On the Beaufort. Gunner W. Robinson and two seamen were wounded. This was all the damage sustained by this vessel among her men. Two Yankee prisoners aboard of her were struck by the balls of their friends, one of them killed and the other severely wounded. The former was standing in the door of the wardrobe at the time the Beaufort was alongside the Congress, and one of the shower of balls sent by the enemy on shore from their Minnie muskets, struck him on the forehead, penetrating his brain and killing him almost instantly.

On the Teaser, one man was wounded very slightly.

On the Patrick Henry, four men were killed and three wounded. While the loss of the enemy is counted by hundreds, ours, as will be seen from the above, amounts to only seven killed and seventeen wounded.

This loss on our part, as small as it is, was not the work of the enemy's shots from their vessels, but the result for the most part of the fire of muskets from shore.

During the contest, the mainmast of the Raleigh was carried away. The flag staffs of the Virginia were also cut down.

The report that the Congress was fired by the Federals to prevent her falling into our hands, is without a shadow of truth. She was fired by hot shot from the Virginia, for firing into our boats while the had a flag of truce at the time flying, after she had struck her colors and surrendered to us.

Among the prisoners taken off the Congress was the slave Sam, the property of —— Drummond, Esq., of this city, who escaped to the enemy some time in October last.—He is now safe, having reached his home sooner, and under different circumstances than he anticipated.

On the arrival of the Virginia at the Yard her men were mustered and addressed by the commanding officer in terms of praise for their noble conduct during the engagement.—They responded with hearty cheers and expressed a desire to again re-enact the scenes through which they had just passed whenever opportunity presented.

The injury sustained by the Patric Henry was not as great as at first supposed—being so trifling that a few hour's repairs were sufficient to place her in readiness for action.

The officers of the Virginia are represented as having acted with the utmost courage and bravery during the contest. It is related of Captain Buchanan that during the thickest of the fight he remained on the deck of the Virginia, and that he discharged musket after musket at the enemy as they were handed up to him. It was while thus exposed that he received the wound of which mention is made.

It is said that all of the batteries on Newport's News were silenced except one and that our shot and shell were thrown with such unerring aim and precision among the enemy that great numbers of them were killed and wounded.

PARTA, 22d February, 1862.

Dear sir;—Many citizens, in common with me, will thank you to give us your views upon the necessity of greatly increasing our next provision crop and lessening or dropping our cotton crop. Please give me your views, in response to this letter, and allow me to have them published.

Most respectfully,

LINTON STEPHENS.

His Excellency, JOSEPH E. BROWN, Milledgeville, Ga.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Feb. 25th, 1862.

HON. LINTON STEPHENS:

Dear Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, in which you ask my views, for publication, upon the necessity of greatly increasing our next provision crop, and lessening or dropping our cotton crop." While I do not suppose the country will attach any very great importance to my views upon this question, it is one of such vital importance that I cannot hesitate to comply with your request.

I am of the opinion that we have more to fear from the production of cotton this year, than from any other disadvantage under which we labor, in our struggle for liberty and independence.

As we can import supplies of provisions, neither from the enemy's country, nor from foreign nations, we have to depend upon the productions of our own territory for all the provisions necessary to supply our people at home, including our slaves, and to sustain our armies in the field.

The crop of the past year was abundant for all these purposes. But it must not be forgotten that we had in our possession a large portion of Kentucky, and all of Tennessee which is the great grain producing portion of the Confederacy, and from which the army supplies have been chiefly drawn. Most of Kentucky is now overrun by the enemy, and they have control of a large portion of Tennessee. We will have the magnificent valley of Duck river, and vast supplies will be made, if necessary, by the enemy, to compel us to withdraw our forces from this most productive region. Should this effort be successful, we cannot rely another year on either Kentucky or Tennessee for provisions. It would probably be very difficult for any one to suggest a plan by which, with the present abundant crop, a very large portion of which was cotton, our army could have been subsisted this year, without the productions of these two states.

With the army which we now have in the field and the reinforcements which we are able to bring in very soon, and which are being enlisted *for the war*, we can confine ourselves within the limits of the Cotton and Tobacco States, which should raise only grain, and defy the combined Federal force for years to come, if we can furnish the army with the necessary supplies of provisions. But our men cannot fight unless we can feed them and support their families at home. Has the God of Nature blessed us with the means of doing this? Unquestionably He has, if we do not abuse and pervert this blessing. There are productive lands enough in the Cotton States now in a high state of cultivation to supply every demand of the people and the army, and slaves enough to cultivate them and make all the provisions we need, while almost the entire white male population subject to military duty can be placed under a ban against the common foe. This, however, is impossible, if our lands and our labor are first to be taxed with the production of four millions of cotton bags, which we can neither eat nor exchange during the blockade for provisions to sustain life. The crop of the past year is estimated, I believe, at about that number of bags. This is now on hand and is not permitted to find its way to market. Why pile four millions of bags more upon it? and thus tempt the enemy to greater efforts to conquer us, that he may be able to plunder us of a richer prize. If the land and labor required to produce this amount of cotton are used for the production of provisions, it is no difficult calculation to show that we can sustain ourselves plentifully without the produce of Tennessee or Kentucky.—This, however, may be doubtful if one million or over half a million of cotton bags are produced.

