PROGLAMATION BY THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND. Bu the Queen - A Proclamation: Victoria R. Whereas we are happily at peace with all Sover-eighs, Powers and States, and whereas hostilities have unbappily commenced between the Government of the United States of America and certain States styling themselves the Confederate States of America, and whereas we, being at peace with the Government of the United States, have declared our royal determination to maintain a strict and impartial neutrality in the contest between the said contending parties; we, therefore, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our royal proclama-(The provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act are then quoted, and the proclamation continues as follows)-And we do hereby warn all our loving subjects, and all persons whatsoever entitled to our protection, that if any of them shall presume in contempt of this our royal proclamation and of our high displeasure, to do any act in derogation of their duty as subjects of a neutral Sovereign in the said contest, or in violation or contravention of the law of nations in that behalf, as for example and more especially by entering into the military service of either of the said contending parties as commissioned or noncommissioned officers, or soldiers, or by serving as officers, sailors, or marines, on board any ship or vessel of war or transport, of or in the service of either of the said contending parties, or by engaging to go or going to any place beyond the seas with intent to enlist or engage in any such service, or by procuring or attempting to procure within her majesty's dominions at home or abroad others to do so; or by fitting out, arming or equip ping any ship or vessel to be employed as a ship o war, or privateer, or transport by either of the said contending parties, or by breaking or endeavoring to break any blockskelawfully and actually established by or on behalf of either of the said contending parties; or by carrying officers, soldiers, despatches, arms, military stores or materials, or any article or articles considered and deemed to be contraband of war according to the law or modern usage of nations for the use of ervice of either of the said contending parties; all persons so offending will incur, and be liable to the several penalties and penal consequences by the said statute, or by the law of nations in that behalf imposed or denounced. And we do hereby declare that all our subjects and persons entitled to our protection who may misconduct themselves in the premises will do so at their peril, and of their own wrong, and that they will, in nowise, obtain any protection from us against any liabilities or penal consequences; but will on the contrary, incur our high displeasure by such misconduct. Given at our Court, at the White Lodge, Richmond Park, this 13th day of May, 1861.

IMPORTANT DEBATE IN THE ENGLISH HOUSE OF LORDS ON THE QUEEN'S PROCLAMATION. In the House of Lords, on the 16th of May,

the Earl of Ellenborough said :- I did wish to give public notice of my intention to put a question to the Lord President with respect to the interpretation to be put on some expressions in her Majesty's Proclamation relative to the conduct of her Majesty's subjects in respect to the war in America. As this House did not sit vesterday. however, I had not the opportunity of doing so; but I hope the noble Earl will be prepared at of nations. As to the law of England, it is clear enough; there is no doubt at all with respect to the duty imposed on her Majesty's subjects. But as to the law of nations, as might naturally be expected, there is a great degree of doubt. Her blookade lawfully and actually established by either of the belligerent powers." Now, the first question I wish to put to the neble Earl is in what sense we are to understand these expressions .-We are at present under an obligation to adhere to the declaration on the subject of maritime law agreed to by her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries and those of other Powers at Paris. That declaration bears directly on the subject of blockades in these words :- "Blockades, in order to be binding. must be effective-that is to say, maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast

their strictly literal signification, to establish a lawful blockade would be almost physically impossible. They must receive certain qualifications and explanations. I say impossible, because there is hardly in the whole universe any locality in which ships can remain safely with the power of absolutely preventing access to an enemy's coast. Blockades are carried on by ships at sea. They must be carried on by ships at sea, and under sail, because no ships can carry a sufficiency of steam; no doubt it would be a great facility if they could always act under steam; that would go far to enable them to make the blockade effectual. But I recollect having heard that during the blockades of Toulon the ships employed in that service were driven to the Mediterranean and the coast of Africa. Such things will occur again, and, according to the strict meaning, a blockade might have ceased to be valid because it ceased to be really maintained to prevent access to the enemy's coast. But I apprehend the words must be understood with necessary qualifications, arising from the circumstances of wind and weather, which command all such of erations, and that the real meaning is to prevent access by establishing such a case of danger to those who attempt to violate the blockade as to induce them to desist from attempting to do so. But if that be the meaning of her Majesty'

ministers, I confess I think it very much to be

Now, if these words are to be understood in

regretted that, instead of adopting totally new words, as they have done in this proclamation, they did not warn her Majesty's subjects against breaking, or endeavoring to break, a blockade tawfully established and effectively maintained. wish, then, first to know from the noble Earl in what sense we are to understand the words used in this preclamation. Do they intend to convey the exact meaning, with the qualifications I have mentioned, of the declaration made by the Powers? If they do not, what further meaning do they contain? Do they go below or beyond the words of that declaration? And why should not the particular words there used be adopted on this occasion? I confess I very much regret to see so much vagneness in the expression used as to "contraband of war." The proclamation speaks of "arms, military stores or materials, or any article or articles considered and deemed to be contraband of war, according to the law or modern usage of nations." How are plain men to find out what articles have of late been considered contraband of war by the usage of nations They must look through all the recent decisions of Courts of Admiralty jurisdiction, not only in his country, but in others; and it is highly probable that they will be found conflicting with one another. I wish, therefore, to know what are the further articles not mentioned to which it is intended that the proclamation should apply, and which her Majesty's subjects are cautioned not to carry upon the sea. The law with respect to contraband of war is in a state of constant change. looked into this matter six years ago I recollect to only themselves to blame, if after full warning, have found in the law books of best authority they entered upon that course.

Earl Granville. The questions put by the no-ble Earl are certainly very important. I feel it a somewhat difficult matter to speak upon questions of international law; but, at the same time, it is my duty to give the noble Earl all the infor-

importance. With respect to the first question. What meaning is to be attached to the words "a blockade lawfully and actually established?" 1 apprehend that, although the agreement of Paris is likely to form an epoch in the history of international law, and although it was concurred in by all the nations of Europe and by several American States, yet it does not in itself constitute a change in international law, excepting as regards those Powers which signified their acceptance of it.

