of Decatur, Ala.—The Bombardment of Island No. 10 still going on.

MOBILE, March 25.—A dispatch from Bay St. Louis says that the Confederate steamers Oregon and Pamlico had fought the Federal steamer New London for three hours and sunk her. There is a steamer now coming to the aid of the New London.

A special dispatch to the New Orleans Picayune, from Memphis, states that the enemy are moving cautiously towards Decatur. One column is moving Southward from Columbia, and another is moving across the Tennessee river from the direction of Corinth. It is believed their purpose is to unite their two main columns at some point on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, near Decatur.

A special dispatch to the Advertiser and Register, from Memphis, states that the bombardment at Island No. 10 continues desperately day and night. The main attack is directed against Rucker's battery. The Confederates are at work knee-deep in water, and are displaying great valor. The loss on our side is slight. Two of the enemy's gunboats have certainly been sunk.

The enemy are moving down on the West side of the river through swamps and the back water in dug-outs. They have four saw-mills at work making lumber to build boats.

The Island is amply provisioned for a siege, and the Confederates are in good spirits.

From the North.—We are assured in well-informed quarters that the government has received advice of a very important nature, through a letter addressed to the Secretary of War by a prominent and well-known politician of the North. These dispatches from the enemy's country express the most determined confidence that unless some great disaster to our arms intervenes, the attempt which will be made, about the middle of next month, to put in operation the system of direct taxation at the North, will accomplish, perhaps by gradual steps, the abandonment of the war by the Yankees. The public debt of the North is stated to be already twelve hundred millions of dollars.—Richmond Examiner, 25th.

Important Advice from Tennessee.—A Crisis.—We have some very important intelligence from Tennessee.

A telegram was received last night at the War Department, from Gen. Kirby Smith, which states that the Federals are advancing in three large columns upon East and Middle Tennessee—one from the direction of Nashville, another towards Cumberland Gap, and a third by way of London and Montgomery.

We have also reliable advices from West Tennessee to the effect that the enemy were in large force down on the Tennessee river, their strength being about fifty thousand men, with further reinforcements expected. General Johnston was at Decatur. The report of the capture by the enemy of Island No. 10 is not confirmed. The situation of affairs in this quarter is considered to be critical, as the loss of our defenses about Memphis would have the effect of opening the Mississippi river to the enemy.—Rich. Examr, 25th.

Good News from the Army of the Shenandoah.—A gentleman arrived in this city yesterday from the lower portion of the Valley of Virginia. He left Jackson at Strasburg on Sunday night pressing on, by rapid marches, towards Winchester, which place he expected to reach by yesterday (Monday) evening.

The whole Valley is in a blaze of excitement, and the people are flocking to the standard of Jackson at the rate of five hundred a day. His army has been more than doubled since he left Winchester.—Richmond Examiner, 25th.

The Virginia.—Commodore Tattnall received orders Saturday last to repair forthwith to Norfolk and take command of the battering ram Virginia. The whole country will be rejoiced to hear it, and look with confidence to the future operations of the wonderful machine. We regret to lose his services at this post, but for his and the country's sake we are pleased to see him in a position where he can be available to the latter, and sustain his well-earned fame as a naval commander.

Commodore Tattnall leaves here this morning for the theatre of his future labors. He was accompanied by Captain J. Pembroke Jones, late commander of the Resolute, who will act as his Flag Lieutenant, and his son Paulding Tattnall, as Secretary.—Savannah Repub., 24th.

The Movement Explained.—The recent movement of troops going down the Potomac from Washington to the Fredericksburg Herald thinks, in view of the late Northern papers, explained, in view of the late Northern papers, rily exercised at that the enemy have been terribly exercised at the falling back movement of Gen. Johnston, and that they are filled with apprehensions for the safety of the Burnside fleet. Their idea is that a large part of our army is now at a point to harass and cut off Burnside, and the thousands of soldiers who have left Washington have doubtless been sent to Burnside's assistance.

Petersburg Express.