It is very clear to my mind, therefore, that the liberties, property, and all that is dear to the people of the south, are suspended upon the action of the cotton planters for the next six weeks. If they plant the usual cotton crop, my honest convictions are, we are in great danger of being conquered, not for want of arms, or men to use them, (we can get enough of both, including pikes, side knives, &c., to meet the crisis) but for want of provisions. If we plant the cotton crop, but put all our lands and all our labor to the production of grain, our supply will be abundant, and our troops, well fed, will be strong and courageous, opposing to the heavy columns of the tyrant's army a bulwark of stout hearts and strong arms, as impregnable as the rock of Gibral ar. No class of our society is so wealthy and powerful as the cotton planters, and no other class has as much at stake. None is more patriotic. I would appeal to them, therefore, by every incentive to patriotism, and by every motive of interest, to pause and reflect upon the vast responsibility which they are about to incur.

When their country is overrun, their armies conquered, their property confiscated, their children beggared and degraded, and they made "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to an insolent vandal horde, at what value will they then estimate their cotton crops?

But suppose the grain crop to be of little importance, what will be the value of the cotton crop of 1862? If we have two crops on hand when the blockade is removed, foreign speculators will be aware of the abundant supply, and the prices will be put down to a low figure. Suppose, however, we have on hand only the crop of 1861, and the manufacturers of the world come into competition as bidders for it, all the probabilities are, that it would bring very nearly, if not quite as much, as the crop of both years, if put upon the market together. What causes cotton now to bring over thirty dollars per hundred in New York? The answer is plain, it is the scarcity of the supply. Suppose, however, the crop of two years were now thrown upon the markets of the world, what would it be worth in one month? Most probably not ten dollars per hundred. There is, therefore, in my opinion no money to be made to the planter by the production of the new crop.

But if the war continues, provisions of all kinds must be high, and the grain crop will, in all probability, command more clear money to the planter than the usual cotton crop. Should the planter divest himself of every patriotic impulse, and view the question as one of dollars and cents, it would seem to be clear by his interest, to feed his cotton seed to his cattle, and plant every acre of his land, except what is necessary to clothe himself and family, in grain, or such vegetables as are useful in raising stock, or sustaining life.

We should plant at least double the usual crop of Indian corn, as this is the most important grain crop. We should also plant a very large potato crop, especially the yam.—Gen. Marion and his men, when other provisions failed, lived on these, and fought freedom's battles, in defiance of England's Crown. Millions of bushels of them can be raised with comparatively little labor.

If we can get nothing better, as long as we can get these, if we have the patriotism and courage of our ancestors, we will set the power of the Lincoln despotism at defiance.—We should also plant three times the usual crop of beets, turnips, peas, &c. These are all valuable as food for man, and may be made of great utility in raising the stock necessary to make our meat. Each planter should give especial attention to his stock of hogs, cattle and other domestic animals used for food. With plenty of grain and vegetables, we can raise all the meat needed, and we can raise the grain if we drop the cotton crop. The only question is, will we do it? It we do not, in my opinion, we are ruined. If we do, our cause is triumphant. I speak plainly. There is no use in attempting to dodge the issue. We have to meet it. We are in the midst of a revolution of the most gigantic character recorded in history. To sustain ourselves we have to put forth all our energies. It is time our people were awake, and had considered the magnitude of the contest, and the momentous consequences which hang upon the result. We are to be in future, the most wealthy, independent and prosperous people on the earth, or we are to be the most abject, degraded, and dependent subjects ruled with a rod of iron. And I must be excused for repeating, that whether we are to be the one or the other, depends more upon the action soon to be had by our cotton planters than upon any other physical cause.

If I could impress upon them my own feelings of the importance of their action, and the consequences which must follow, I am persuaded they would hold public meetings in every county, discuss this question, and arrive at the patriotic and noble resolution to plant not one acre of cotton beyond what is necessary to clothe our people, but to make the provisions necessary to sustain all at home, and to afford an abundant supply to the army. I know how difficult it is for those who have quietly pursued a particular avocation and have been successful and prosperous, to obtain their own consent to a change. We should yield, however, to necessity. Let no man say, because his neighbors conclude to plant a little, if any, that it is on that account his interest to plant more than usual, as the demand will be greater and the price better. This is a selfish and unpatriotic view of the subject. He who is not willing to contribute his part and to sustain his proportion of the cost of our freedom is unworthy to enjoy it, and if he will endanger it for a few dollars he deserves to lose the confidence and respect of his neighbors and his countrymen.