I believe, further, even with respect to those countries which entered into that agreement with us, that what took place at Paris made no change as far as blockades, lawfully and actually established, are concerned. That question of international law remains exactly the same as before, with this difference only, that mere paper block-ades will not in future be recognized. Before a blockade can be said to be lawfully and actually established, it must be announced in proper form and manner, and the State declaring it must have on the spot such a force as, I do not say to make it impossible, but at any rate to make it very difficult for vessels to obtain egress or ingress. The second question which the noble Earl has put to me is still more difficult to answer in a clear and satisfactory manner; but I can say, at all events, that the Government have followed the course usual on such occasions.

To a certain extent, the noble Rarl answered his own question, for he stated that what is con traband of war must vary from time to time, according to the character of the war which is other articles, the character of which can be determined only by the circumstances of the case; as, for instance, the ports for which they are destined, and various other incidents which can be properly judged of only in a Prize Court .-The decisions of such Court, unless there has been a flagrant violation of international law, all those must accept. I think, t'erefore, that her Majesty's Government, in adhering strictly to precedent in this matter, took the only course which it was possible for them to pursue.

The Earl of Derby .- The answer of the noble of the proclamation are vague and uncertain. It is impossible to introduce into a proclamation of of a blockade, or of contraband of war, as would satisfy the conditions which seemed to be laid down by the noble Earl who first addressed the House. Nor do I complain of the proclamation on the aground that the warning it gives goes beyond the necessities of the case. I refer to the warning which is given to British subjects against taking part in privateering expeditions. The proclamation wisely and properly informs the subjects of her Majesty that if they should engage in privateering expeditions they would have no right, whatever might be the result, to claim the protection of this country against any penal consequences to which they might render themselves liable.

I do not complain of that-quite the contrary but there are two points upon which it is absolutely necessary that her Majesty's Government should lose no time in coming to a thorough understanding with the Government of the United States. The first is with regard to the question of blockade. It has been stated that the Northern States have intimated their intention of blockading once to give the explanations I desire. It seems the whole of the Southern ports. Now, we know to me to be a matter of essential importance that perfectly well that it is not in the power of the a proclamation instructing her Majesty's subjects Northern States, if their navy were three times as as to the conduct they should pursue in that un- as powerful as it is, effectually to blockade all these happy war, should be clear of all doubt, and to ports. There is no doubt they might effectually ockade this or that or the other ports, and that that a man should not be obliged to go his lawyer | would be a blockade which we should be bound to for an opinion as to the meaning of the expressions recognize; but I do think it very important that used; and, further, that if he should go to his her Majesty's Government should not commit lawyer there should be no difficulty in as themselves to the doctrine that the United States signing to the words their true interpretation. are to lay down the principle of a universal block-The instructions to her Majesty's subjects relate, ade; that that universal blockade would be recogfirst, to the law of England, and then to the law nized by her Majesty's Government, and that all her Majesty's subjects who might choose to disregard it would be liable to penal consequences .-[Hear, hear.]

I apprehend that to make them so liable the blockade must be one the validity of which has been re-Majesty's subjects are warned "not to break any cognized by their Government. It is important, therefore, that her Majesty's Government should come to clear a understanding with the Government of the United States that a mere paper blockade, or a blockade extending over a space to which it is physically impossible that an effectual blockade can be applied, will not be recognized as valid by this country. [Hear, hear.] The other point is one of, perhaps, still greater importance. A noble and learned Lord was understood to say a few days ago that by the law of nations priva teering was piracy, and that, consequently, the Northern States would be perfectly justified in carrying out their threat to treat all privateering as piracy, and visiting it with capital puni hment. I apprehend that if there is one thing clearer than another, it is that by the law of nations privateering is not piracy—that no enactment on the part of any one nation can make that piracy as regards the subjects of another country which is not piracy by the law of nations, or by the law of that country.

The Northern States, therefore, must not be allowed to entertain the opinion-although it may be right that we should warn British subjects coal to enable them to act constantly under that if they should engage in privateering expeditions they will not be entitled to claim the protection of their Government-that they are at liberty so to strain the law as to convert privateering into piracy and visit it with death .-The punishment, under such circumstances, of persons entitled to her Majesty's protection, would not be viewed with indifference, but would receive the most serious consideration by this coun-

try. It is right, on the one hand, that the people of this country should be warned of the peril of of engaging in privateering undertakings; but it s essentially necessary, on the other, that the Northern States should not be induced to rely upon our forbearance with regard to a violation a penalty which is not attached to it by that law. Hear.

It is said that the Northern States treat the Southern Confederation, not as having the rights other part of the world. of beiligerent, but as rebels, whose acts will be visited with all the penalties of high treason, including capital punishment. But that is not a doctrine we admit, because we have declared that the Southern States are entitled to the rights of belligerents. The Northern States, on the one hand, cannot be entitled to claim the rights of belligerents for themselves, and, on the other, to treat the Southern States, not as belligerents, but as loans were solicited by European capitalists; but rebels. These are the two points upon which it is most desirable that a clear understanding should be come to between her Majesty's ministers and the Government of the United States-first, that we cannot recognize any except a really effective blockade such as the United States may be able to enforce; secondly, that we cannot recognize the doctrine that by any proclamation or any enactment the Northern States have power as against that which exactly suits the people. the Southern Confederation to treat privateering as piracy, and to visit it with death.