Skirmishes near Nashville.—A special dispatch from Decatur gives the particulars of two gallant affairs which have recently occurred near Nashville:

“On the previous Sunday Capt. Morgan engaged the enemy on the Murfreesboro pike, six miles from Nashville, and after a brilliant skirmish, succeeded in capturing ninety-eight prisoners, among whom was one of Gen. Mitchell's aids. He also destroyed a large provision train. The enemy, being soon after reinforced, recaptured sixty of their men, who were under a guard of only ten men. Capt. Morgan succeeded in bringing in thirty-eight prisoners after a hard chase, in which he eluded the enemy, who at one time had nearly surrounded him. He lost four of his own men.

“On the next day a detachment of forty of Col. Scott's Louisiana cavalry, under the command of Capt. Gustavus Scott, made an attack upon the enemy on the Franklin pike, six miles from Nashville. The Federals, one hundred and twenty strong, were routed, twenty of them killed, and forty of their guns captured. Their tents were also burned. Our loss in this affair was two killed.”

Heavy Reinforcements to Old Point.—We learn that four steamers arrived at Old Point on Sunday loaded with troops, supposed to be for Burnside's expedition.—Norfolk Day Book, 24th.

WILMINGTON MARKET.—March 27. Bacon—Coming in freely; ready sales at 25 cts. Beef Cattle—In demand. Hides—Dry 25 cts. Corn—95 to 100. Cotton—No arrivals since last report. Cotton Yarns—2-4 Sheetings 24 to 26 by the quantity; 3-4 Sheetings—30 cts. Candles—Fayetteville mould 35. Flour—In demand; Family 9 25, Super 89. Hides—Dry 25 cts. Green 8. Iron—Swedes 15 to 20 by the quantity. Irish Potatoes—1 50 to 2 50 per bushel. Molasses—\$1 by retail. N. O. Sirup 1 25. Nails \$14 to \$15 per keg. Peas—\$1 to 1 10. Rye 2 50. Oats 65. Rice—4 to 4 1/2 cts. by the cask. Sugars—Stock on hand very light and prices have advanced. Salt—Very scarce. Spirits—Peach Brandy \$3; N. C. Apple 2 50; Whiskey 1 50 to 1 75. Spirits Turpentine 16 to 17. Tallow 20 to 22. Wool—Unwashed, 30 to 40. Corrected by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

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WILMINGTON MARKET.—March 26. Beef 16 to 18; Hides—Dry 25 to 30; Corn \$1; Flour, Super \$10 to 10 25, Family 10 25 to 10 50; Lard 19 to 20; Molasses, market bare; Nails \$13 to \$14; Peas 1 05 to 1 10; Pork 12 1/2 to 14; Peas 90 to \$1; Rice 3 to 3 1/2; Salt has advanced to 4 50 per bushel; Sheetings 26 to 28; Yarn 4 to 4 50 per lb; Tallow 16 to 18.

400 Yards of Bleached Shirtings, A FULL YARD WIDE, of the best English Manufacture. A very light and airy fabric, for sale at a reasonable price, at GEORGE BRANDT'S, Nos. 14 and 16 Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C. Feb'y 10, 1862. 94-104

The Yankees at St. Augustine.—The town of St. Augustine, Fla., is also in the hands of the enemy. The officers of the fleet approached the place in a barge with the stars and stripes and a flag of truce both flying. The place being without defenses the Mayor raised a white flag on the fort, and the Yankees went boldly up.

On arriving at the town they exhorted the inhabitants to be quiet and remain at home—they would only be required to be loyal to Lincoln and the Union. They demanded the keys of the fort, which were given up to them. A short time afterwards the troops also came up in barges and took possession at St. Francis's Barracks. The officers inquired what had become of the Confederate garrison, when some of the citizens were treacherous enough to inform them of their being at New Smyrna.

It is reported here that the Yankees gave a ball a few evenings after their arrival, which was largely attended by the young ladies of the town. We believe this is a slander on the patriotic women of Florida.—Savannah Republican, 24th.