I am aware that we are all the time flattered with the hope that England and France will soon interfere and raise the blockade. England and France will act according to their own interest. They are suffering greatly on account of their short supply of cotton, and would gladly see our ports thrown open, but they are very reluctant to engage in a war with the Lincoln Government. They fear the confiscation and loss of the large amounts of capital invested by their own subjects in railroads and other improvements North, and they fear the Federal gunboats and merchant marine let loose as privateers to plunder their rich commerce. True, they could drive nearly all American commerce from the seas, but their own must suffer terribly while they are doing it. They hesitate to choose between this evil and the short supply of cotton, and the temporary interruption of their commerce. The statesmen of those nations are able and far-seeing. They are informed of all that materially affects their interests in this country. If we plant a cotton crop they will know it. They will be informed of our loss of the granaries of the West, and they will naturally calculate that we cannot make a cotton crop and grain enough to feed our armies another year, and that we must be conquered by starvation. Satisfy them of this, and they will reasonably conclude that it is their interest to feed their operatives a year without labor in their factories rather than incur the expense and losses of a war with the Lincoln Government.

Suppose, however, we plant no cotton, and they are informed, as they will be of this fact, they will at once see that it is our determination to make our own supply of provisions, and they know our ability to do it, and to protract the war while we can feed our armies. They will also see that the entire failure of the cotton crop, till the end of the war, leaves them without the prospect of a supply with any reasonable time. In this state of the case, they will naturally determine, that their interest preponderates on the side of intervention to break a blockade which is *ineffectual*, and therefore in violation of the rules of international law, which they have established for the government of their own conduct.

It does seem to me to be the utmost folly for us to expect foreign powers to interfere to break the blockade, while we continue to produce an abundant supply of cotton, which all foreign powers know must soon be permitted to reach them, through the government of our masters, on account of our inability to defend our rights, for want of provisions to sustain our armies.

Surely, no true patriot in the Southern States, who contemplates for a moment the magnitude of the issues involved, and the disastrous consequences which must necessarily follow the production of a cotton crop in 1862, to the neglect of grain, can hesitate one moment to determine that he will plant only grain and vegetables, which will sustain human life, and help to maintain our gallant self-sacrificing troops in the field. If this is done, we will continue to bid defiance to our haughty and now jubilant foe; if it is not done, our banners must trail in the dust, and we must inglariously bow to the tyrant's rod. Let no one apply all this to his neighbor, but let each planter feel that society is made up of its component parts; that he is one of these parts, and that upon his own individual conduct depend momentous results.

It would seem to be impossible for the Lincoln Government to sustain the war more than another year on the magnificent and costly scale upon which it has been commenced. At the end of another year the debt of that Government cannot be calculated by *hundred of millions of dollars*; it will reach one or more *billions*. The tax necessary to pay the interest upon the debt and to pay the ordinary expenses of the Government, will be greater than the people of the North can bear. Hence, the credit of the Government must fail, and with the prostration of its credit its military operations must cease. Their only hope is to conquer us during the year, and take all our property to pay the vast debt which they never expect to be able to pay, and to indemnify them for their exertions in subduing us. If we plant a cotton crop, and fail in our supply of provisions, they will realize their hopes, and the planter must lose not only his cotton, but his plantation, with all his other property, and the liberties, of himself and his posterity. Can it be possible that any intelligent patriot will be guilty of the madness and folly (not to say disloyalty to our cause) of contributing to the ruin of his country for the mere chance of adding a few dollars to his fortune.

Let him who persists, under these circumstances, in the culture of cotton this year, and with a view to larger profits refuses to do all in his power to produce a supply of provisions for another year, beware lest imparcial history should hold him as justly obnoxious to the charge of disloyalty to the South as it does the distiller who, *for money*, is destroying the crop of the past year, and leaving soldiers' wives and children to cry for bread, while he converts it into strong drink, with which our armies are demoralized, our officers disgraced and our soldiers degraded.

Until the present crisis in our affairs is past, I trust the good people of this State will put their seal of condemnation alike upon the destruction of the present grain crop, and the production of another cotton crop.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOSEPH E. BROWN.

THE YANKEES ON THE MARCH FOR WINCHESTER.—We learn that the Yankees had reached Berryville, in Clark county, on Monday last, on their way to Winchester, as is supposed. Gen. Jackson was sending back all of his heavy baggage and preparing to give them battle. This is the substance of intelligence received here, by letter, from Winchester yesterday.—Berryville is about midway between Harper's Ferry and Winchester, or nearly fifteen miles from the latter point. Great consternation, we are told, prevails amongst the inhabitants of the country, and the fate of Valley will soon be decided.

If Jackson has troops enough (?) there need be no fears of the result.

P. S.—Since the above was in type we learn that several regiments were sent up to Winchester by Gen. Johnson, and that a fight was expected to come off yesterday. The result of the expediton against Winchester will doubtless decide McClellan's course with reference to an attack on our lines at Centerville. If Banks succeeds in vanquishing Jackson, his columns and McClellan's will be apt to make a simultaneous movement upon Centerville, or wherever Johnston's army may be in force, most probably on the line of the Rappahanock.