Lord Brougham heartily wished that all privateering were piracy by the law of nations, but unhappily, it was not. His opinion on this point had been misunderstood. What he said was that privateering undertaken by the subjects of one country against the trade of another country, with which their own was at peace, amounted to piracy. Privateering, however much it might be reprehended, was undoubtedly, in the case of recognized belligerents, not piracy according to the law of nations, as that law was at present understood this country, fitted out a vessel against another our people, to have a most hearty response. We country with which we were at peace, that, in it- annex the form of subscription, with a copy of the It must change year after year, according as the self, constituted a piratical act, and he was clearly manner of conducting war is changed. When I self, constituted a piratical act, and he was clearly

that all these changes were controlled by one prevailing principle, viz: that that is contraband of war which, in the possession of an enemy, would enable him better to carry on war. That is a clear, reasonable and intelligible principle, and I very much regret that, instead of using the words which I find in this acceleration her Majesty's which I find in this proclamation, her Majesty's that he entirely concurred in the opinion that it ministers did not go back to a principle which all can understand, and which is not affected by looked upon as effective, should be of such a nachanges in the mode of carrying on war. [Hear, ture as to render access to any part of the coast impossible, but that it would be sufficient to constitute it a real blockade, that it precluded the ex-

istence of any reasonable chance of entrance, Lord Cheimsford said he wished to bring the opinion to which his noble and learned friend had given expression to a test. The Confederated States of America were admitted by her Majesty's

whether he meant to contend that if an English twenty years from their date, and bearing a rate ship were commissioned by these States and fitted out as a privateer against the Federal Government, her erew would, under such circumstances, be guilty of piracy? British subjects so engaged would, no doubt, be answerable to the laws of their own country, but it was perfectly clear that in a cordance with the principles of international law, they would not be liable to be treated as pi-

That warning should be given to English seamen by means of the proclamation was, of course, a most useful and necessary step, and if after that warning, they would engage in such expeditions as those to which he was referring, they must of course, take the consequences of their conduct.

The Lord Chancellor said his noble friend, the President of the Council, had laid down the law on the point at Issue with perfect correctness. If, after the publishing of the present proclamation, any English subject were to enter into the service of either of the belligerents on the other side of the Atlantic, there could be no doubt that the person so acting would be liable to be punished for a violation of the laws of his own country, and would have no right to claim her protection to shield him from any consequences which might arise. There could, however, at the same time, be no doubt that he ought not to be regarded as a pirate for acting under a commission from a State admitted to be entitled to the exercise of belligerent rights, and carrying on wha might be calcarried on. There are certain articles which are led a justum bellum. Anybody dealing with a clearly contraband of war; but there are certain man under those circumstances as a pirate, and putting him to death, would, he contended, be guilty of murder. [Hear, hear.]

Lord Kingsdown said he supposed the Federal Government deemed itself justified in publishing the extravagant order in reference to privateering, which it had issued, inasmuch as America had insisted upon maintaining the right of resortwho have recognized the rights of the belligerents | ing to that mode of warfare, when it had been abondoned by the great Powers of Europe. In the present case, the issue of the order was, no doubt, based on the ground that the Federal Government was dealing with rebels, who might be hung as persons guilty of treason to the State of which Earlis, for the most part, entirely satisfactory. I | they were subjects. That was a matter for their do not feel disposed to complain that the terms own consideration, but he could not help thinking that to act upon such a view would be to have recourse to a piece of barbarity which would raise this description such a definition of the character an outery throughout the whole civilized world. [Hear.]

He trusted, therefore, the order in question was a mere brutum fulmen, upon which it was not intended to act. Be that, however, as it might, the case assumed a different aspect when looked on with reference to the position of English subjects. This country has recognized, not as an independent Power, but as a body possessing the rights of a belligerent, the Confederation of the Southern States. Therefore, they were treated as having power to issue a regular authority for privateering; but the principle as against British subjects established by the proclamation, was that if they choose to engage in privateering, and so act in violation of the orders of their own Government, they should not have the right to call upon the Government to interfere for their protection.

Lord Brougham trusted that all persons would ake notice of the warning given in the proclamation, that in the event of interfering in the differnces prevailing in America, they must run the isk of whatever measures might be adopted by the Americans on one side or the other. Thear, hear, 1 est as in the case which occurred thirty years ago, two English subjects were tried and hanged for piratical interference on the land, and not on the sea, and not one step was taken to protect or

avenge them. The Earl of Ellenborough feared very my that a good deal of what had passed that night would tend to diminish the apprehension of those disposed to engage in the privateering which had been alluded to. He hoped it would not have that effect, because he was sure that long before the diplomatists could terminate their correspondence the men so interfering and captured would be banged.

From the Atlanta (Ga.,) Southern Confederacy SUSTAIN THE GOVERNMENT.

All the farmers who make any surplus cotton wheat, corn, &c., -staple agricultural productions -are called upon to sell the same to our Government, and take its bonds in payment, to sustain us in the present war. The Government wants \$50,000,000, and proposes to procure it from our own people, rather than from abroad, and to take that which our own people have to spare, rather than ask them for money. Every farmer, from the least to the greatest, raises something to sell. The Government proposes to take that part of every man's crop, and pay for it in Confederate Bonds. The cotton, wheat, corn, &c., will answer the purpose of our Government the same as so much money, while bonds will also be the same to our people as money. The bonds will be a circulating medium, and will be a better currency than any bank issues, because upon a more sub stantial basis, and will not get out of their 'localty" by crossing a State line. They will be more convenient than gold, equally as good, and, therefore, on the whole, a better currency than specie. These bonds bear interest at 8 per cent, which is payable semi annally.

This arrangement will be a great convenience to farmers in the sale of their produce. They will not have to go into the market to be chaffered with and cheated by sharpers. Every pound of cotton or tobacco, or bushel of corn, wheat or rice, which a farmer will have to spare, he can at once engage to the Government, and then be at no further trouble about finding sale for it.