Lincoln's Orders to the Army.—The Northern papers publish the following orders by authority: President's General War Order No. 1. Ordered, That the 22d day of February 1862, be a day for a general movement of the land and naval forces of the United States against the insurgent forces.

That especially, The Army at and about Fortress Monroe, The Army of the Potomac, The Army of Western Virginia, The Army near Manfordsville, Kentucky, The Army and Florida at Cairo, And a Naval Force in the Gulf of Mexico, be ready for a movement on that day.

That all other forces, both land and naval, with their respective commanders, obey existing orders for the time, and be ready to obey additional orders when duly given.

That Heads of Departments, and especially the Secretaries of War and of the Navy, with all their subordinates, and the General-in-Chief, with all other commanders and subordinates, of the land and naval forces, will severally be held to their strict and full responsibilities for the prompt execution of this order.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

MARRIED.

In Robeson county, on the 20th inst., by Rev H. McLean, May GEO. B. CONLEY, and Miss FLORA C. CURRIE, daughter of the late Angus R. Currie.

DIED.

At Rockfish Village, suddenly, on the 20th inst., Mrs. MARY McPHAIL, wife of John McPhail, aged 40 years, leaving four little children to mourn her loss. In Cumberland county, on the 20th ult., THOMAS McMILLAN, born in Bladen county, Dec. 20th, 1771, O. S.

He could relate many incidents of local interest connected with the war for independence, and lived to witness the disruption of the Government by its own subjects. He had long been a Ruling Elder in the Presbyterian Church.

In Lenoir county, N. C., on the morning of the 16th inst., at her 50th year, Mrs. ELIZABETH C. LILES, consort of the late Nelson J. Liles, departed this life. The deceased was a consistent member of the Methodist Church for the last eighteen years. Since her connection with that Church her life has been exemplary of the true christian, evincing to all by her daily walk and conversation, that she had been with God, and that she felt deep solicitude for the spiritual welfare of her fellow creatures. Though connected with the above Church, she was far from being a sectarian but felt that the cause of all christians was her cause. Her house was ever the home of Christ's ambassadors.

As a neighbor none knew her but to love and admire her—ever ready and willing to sympathize with and administer to the distressed and afflicted. During her sickness, which lasted near two weeks, she was much concerned about the thinking of her loss, and the first that her disease would prove fatal. And though the most intense suffering racked her system, yet she bore it with a patience which none but the christian can exhibit. In her last moments she exhorted her son, daughter and friends to love her in Heaven, and as death was making his final struggle, she raised her feeble hands heavenward and prayed the Lord to take her from her pain. Yes, her dying moments were enough to astonish the staunch atheist!

Like one that draws the drapery of his couch About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.” But she is gone—the earthly house of this tabernacle has been dissolved—her spirit, released from its oppressive clay, made its happy exit from this world of wars and trials to one of unending joy and peace, to that “building of God, an house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.”

As relatives and friends were mourn our loss, but more especially as christians have we to mourn that part of the “salt of the earth” has been taken away.

“Far from those narrow scenes of night, To her bright glories rise, And render of joy and pure delight.”

Enlivened to mortal eye, Spirit of the Age and Biblical Record please copy. At the commencement of the 38th Regiment N. C. Vols., Weldon, N. C., on the 12th inst., WILLIAM J. BOLTON, of Cumberland county, aged 23 years, 2 months and 16 days. He was a member of the Carolina Boys Co. K. 38th Regiment. He was in the discharge of his duties when he fell an early victim to death. He died from home—had not a near or dear relative to console him on the bed of affliction. He died as he had lived, a devoted and pious christian, and bowed in humble submission to the will of Heaven. He has left an affectionate parent, seven brothers and two sisters, and a numerous train of relatives and friends, to mourn his loss. But we mourn not as those who have no hope, for we confidently believe that our loss is his eternal gain. He was a member of the Methodist Church, and died in full faith of a blissful immortality beyond the grave.

Presbyterian please copy. In Wilmington, yesterday