Lynchburg Virginian, 7th inst.

ABANDONED.—After all our preparation to give the enemy a warm reception, and after standing at our very portals for months, looking us almost in the eye, he has at last weighed anchor and taken his beautiful physiognomy to other parts. Fernandina, St. Marys, and the islands in the vicinity, seem suddenly to have attracted his admiration, especially since our troops and artillery are no longer there to entertain him. What they will do down in those parts remains to be seen. We cannot see their strategic value, but if the enemy are in search of quiet, we cannot think of a better place to find it. There are, too, perhaps, in the neighborhood, sundry unprotected pig-sties and hen-roosts upon which they may indulge their favorite propensity. The crops, of all sorts, we feel sure, will be burnt before they are abandoned. A march into the interior from those points will prove quite as difficult as it will be unproductive.

In view of all their movements, it may not be amiss for our military authorities here to keep a sharp look out for Savannah. This expedition southward may be a blind to deceive them into inactivity or a fatal reduction of their forces to strengthen other and distant points. We should not allow ourselves to be caught in a trap.—*Savannah Republican, 7th inst.*

A BRILLIANT FEAT.—On Thursday last, Captain Charley Price, of the Missouri State Guard, who is connected with Col. M. Jeff. Thompson's cavalry command, committed one of the most daring feats that has been recorded since the commencement of the war. With eight mounted men he proceeded towards Charleston, where he encountered sixteen of the enemy's cavalry, in a sharp and brilliant skirmish. He killed five of them, wounded three, supposed mortally, and took two others prisoners, without the loss of a single one of his own men. Bravo! for the young Missourian.—*Memphis Appeal 5th inst.*

ELIZABETH CITY.—From a gentleman just from Elizabeth City, we learn that the enemy has not yet attempted to occupy the town, but that they have frequently threatened to destroy it. Three gun-boats have been anchored in the river, near the point where the small battery was placed. The men are allowed to go ashore, about a mile below the town, and for some time have been guilty of daily outrages upon the farmers living in the vicinity, killing their stock and stealing everything that comes within reach. No kind of private property is respected. The pickets of the 3d Georgia regiment are stationed in the town, and are ordered to fire upon the Yankees if they attempt to enter it. In return, the Yankees threaten if a single man is fired on, the town will be immediately destroyed. Nearly all the inhabitants have left. Our sick and wounded have been removed to Norfolk.—*Richmond Dispatch, 8th inst.*

FROM NASHVILLE.—The exact force of the enemy now occupying Nashville is not known. We learn that General Mitchell is there, making his headquarters at the St. Cloud Hotel, with an army estimated at about 15,000 men. Buell is in command at Edgefield, on the opposite side of the river with probably as many more. The bridges across the Cumberland are being speedily put in repair.

Free access to and exit from the city seem to be allowed to all civilians; and many of the store houses that temporarily closed have opened doors and again resumed business.

The bridges on the railroad between Nashville and Columbia are stated to have been burned by order of General Johnston.—*Memphis Appeal, 5th inst.*

CAPTURED.—A private letter from an officer in the army of the Valley, to a relative in Lynchburg, states that a skirmish occurred near Charlestown, Va., on Saturday last, between small detachments of the opposing armies, in which the Vandals lost several men killed and wounded, seventeen taken prisoners, and left in our hands a fine battery of four pieces of cannon.

Petersburg Express, 8th inst.

A statement published in one of the city papers, that a company of Col. Bates' Tennessee regiment, numbering 40 members, had been captured in Sumner county, while on their way home, turns out to be incorrect. After an encounter with a superior force of the enemy, all but three or four escaped.—*Memphis Appeal, 5th inst.*

RE-APPOINTED.—Col. Singletary has received a Colonel's commission and left yesterday morning for Raleigh under orders to report to the Governor for duty. His excellency has selected a brave and true man—one who will work faithfully and efficiently at whatever he may be employed.

Newbern Progress, 11th inst.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

NORFOLK, VA., March 9th, 1862.

Dr. Swann, of Petersburg, belonging to the Wise Legion, was killed to-day. While attempting to mount his horse he was thrown and dragged, fracturing his skull. He died in four hours afterwards.

MARTIAL LAW IN PETERSBURG—TROOPS CALLED FOR FROM VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, VA., March 9th, 1862

President Davis has proclaimed martial law in Petersburg and the surrounding country, the same as in Richmond.—Wm. Pannill has been appointed Provost.

President Davis has called on Virginia for forty thousand additional troops.

Gov. Letcher has issued his proclamation calling upon Virginians to rally and volunteer at once, and not wait for the operation of the draft law. The levy is ordered to hasten by express to the rendezvous.

Every man is appealed to to take his own or borrow his neighbor's fire-arm, and hasten to Winchester, Manassas, Fredericksburg, Norfolk and Williamsburg.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, March 10th, 1862.