This plan is one of the most mutually advanageous that ever was devised by any Government to raise funds. It is not only an advantage to the people in the ways mentioned, and in many others, but, by it, the Government supplies its wants without going to cormorant money shavers, who demand exhorbitant rates of interest—who live by heavy shaves and big per cents, and gouge as deeply as possible every one who deals with of the law of nations by visiting privateering with | them-especially Governments-though these remarks do not apply to the moneyed men of the South as to Wall street financiers, for, among all classes here, we have more virtue than in any

The "old wreck" has been borrowing largely for years; and every time a cali has been made, its agents have gone "shinning round" in Wall Street, making terms with those whose aim has always been to clutch everything possible by all sorts of foul combinations and unpatriotic conduct. If our Government had attempted to get money abroad, it would have obtained it readily-for its it would have had to endure the same flaying and gouging operation, to a greater or less extent, that all others do who go to such sources for means of support. All this is wisely and most happily avoided, by our Government taking from our people that which they have to spare, and which will answer their purpose exactly the same as so much gold; and then giving in return for it

From addresses which have been issued to the planters of Georgia, by Messra. Howell and T. R. R. Cobb, and E. A. Nesbit, we see that every member of Congress has been constituted an agent of the Government, to bring this subject before the people of the Confederacy, and take their subscriptions. The plan was set forth in the late speech of ex-Gov. Cobb at this place, which we published. With the remarks we now make, and from that speech, all our readers will understand this matter-hence, we do not publish either of the addresses, on account of the great pressure and administered; but, if any persons, subjects of that nothing is needed but to lay the plan before of news, &c., on our columns. We are very sure Act authorizing it:

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. We, the subscribers, agree to contribute to the defence of the Confederate States the portion of unt the great changes and im- our crops set down to our respective names; the same

Quantity | Place of | Name of subscribed. | delivery. | Factors.

AN ACT, To authorize a Loan and issue of Treasury Notes and prescribe the punishment for forging the same, and for forging certificates of Stock and

mation I can, and if I should happen to make a mistake I shall be grateful to learned Lords on Government to be entitled to exercise the rights the Treasury may, with the assent of the President of the Confederate States, issue fifty millions either side to correct it, in order that no misappreof a belligerent power. That being so, he should dent of the Confederate States, issue fifty millions
hension may go abroad on a subject of so much wish to know from his noble and learned friend of dollars in bonds, payable at the expiration of

of interest not exceeding 8 per cent. per annum until they become payable, the said interest to be paid semi-annually. The said bonds, after public advertisement in three newspapers within the Confederate States for six weeks, to be sold for specie, military stores, or for the proces is of sales of raw produce or manufactured articles, to be in specie or bills of exchange, in such a manner and under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the assent of the President. But it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to report, at its next ensuing session, to the Congress of the Confederate States a precise statement of his transactions under the law. Nor shall the said bonds be isued in fractional parts of the hundred, or to be exchanged by the said Secretary for Treasury notes, or the notes of any bond, corporation, or individual, but only in the manner herein prescribed; Provided, nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the Secretary of the Treasury from receiving foreign bills of exchange in payment of view of leaving at midnight.

THE CHARGE OF MURAT AT EYLAU. It is at Eylau that Murat always appears in his most terrible aspect. This battle, fought in midwinter, in 1807, was the most important and bloody one that had then occurred. France and not attached, and they were left standing in the Russia had never before opposed such strength to street. each other, and a complete victory on either side would have settled the fate of Europe; Bonaparte remained in possession of the field, and that was all; no victory was ever so like a defeat.

The field of Eylau was covered with snow, and the little ponds that lay scattered over it were frozen sufficiently hard to bear the artillery .-Seventy-one thousand men on one side, and eightyfive thousand on the other, arose from the frozen field on which they had slept the night of February, without tent or covering, to battle for a continent. Augurea, on the left, was utterly routed in the morning. Advancing through a snow storm so thick he could not see the enemy, the Russian cannon mowed down his ranks with their destructive fire, while the Cossack cavalry, which were ordered to charge, came thundering on, allong lances before they were visible through the

Hemmed in and overthrown, the whole division composed of 16,000 men, with the excep of 1,500 were captured or slain. Just then the snow storm c'earing up revealed to Napoleon the peril to which he was brought, and he immediately ordered a grand charge by the Imperial Guard and the whole cavalry. Nothing was further from Bonaparte's wishes or expectation, than the bringing of his reserve into the engagement at this early stage of the battle, but there was no other

resource left him, Murst sustained his high reputation on this occasion, and proved himself, for the hundreth time, worthy of the great confidence Napoleon placed in him. Nothing can be more imposing than the battle field at this moment. Bonaparte and the Empire trembled in the balance, while Murat prepared to lead down his cavalry to save them. Seventy squadrons, making in all 14,000 well mounted men, began to move over the slope with the Old Guard marching sternly be-

Bonaparte, it is said, was more agitated at this crisis than when, a moment before, he was so near being captured by the Russians. But as he saw those seventy squadrons came down on a plunging trot, pressing hard after the white plume of Murat, that streamed through the snow storm far in front, a smile passed over his Captain Higginbotham, of Upshur's corps.

countenance. The earth groaned and tremblod as they passed, and the sabres, above the dark and angry mass | wonderful gallantry of the men, rather than to below, looked like the foam of a sea-wave as it crests on the deep. The rattling of their armor, and the muffled thunder of their tread, drowned all the roar of battle, as with firm, set array, and | The majority of our men showed admirable pluck. swift, steady motion, they bore down with their terrible front on the foe.

The shock of that immense host was like a falling mountain, and the front line of the Russian army went down like frost work before it. Then commenced a protracted fight of hand to hand. and sword to sword, as in the cavelry action at Eckmubi. The clashing of steel was like the ringing of countless hammers, and horses and riders were blended in wild confusion together, the Russian Reserve were ordered up, and on these Murat fell with his flerce horsemen, crushing and tramping them down by thousands. But the obstinate Russians disdained to fly, and rallied again and again, so that it was no longer cavalry cheering on infantry, but squadrons of horse galloping through broken hosts that, gathering into knots, still disputed, with unparalled bravery, the red and rent field.

It was during this strange fight that Murat was seen to perform one of these desperate deeds, for which he was so renowned. Excited to the highest pitch of passion by the obstacles that opposed him, he seemed endowed with ten fold strength, and looked more like a superhuman being, treading down helpless mortals, than an ordinary man. Amid the roar of artiltery, and rattling of musketry, and falling of sabre-strokes like lightning about him, that lofty white plume never once went down, while ever and anon it was seen glaring through the smoke of battle, the star of hope to Napoleon, and showing that his " right arm' was still uplifted and striking for victory.

He raged like an unloosed lion amid the foe. and his eyes, always terrible in battle, burned with increased lustre, while his clear and steady voice, heard above the turmoil of strife, was worth more than a thousand trumpets to cheer on his

At length, seeing a knot of Russian soldiers that for a long time had kept up a devouring fire upon his men, he wheeled his horse and drove in full gallop upon their levelled must ets. A few of his guards, that never allowed that white plume to by the wind of asix-pound bail. He immediately leave their sight, charged after him. Without waiting to count his foes, he seized his bridle in his teeth, and with his pistol in one hand and his drawn sword in the other, burst in headlong fury upon them, and scattered them as a hurricane had swept by. Murat was a thunderbolt on that day, and the deeds that were wrought by him, will afford themes for the poet and the painter.

DIXIE LAND. Here I am in the land of cotton, The flag, once honored, is forgotten, Fight away! Fight away! Fight away! Dixie On every morning, every evening.

To save our land, the oppressor scorning. ight away! Fight away! Fight away! Dixie Land. Chorus:

I am glad I am in Dixie, Hooray! Hooray! In Dixie Land I'll take my stand, To live or die for Dixie. Away, Away, Away down South in Dixie.

I suppose you've heard the awful news. Of Lincoln and his kangaroos. Fight away, &c. His myrmidons they would suppress us; With war and bloodshed they'd distress us

Chorus We have no ships, we have no navies, But mighty faith in great Jeff. Davis. Fight away, &c. Due honor, too, we will award.

To gallant Bragg and Beauregard

Fight away, &c.

Fight away, &c.

Fight away, &c. Chorus. The Southern States were only seven, But, we've got 'em up now to eleven. Fight away, &c. From the Land of Flowers, hot and sandy

From Delaware Bay to the Rio Grande.

Hold up your heads, indulge no fears, For Dixie swarms with volunteers. Fght away, &c. The Old Dominion still shows plucky; The storm is bursting in Kentucky.

Fight away, &c. Chorus. You hear the notes of that same ditty, On the right and the left of the Mississippi. Fight away, &c.

Abe's proclamation in a twinkle, Stirred up the blood of Rip Van Winkle. Fight away, &c. The ladies cheer, with heart and hand,

Our men who fight for Dixie Land. Fight away, &c. The stars and bars are waving o'er us, And Independence is before us. Fire away! Fire away! Fire away! Dixie Land NEWNAN, GA., May 21, 1861.

From the Richmond Dispatch. THE FIGHT AT PHILLIPPI.

CORRECT AND RELIABLE DETAILS.

Col. J. W. Splading, of this city, who was participator in the recent fight at Phillippi, gives us the following particulars of that affair. Our forces were posted in the town of Phillippi, and numbered in all about 700 effective fighting men. The commanding officer, Col. Porterfield, hav-

ing been informed on Sunday, by a courageous lady, who rode from Fairmount, in Marion county through the lines of the enemy at Grafton, and thence to Phillippi, a distance of 26 miles, that it was the purpose of the enemy to attack us, and knowing his superior force, determined upon retiring to Beverley, which is distant 30 miles .-Not having at hand the proper mode of conveyance, horses and wagons were impressed, with the It is stated that an order was issued for the

pickets, outposts and scouts to be in at 11 o'clock on Sunday night, and this order was obeyed .-The baggage of the respective companies was placed upon the wagons, but for some reason best known to the commanding officer, the horses were

It was in this position of affairs that on the morning of Monday, about daylight, the enemy opened fire upon us from a two-gun battery of 6pounders, posted upon a crowned point upon the opposite shore of the Tygarts' Valley River, which successfully commanded the camps of the Churchville Cavalry, of Augusta, and the Cavalry of Rockbridge, numbering altogether 180 men, who were situated on the opposite side of the river.

The horses of these corps being unaccustomed to the fire of artillery broke from the picket ropes. by which they were tied to the fence, and stamped ed in the wildest confusion, dashing in among the half-formed infantry and filling the streets. It was some time before the confusion produced by both the fire and stampede was overcome .-

Meanwhile the enemy upon the opposite side of most hitting the French infantry with their the river endeavored to force the passage of the bridge with one piece of artillery, which he had held in reserve, but in this movement he was checked by a bold charge of Capt, Richards, of the Bath Cavalry, who was stationed on the opposite side of the road. A running fire then ensued, which continued up the main street of the town, the enemy having finally succeeded in cross ing the bridge, and the successive discharges from the troops brought him to a stand during every few rods of his progress.