Congress has been engaged in discussing the operations of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnson in Tennessee. A warm and lengthy debate ensued. Mr. Adkins said that nearly every member of the Tennessee Legislature had signed a petition for the removal of Gen. Johnson from the Tennessee Department, and that the petition had been presented to the President.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE NAVAL BATTLE IN HAMPTON ROADS.

NORFOLK, VA., March 11, 1862.

Further particulars state that the Minnesota reached Fortress Monroe, in a very crippled condition.

On Saturday all the guns in the fortification at Newport News, excepting one, were silenced by the Virginia and the other Confederate ships for an hour, and the garrison was evacuated.

Lieut. Taylor, who was wounded by the enemy, under a white flag, died yesterday.

Capt. Buchanan and Lieut. Minor, also treacherously shot by the enemy, under a white flag, are still improving.

The enemy killed two of their own men when firing on us, after they had raised the white signal.

The Ericsson battery, after being struck by the Virginia, retreated to Fortress Monroe.

Eight Confederates were killed and 10 wounded in the battle on Saturday.

It is supposed that the Cumberland lost in killed and drowned about three hundred; and in killed on board the Congress about one hundred.

The Federal gun-boat burned was not the Minesota, as was supposed.

The loss to the Federal navy is two first class frigates, fully armed, furnished and equipped; four gun-boats; one merchant schooner captured and brought into this harbor; and the best frigate they have, placed *hors de combat* for at least three months.

The bravery and gallantry of Captain Buchanan, and of all his officers and men, is unsurpassed.

The veteran Commodore Forrest was in the Roads, and witnessed the action.

Capt. Buchanan remained during the greater part of the fight on the grating outside, in an exposed position, directing the movements of the Virginia, until disabled by a rifle slug from the treacherous foe. Lieut. Catesby Jones immediately took charge, with signal ability and cool courage.

The pilots especially were efficient, and the gunnery was unsurpassed for coolness and mathematical precision, and were aimed with a deadly and destructive effect.

Capt. Kevill, of the Norfolk United Artillery, and thirty of his men who volunteered their services on board the Virginia, are highly commended for their heroic conduct, courage and efficiency during the furious contest with a powerful enemy that fought with desperation.

All is quiet in the Roads to-day. The tall masts of the hated Cumberland, of unhallowed memory, lean far over Southwardly above the watery tomb of hundreds of their slain.

[The above was ready last night, in time, but failed to go through.—REPORTER.] It was not received here until near three o'clock Tuesday afternoon.—JOURNAL.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE—GENS. FLOYD AND PILLOW SUSPENDED—OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE NAVAL BATTLE IN HAMPTON ROADS—CONFEDERATE CONGRESS, &c.

RICHMOND, Va., March 11th, 1862.

The President's message in relation to the Fort Donelson affair says that neither the reports of Gens. Floyd or Pillow state that reinforcements were asked for, and that it is not shown that the position could not be evacuated and the whole army saved, as well as a part of it; nor is it shown by what authority two senior Generals abandoned the responsibility by transferring the command to a junior officer.

The President has sent a message to Congress stating that he had suspended Gens. Floyd and Pillow from their commands until they give more satisfactory accounts of the action at Fort Donelson. The President is unsatisfied with their report.

The official reports of the action in Hampton Roads has been received, which state that our combined squadron had only twenty-one guns; that the Federal frigates Cumberland had 24 guns, the Congress 50 guns, the St. Lawrence 50 guns, the Minnesota and Roanoke each 40 guns, besides the Newport News batteries, and several small Steamers armed with heavy rifled guns.

The engagement lasted for three hours. The flag of the Congress, and the sword of her Commander, are in the Navy Department.

The casualties of the Confederates are as follows: Capt. Buchanan, wounded with a minnie ball in the thigh, serious; Lieut. Minor, in the left side, not dangerous; two men killed and five wounded.

Congress has voted resolutions of thanks to Capt. Buchanan, officers and men, of the Virginia and the other Confederate vessels, for their unsurpassed gallantry in the late action in Hampton Roads.

The House has passed a resolution advising the planters not to sow Cotton and Tobacco this year, but to raise provisions, hogs and cattle.

The Senate has passed a bill to organize the Supreme Court of the Confederacy.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN ARKANSAS—DEATH OF GENERALS McCULLOCH AND McINTOSH, AND COL. McRAE.

FORT SMITH, ARKANSAS, 9th March 1862.

Our Troops, under Generals VanDorn and Price, engaged the enemy for three days—the 5th, 6th and 7th of March, near the Missouri line. Our loss is heavy, including Generals McCulloch and McIntosh killed on the 7th, and Gen. Slack mortally wounded; Gen. Price was wounded in the arm; Col. McRae was killed. Col. Simms was wounded in the arm.

Our forces are in the rear of the Federals driving them Southward, and are sanguine of success.