On reaching the curve of the road leading to wards Beverley, the foot troops having been form- BLUE SATINETT. ed by their respective officers, the main engage ment took place and terminated in the final fight at Sturn's house, a mile and a half from the vil lage. Here the enemy received a check, gave up the chase, and Col. Porterfield made good his retreat to the village of Beverley. Colonel Willy, of Morganton, was taken pris-

oner in his quarters, opposite to Capati's Hotel. When last seen he was near the window, having been an invalid for some days. A Mr. Martin, of Northwestern Virginia, is

also believed to have been captured by the enemy The corps of Capt. Moorman, of Pendleton county, were particularly effective, as was also that of Capt. Hall, of Monterey. Lieut. Thompson of the Fairmount Rifles, bore himself well during the action, closing up his

ranks with the coolness of an old soldier. So did The successful termination of the fight, and the warmth of the contest, may be attributed to the the superintendence of any general officer, and numerous instances might be related of the most determined bravery on the part of individuals .-

The U.S. soldiers fired at random, though armed with Minnie rifles, which accounts for our small loss. The enemy were about 3,000 strong, though from the character of the country they were unable to bring the entire body into action. Through a lady, who has since arrived at Beverley, it appears they acknowledge to 25 killed; but the presumption is, that there were many more, to say nothing of sixty or seventy wounded, who were rapidly removed from the field. Our own loss, so far as is ascertained, are Mr.

Hanger, of Augusta Cavalry, who was killed near the bridge; Mr. Martin, of Rockbridge, and Mr. Thomas E Sims, of Richmond. The latter individual, when last seen, was bravely defending himself, near the wagon of the Quartermaster, to whom he was an assistant. The first wound he received was from a man who was mounted, but who afterwards met his deserts at the mouth of a musket. His last and mortal wound Mr. S. received while between his wagon and the fence, when he was endeavoring to mount a horse which was near by. He had been up during the entire night, preparing the vouchers for the horses which had been pressed into service, and were to be paid for. These vouchers were upon his person, and, with his body, are presumed to have been taken by the enemy.

Capt. Richards, of the Bath Cavalry, who was reported to be killed, escaped unburt, and reached Beverley with his corps on Monday. Private L. B. Dangerfield, from the Warm Springs, was not killed, as reported. He received a severe and painful wound on the left leg jus above the ancle, both bones being crushed. was taken to Beverley in a wagon, where his leg was removed on Tuesday morning, just below the knee. Nearly at the same time Mr. Dangerfield was struck, Mr. Hogshead received a flesh wound in the arm, and a number of others were struck,

but not dangerously injured. One of the most frightened individuals of the entire party was a negro, who was knocked down sprang to his feet, jumped upon a horse and reached Beverley two hours in advance of any one else. Such was the suddenness of the attack that some

of the men had not time to dress. Col. Porterfield is now at Beverley, where it is expected he can successfully maintain his position until reinforced. No doubt is entertained that the information of the absence of artillery in the command of Porterfield was communicated to Gen. McClelland at Grafton, together with the fact that our forces intended to move that night,

by resident traitors. As an illustration of the bravery of Virginia women, we have above given an instance. Here is another: When the firing commenced, and while Mr. Sims was trying to get the Quartermaster's baggage upon a wagon, a lady seeing his difficulty, boldly came forward, not withstanding bullets were flying around her, took one end of

the trunk and assisted him in his work. The chest of the Auams Express Company was the money it contained, and the funds are now safe at Beverley.

A number of defective rifles from Harper's

Ferry were no doubt also taken from the jail, but the number of arms heretofore reported as captured is greatly exaggerated.

THANK GOD FOR THE HARVEST! The last week in April many of our farmers commenced reaping. The yield will be enormous. From every quarter the gratifying intelligence comes of an abundance of Wheat, Rye, Oats and Barley; and the Corn never looked better at this season. The prospects of a super-abundance of bread to sustain our families and armies while struggling in bitter strife for our independence, has elated our whole population. In this blessing we gratefully recognize the kind hand of Providence, and again we say, "Thank God for the Har-

Thank God once more for the fruitful plain, Where waves a sea of the bending grain; Where the golden hues of the morning meet A mirror bright in the dew-bathed Wheat, c

The famine-fiend with his wings had thrown A bloud of gloom o'er the earth's wide zone; But now the shouts of the reapers ring, Till the black bird starts on his trembling wing While his heart grows glad as he flies away, O'er the harvests brown and the fragrant hay.

Gay sounds are heard where before awoke No sound from shuttle nor anvil-stroke, And where was heard but the voice of wail, The dance, the song and the smile prevail.

Then God be praised for the fruitful plain, Where waves a sea of the bending grain; Where the golden hues of the morning meet A mirror bright in the dew-bathed Wheat. Waco (Texas) Southwest.

QUARTER MASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE. RALEIGH, June 1st, 1861.

Proposals will be received at the Quartermaster General's Office until Saturday evening, the 15th of June, for furnishing to the State of North Carolina the following articles for the use of the troops of the

15,000 Gray Felt Have of light material, the body of the hat one and one half inches less in the circumference at the crown than at the base, looped up on the right side, with a large gilt button of N. C. pattern. 20,000 pairs high quartered, thick soled shoes. 100,000 Military buttons of two sizes, preference will be given to a North Carolina button, if such can

40,000 Soldiers ordinary shirts of unbleached domestic, or blue striped cottonade, of cloth weighing not less than 7 ounces per yard—shirts to be delivered complete and to be of assorted sizes for men. 40,000 pairs of drawers of unbleached cotton jea weighing not less than 5 ounces to the yard, to be de-

ivered complete, and to be of assorted sives for men. 40,000 Flannel undershirts and flannel Drawers. 10,000 Tin canteens according to sample in office. 15,000 Yards water proof cloth for knapsacks, proviled it is approved on examination.

1000 Axes. 1000 Spades. 1000 Pick-axes. 1000 Hatchets. 1000 Camp Kettles, 5000 Mess Pans.

ommence delivering, or at least manufacturing, the Bidders are invited to attend in person with samples, and prepared to say positively how fast they can deliver the articles.

L. O'B. BRANCH,
waswtd Quartermaster and Paymaster General.

Preference will be given to those bidders who can

MILITARY GOODS!

PETERSBURG.

HAVE RECEIVED VIRGINIA CASSIMERE.

Virginia,

VIRGINIA CASSIMERE

GREY HOMESPUN, CULPEPPER CASSIMERE, BLUE CASSIMERE,

GREY SATINETT.

OIL CLOTH FOR KNAPSACKS, BLANKETS.

BLANKETS,

BLANKETS. MILITARY SHAWLS. de., de., de., de., Parties desiring to purchase are advised to call ear-

y, as from the rapid sales of MILITARY GOODS. It is imposible to know about supplies ahead.

The Military Shawl for Officers is of the best M. M. DAVIS & CO

Also, received. TWILLED BLUE FLANNEL.

M. M. D. & Co.

CANISTERS FOR FIELD PIECES,

GUN CARRIAGES. AXLES AND BOXES MADE TO ORDER, at short notice, at our Foundry.
TAPPEY & LUMSDEN,

may 11-2m Petersburg, Va Standard will please copy.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF N. C., May 27, 1861. TIME interest falling due on the debt of the State of North Carolina will be paid during the present difficulties of the country at the Bank of North Caro-

lina, at Raleigh, instead of the Bank of the Republic, D. W. COURTS.

NOTICE .-- IN CONSEQUENCE OF the discontinuance of the North Carolina Magazine, I have concluded to suspend business for the present. All orders for printing will be promptly filled if addressed to me at the Register office, Raleigh.

New York.

may 18 -- tf J. B. NEATHERY. DISSOLUTION .-- The firm of Landecker & Kline was dissolved this day by mutual consent. All those indebted to the firm are earnestly requested to call on Mr. A. Kline at the store and settle their accounts. LANDECKER & KLINE. Raleigh, May 27, 1861.

OTICE .- .- Having purchased the interest of Mr. Landecker in the establishment-heretofore conducted by Landecker & Kline, I take pleasure in stating to the public generally that I intend to continue the Dry Goods business as heretofore in all its branches, and solicit a call from my friends. Always on hand, also, a good assortment of Ready

Made Gentlemen's Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Watches, Jewelry, &c. my 29-1m A. KLINE. QUARTER MASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

RALEIGE, May 18th, 1861.] contract for making Uniform Clothing for the North Carolina Troops, are requested to make immediate application at the Quarter Master General's Office in Raleigh.

The material will be delivered to Contrators at any Rail Road Depot in the State. Applicants will please state, as early as possible, how many coats and pantaloons can be delivered each week. may 22--2w

STRAYED ON STOLEN .-- FROM THE Encampment of the Ellis Light Artillery, a bay horse, 15 hands high and about six years old. able reward will be paid to any one, who will deliver said herse to me, at the Camp of Artillery Instruction near Raleigh. MAJOR S. D. RAMSEUR. may 29-tf . Comd'g the Post.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The twelfth annucaptured by the enemy, but fortunately Quarter- al mee.ing of the Company will be held at the office of master Jordan had taken the precaution to remove | the Company, in Raleigh, at noon on Monday, July 1st. CHAS. E. JOHNSON, President. R. H. BATTLE, Secretary. T NSURANCE COMPANY OF THE VAL-

LEY OF VIRGINIA, Winchester, Virginia, Capital \$300,000. Incorporated March, 1852. Charter pertual. Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid Fire Losses paid in 8 years to July, 1860, \$538,292.19. Insurance against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as other responsible Companies. JOS. S. CARSON, Pres't. WM. L. BENT, Sec'y.

W. S. SIMPSON, Ag't Petersburg, Va. Raleigh, N. C.

ELIOTROPES AND OTHER BED. for Southern Planters and family use - together with DING PLANTS .- Every variety of this great variety of small wares, notions, &c. most fragrant flower for immediate planting, price from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per dozen.

Cash and strictly prompt six months' buyers, find it greatly to their interest to give him a call THOMAS CARTER.

Raleigh, N. C. TTERBENAS! VERBENAS!! VERBE-NAS!!!--80 Varieties of the best Verbenas in cultivation, price 10 cents each, \$1.00 per dezen, for sale at THOMAS CARTER'S Nursery, ap'l 17—tf Raleigh, N. C.

RUCHSIA! FUCHSIA!! FUCHSIA!!!

33 varieties of this most charming plant, at 25 cts. each, or \$2.50 per dozen. Send orders at once to THOMAS CARTER, Raleigh, N. C.

B. C. MANLY. ATTORNEY AT LAW. WILL ATTEND ALL THE COURTS in Wake, Chatham and Johnston. His office is that recently occupied by J. K. Mar-riot, in the Brick row on Fayetteville Street.

Will Patronize Home Manufactu. ries-Who will Patronize him? WISH TO SAY TO MY CUSTOMERS AND friends of Johnston county, that I now have in tore a great variety of Boots, Shoes and daiters for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, all of North Carolina Manufacture, and of Superior quality. Call and see them. I will have in store in a few days, Fayetteville sheeting, Osnaburgs, and Cotton Yarn, on consign. ment, for sale at Factory prices to Merchants, or small advance at retail. I am dealing in North Carolina Cassimeres, Jeans and Kersey, all of superior quality. In addition to the above, I have a great variety of goods for the Spring and Summer trade, which will be sold low, very low for cash, or any kind of Produce. My terms are cash. Goods delivered to prompt pay. ing customers on promise of payment in thirty days. interest charged from delivery of goods if payment be

lelayed longer. Bacon, Corn, Flour and seed Reas on hand for sale, for cash-would like to buy Beacon. Corn, Flour-would pay cash or any goods I have, WM. H. AVERA,

Silverdale, Johnston county, Address Smithfield, N. C. P. S. I am prepared to furnish North Caroling Kersey and Negro Brogaus to the planters of Johnston county, for the coming Fall and Winter, to order at 10 per cent on factory prices—any number of Shoes, from 6 to 14. Also, Boys and Women's Shoes to fit mens ures. Sample Shoes and Kersey can be seen at my Store in 20 days.

may 1—2m N. C. Christian Advocate copy 4 times.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

Best quality of Rockland Lake Ice THE SUBSCRIBER CONTINUES HIS SUP-

PLY of ICE and is prepared to turnish his customers and the public governly with PUR IC!