We are looking for further news every hour.

The bodies of Generals McCulloch and McIntosh have been brought to the fort for interment.

FURTHER FROM THE BATTLE IN ARKANSAS.

RICHMOND, VA., March 12th, 1862.

A dispatch received at the War Department here dated Fort Smith, Arkansas, March 9th, says that a great fight occurred on the 6th, 7th and 8th inst., at Pea Ridge, Benton county, Arkansas, near the Missouri line.

Our army is under Gens. VanDorn and Price. The force on each side is 30,000.

Our troops are badly armed, but are fighting like Devils and will eventually defeat the enemy.

Our loss is heavy. The enemy's loss is not known.

Gens. McCulloch and McIntosh have both been killed.

Gen. Slack mortally wounded. Gen. Price slightly wounded in the arm. Cols. Lewis and Simms had each an arm broken.

A latter dispatch says that our forces under VanDorn are in the rear of the enemy and are driving them Southward.

NORTHERN ACCOUNT OF THE NAVAL BATTLE.

NORFOLK, VA., March 11, 1862, P. M.

Information of the great Naval battle, which was so disastrous to the Federal Navy reached New York on Sunday last. The Herald speaks of it as of a slight reverse combined with a reactionary success for the Union Navy. The Herald admits the "destruction of two old wooden sailing frigates by the rebel naval monster, *Merrimac*, and two iron clad rebel gun-boats." Says that our whole "rebel fleet was defeated on Sunday,—the Merrimac was disabled, by the new Ericsson iron clad gun-boat *Monitor*—admits that the Cumberland and Congress, and other Federal frigates were completely at the mercy of the Merrimac and two iron mailed gun-boats, and that the Merrimac fairly cut the Cumberland open, then drawing off gave her a broadside and dashed into her again, when the ship went immediately down, under the terrible shock. The Herald admits the surrender and destruction of the Congress—says that the gun-boat Monitor, which left New York on Thursday, arrived at Fortress Monroe at 10 o'clock on Saturday night conquered the Merrimac on Sunday, which was towed to Norfolk in a sinking condition.

The *Herald* says that the Monitor was uninjured and is ready for another fight.

It is the opinion of the most experienced naval officers at Fortress Monroe, that the St. Lawrence, as well as the Minnesota, was badly damaged.

It was the intention of the Minnesota to board the Merrimac, having a picked crew for that purpose.

That the Cumberland's crew consisted of five hundred, half of whom perished, is fully confirmed.

Gen. Wool dispatched two regiments to Newport's News by land on Saturday, and six companies of cavalry and mounted rifles.

The balls glanced on the Merrimac like pebbles.

The Herald says that the Merrimac and Monitor fought, toughing each other, from eight until twelve o'clock.

Great fears are expressed in Washington that the Merrimac will go up the Potomac, wipe out the Potomac flotilla, and set fire to Washington. It is believed that she is invulnerable.

The wild excitement at the Capitol has been increased by the intelligence that the rebels had burned the Steamer Page at Acquia Creek.

The telegraph line to Fortress Monroe is completed.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The stars and stripes wave over Cockpit Point. The rebel tents and other property were fired. The steamer Page and other vessels were burned. Our gunboats opened fire on Cockpit Point on Sunday afternoon, and ran up the old flag.

Gen. Hooker reports that all the enemy's batteries in the front of his line have been abandoned and the guns spiked.

The blockade of the Potomac is virtually opened.

Things are brisk at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

POOLEVILLE, March 8.—Leesburg was entirely evacuated on yesterday by the rebels taking their baggage to Middleburg. It is reported that Garey's advance is there.

NEW YORK, March 9.—The specie average in the banks is thirty millions of dollars. Foreign exchange 112½; gold 1½. The stock market is steady, with a fair demand. The Cotton market is excited and prices are higher; sales of 2,000 bales at 28 cents for middling uplands.

The British sloop-of-war Rinaldo came into Hampton Roads last night.

The Federal frigate Vermont is lost.

COLUMBUS.—The Memphis Appeal of the 5th inst. says: "The evacuation of Columbus was certainly one of the best movements yet made in the West. It was completely successful in every aspect, not a gun being left behind, or a man of the rear guard of our army captured during its progress. We regard it as a fresh evidence of Gen. Beauregard's superior generalship; and it will be marked in history as similar in its conception and the necessity which dictated it to the evacuation of Harper's Ferry by Gen. Joseph E. Johnston last June."

Muster Roll of Co. B "Duplin Light Infantry, 3d N. C. Troops, Col. Meares' Regiment.

OFFICERS:

S. D. Thruston, Captain.
J. R. Brown, 1st Lieutenant.
Thos. Cowan, 2d "
Geo. Ward, 3d "
S. G. Gillespie, 1st Sargeant.
W. H. Pickett, 2d "
John J. Whaley, 3d "
Jacob Williams, 4th "
F. Frederick, 5th "
W. H. Hawes, 1st Corporal.
Curtis Sandlin, 2d "
Thos. G. Jones, 3d "
Rob't Johnson, 4th "
J. D. Brown and J. M. Shaw, Musicians.

PRIVATES:—Alexander Alphin, Wm Arnett, Sam'l T Bostic, F W Brinson, W D Bradshaw, Jonathan Brinson, Isaac T Bishop, Brantley Baisden, Hill T Crinson, John O Ball, Geo W Bass, Durham Bowen, Jacob Brown, Jas B Cottle, *Thomas Cottle, Wm D Chambers, S S Carrol, W F Cole, Wm Davis, A B Dail, B W Drew, W W Deal, Hezekiah Dobson, B Duff, J J Duff, Henry Edwards, L J Fzzell, †Hez Edwards, Amos Edwards, ‡† W Frederick, A E Frederick, Daniel Griffin, B F Grady, Needham Grady, Jno L Holland, Hosea W Hunter, Edward Hall, Wm Hall, D W Howard, J T Howard, J E Hunter, J O Hanchey, J W Hanchey, R B Houston, J N Howard, M B Johnson, G A Johnson, L F Johnson, N J Jones, Jno A Jones, Mathew Jones, W W Jones, H G Lanier, Lewis Lanier, B W Lanier, D J Mathis, H R Mashburne, ‖W J Mitchell, J D Mercer, J J Matthis, Isaac J Middleton, J T Mareddy, Loftin Nethercut, W H Outlaw, Jonathan Parker, J Q Pickett, Robt A Parker, Miles Purnell, Nathan Peterson, Wm Page, W D Rogers, D J Rogers, Lewis Register, W T Rivenbark, S W Stallings, Jos A Shaw, Cooper Southerland, B H Sullivan, Asa Sumner, Robt Sumner, Calvin Sanderson, Martin Sumner, §I ham Sholer, J S Strickland, L J Shaw, F Stuart, Elias Sutton, Daniel Smith, Stephen Smith, K W Thigpen, Bythel Thigpen, J W Tucker, Amos Thigpen, J J Thigpen, Bryant Thigpen, Lewis M Wiley, Isaac D Wilkins, W B Williams, Frank Worley, P B Worley, T J Whitfield, N H Whitfield.

*Died in Petersburg, Va., Aug. 4, '61, of typhoid fever.
† " at Camp Howe, Va., Dec. 21, '61, of typhoid pneumonia.
‡ " at Camp Howe, Va., Nov. 28, '61, of inflammation of brain.
‖ " at Camp Howe, Va., Dec. 10, '61, of typhoid pneumonia.
§Discharged.

For the Journal.

At a meeting of the Bladen Guards, convened at Zeke's Island on the 27th of February, on motion, Lt. R. M. DeVane was called to the chair, and B. F. Ranaldi requested to act as secretary. The chairman having stated the object of the meeting, the following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

1st Resolved, That it is with feelings of unfeigned sorrow that we have heard of the untimely death of our late brother and companion in arms, Lieutenant Henry R. Daniel. While bowing meekly to the decrees of an Alwise Providence, knowing that he doeth all things well, we cannot but express the regret, that the promise of so much usefulness to his friends and country has been nipped by the untimely frost of death.

2d Resolved, That we tender to his many friends our sincere condolence and feel deeply the loss they are called on to sustain, and would most respectfully ask to perpetuate with them his many virtues and excellencies of character in our most lasting remembrance.

3d. Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the Wilmington Journal and a copy be sent to the family of the deceased, and that we wear the usual badge of mourning thirty days.

On motion of S. W. Richardson, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

Lieut. R. M. DEVANE, Chairman.

B. F. RANALDI, Secretary.

For the Journal.

MESSRS. EDITORS: In your daily of yesterday you allude to the recruiting for the war in the 30th, and remark that you expected to have had some further information, but that the gentleman from whom you expected it had forgotten you. Allow me to say that it occurred only from the fact, that the recruiting is going on so rapid y that no one had time to inform you of its progress. Two companies are fully re-organized. Capt. Arrington, Co. I, Ladies Guard, from Nash county, have done nobly; they leave us to-day on a fifteen days' furlough on a visit to their homes. They were first to enroll themselves as a company. Not a man but what came in, and when the election came off Capt. Arrington received every vote in his company. They are a noble band and deserve the plaudits of their countrymen wherever they go. They will be absent a short time and again return to their post of duty to aid in bearing aloft and to victory, the banner of the South.

The work has been nobly begun, every company has from thirty to fifty men enrolled for the war. We expect soon to be able to announce the complete re-organization of the 30th Regiment N. C. Volunteers. It is only one week now since the work began and over half the members are now enrolled.

RANTER.

CAMP WYATT, N. C., March 8th, 1862

From Nashville.