He will deliver ICE at his Ice House daily, from sunrise until 9 o'clock, A. M., (Sundays excepted. TICKETS

Can be had at the store of the Subscriber on East Front Street, at the Store of Stephen F. Fulford at the corner of Broad and Middle Streets, at the store of M W. H. Sumrell at the corner of Craven and Pollok Streets, and at the store of John E. Amyett on South Front Street; and in no case will ICE be delivered without his Ticket or the Cash.

For the convenience of the citizens of Newbern, he will, from and after the first day of April next, through out the entire season, deliver ICE at the store of Stephen F. Fulford at the corner of Broad and Middle streets, at the store of M. W. H. Sumrell, corner of Craven and Pollok streets, and at the store of John E. Amyett on South Front Street daily, from sunrise until 9 P. M. (Sundays excepted.) On Sundays from 7 to 9 A. M., and from 12 M, to 1 P. M., at the store of M. W. H. Sumrell, and at the store of John E. Amvett rom 7 to 9 o'clock, A. M.

HIS ICE-HOUSE. being located on an arm of the Railroad at this place he will FORWARD ICE to other points in an

quantities Free from all extra charges, except past ages and freights. Prompt attention paid to Orders from other A. T. JERKINS towns and counties. ap'16-2m

NOVELTY IRON WORKS RALEIGH, N. C. S. BURNS & F. BATES

PROPRIETORS, CONTINUE TO MANUFACTURE STEAM EN. GINES, Saw and Grist Mills, Plows, Iron Rail ing, and every description of Iron and Brass Castings. Also, Repair all kinds of Machinery.

TERMS: Cash on delivery, P. S. We have on hand a large and well assorted Stock of Plows, which we offer cheap. Also one it Horse Power Engine and Boiler, all complete, with Saw Mill, which we will sell low. jan 12-waswly DANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER

on the 1st of August, my Negro man Jos. Miller. The said Negro is forty six or seven years of age, dark complexion, five feet nine or ten inches high, weighabout one hundred and sixty or seventy pounds. The said Negro is near-sighted, and very quick spoker. He is a ditcher by trade, and may be passing by the name of John or William Dunson. I will give the reward of Fifty Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of said Negro or confined in any jail in the State, so that I can get him again.

DANK OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA .- The annual meeting of the Stock. holders of the Bank of the State of North Carolina, will be held on the 1st Monday in July next, at their Banking house in this city. C. DEWEY, Cashier

Raleigh, N. C., September 1, 1860. sept 8-tf.

FOR HIRE .-- A FIRST RATE CAR. FOR SALE .-- A VERY FINE YOUNG

Apply to

ap'l 10—waswif E. BURKE HAYWOOD. JOHN W. COSBY. ARCHITECT.

CUPERB DAHLIAS ... NOW READY A Superb variety of Dahlias, of every shade of col THOMAS CARTER. or, at 25 cents each. Raleigh, N. C.

DONNAN & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.,

NONTINUE TO GIVE PARTICULAR

J attention to the Sale of Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, Cotten, or other country produce, consignments of which are respectfully solicited, and faithful attention given. Being connected with the Firm of Donnan & John ston, Grocers and Commission Merchants, of Petersburg, produce will be sold in either market at the option of the owner. Consignments to Donnan & Co.,

Richmond, will be forwarded through Petersburg, by D. & J., free of any forwarding charge. feb 13-sw9m OAK CITY SAVINGS BANK.

John G. WILLIAMS, Casher. DIRECTORS. Dr. T. D. Hogg, Q. Busbee, John (t. Williams This Bank is now receiving deposits, at the Exhange Office of John G. Williams & Co. Discount

DR. T. D. HOGG, President.

DeCARTERET & ARMSTRONG, BOOK BINDERS, BLANK BOOK MANUPACTURE ES RALEIGH, N. C. oc 15-tf.

TATHOLESALE DRY GOODS TRADE. SPRING IMPORTATION, 1861 WILLIAM C. JAMES Would invite the attention of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee merchants to his large and vari-

ed stock of English, Irish, Scotch, Freuch, German and * merican Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, which is now complete and ready for examination, feeling confident that he can and will offer as great inducements to purchasers as any ther house in his line, North of South. Many of his Foreign Goods are of his wa CERANIUMS AND PELARGONIUMS.

A large supply of the above beautiful bedding plants, price 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen. They his stock will be found Maryland, Virginia, North County of tained early in the season on the most favorable term. Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia Osnaburgs Shirtings and Sheetings, Plaids and Stripes suitable

fore making their purchases.

WM. C. JAMES, No. 105 Sycamore street,

Petersburg, Va. mar 27-tf MASH! CASH!! CASH!!!

I SELL MY GOODS FOR CASH! I DON'T do a Credit Business! Therefore I hope every person that sees this advertisement will not ask me for CREDIT -- because I am not able to do a credit business; and have to pay CASH myself. I have called on every person that owes me a DOL-LAR, and have not been able to cellect the first

CENT. I wish you would call on some one that is J. B. FRANKLIN. ap'l 17-tf

NOTICE .--- ALL PERSONS HAVING claims against the Commissary or Quartermaster Department, contracted by me, are requested to present them immediately. R. S. TUCKER, june 1-3t Capt. Quartermaster Department.