Our latest intelligence from Nashville is obtained from a gentleman who left that city on Sunday night last. Up to that time but little communication had taken place between the citizens and the Federal soldiery, the former continuing to avow their sentiments, despite the presence of the invaders. Business was still stagnant, notwithstanding the Federal commander had invited the people to return to their occupations and gave out assurances that they should be protected.

Gens. Buell, Mitchell, McCook, Crittenden and Nelson, with their commands, remained in the city and vicinity. Gens. Grant and McClernand, with their forces, went down the river on Friday and Saturday, on five of the Federal transports. Some thirty or forty transports still remained at the lower wharf. But one gunboat, the St. Louis, carrying ten guns, had arrived up to the time our informant left.

Gen. Thos. L. Crittenden's command was encamped about five miles from the city on the Murfreesboro' road. Another encampment was made at the fair grounds.

The Federals reported that they were repairing the Louisville and Nashville railroad, and expected to have it in running order within the next fortnight. The first northern mail, under their control, arrived on Sunday, but was not to be opened until Monday morning.

The post office has been taken possession of by the United States authorities, and the first mail for the North left on the 28th ult. Another mail left on the 1st. Col. A. H. Markland, of Washington, has been sent from the Postoffice Department, and will remain in charge till a regular postmaster is appointed. No new postage stamps had arrived, and postage was being paid in specie.

We are glad to learn that the people had not to any extent, given "aid and comfort" to the enemy. The southern feeling continued strong and reliant, and an advance by the Confederate army is looked for with anxiety.

The Federal force in Nashville was estimated at from twelve to fifteen thousand. Gen. McCook's division was on the other side of the river, in what force was not known. No disposition to make an advance was apparent, and pickets had been thrown out for several miles on some of the prominent roads. Civilians were allowed to pass through the lines to the city, but no permits to pass out were granted.

The railroad bridge was entirely destroyed by fire.—The wire suspension bridge had been cut, upon the Nashville shore, and after falling into the river it swung round to the opposite side. Subsequently the force of the current detached the structure from the pier, and it was floated off.

The police regulations of the city were effectually suspended—the only ruling power that was exercised being that of the military.—*Memphis Appeal, 7th inst.*

WE learn from the Savannah *Republican* of the 10th inst., that the enemy occupies Fernandina, and St. Mary's, and probably Jacksonville, in Florida, also Brunswick, Georgia. Our forces had all left previous to Sunday, on which day Brunswick was occupied by the enemy.

FURTHER FROM THE ST. MARY'S.—We have learned some fur her particulars of the killing and capture of Federals on the St. Mary's from passengers by the Gulf Road. Three companies, commanded respectively by Capt. Hopkins, of Wayne, Capt. Hendry, of Ware, and Capt. Lang, of Camden, hearing that the enemy were ascending the river, lay in ambush to await their arrival. The Federals appeared in a large flat or barge, and when within point blank range our men opened upon them, killing twenty five. Three were taken prisoners and a few escaped. The prisoners were sent to Brunswick. This is the way we should meet the invaders at every step of their infamous march on our soil.

We give the above statement as we receive it. Probably we shall have full particulars by to-night's mail.

Savannah Republican, March 10th.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

Messrs. Editors:—My attention has been called to a publication made in the weekly Journal of the 23d of last January, by Mr. M. L. F. Redd, relative to the circumstances connected with his resignation from the captaincy of the company which I now have the honor to command.

I should have thought that Mr. Redd would have been the last man in the world to have brought this matter forward, or to have connected it with imputations direct or implied upon other parties. I am sorry that he has done so, but it is his own choice.

Mr. Redd says that to tender his resignation was his privilege as an officer, and that he so tendered it and it was accepted. Now had Mr. Redd merely made this statement for his own gratification, I should not have troubled myself even to notice it. But when he takes occasion to say in further reference to his resignation, that if the same encouragement and countenance given in him by his men "had been extended to a man honestly and earnestly desirous to promote the comfort and welfare of every individual composing his company, and discharging his whole duty as an officer, from other and more potent sources, I [he] would yet have been with them, happy and eager to share *with them* the hardships of the camp, and brave *with them* the dangers of the battle field." I feel that a reflection is cast upon myself and others in the attempt to convey the impression that his resignation was caused by the failure either of his superior or company officers to do *their* duty by encouraging and countenancing him in doing *his*. I also understand that this is made to apply particularly to myself.

Now, the fact is notorious that Mr. Redd was *permitted* to resign as the alternative of meeting an investigation into certain charges preferred against him. In regard to these charges I will now say nothing. Mr. Redd ought to have known whether they were true or false, and—*he resigned!*

As for the petition of which Mr. Redd speaks, it was pretty much like the permission to resign. It was no doubt gotten up for the purpose of saving Mr. Redd's feelings, and signed without examination by many of the men who never read it, and who are now heartily ashamed of it. Indeed, to show that the petition never really meant anything, it was never presented until a month after his resignation and his successor had been appointed, and then not by the parties themselves, but by Mr. Redd! he having a copy of it with which he traveled on leave, and