THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1862.

The Passport System in Wilmington.

As some misunderstanding exists as to the recent order of General French, we would explain, distinctly, that it does not apply to any person *coming in* to Wilmington. The order is, that no person be allowed to *pass out* beyond the suburbs of Wilmington, without a passport, signed by the Provost Marshal. These passports will be given to all persons known to the Provost Marshal, or if not known, who are vouched for by any known citizen, or other responsible party known to the Marshal.

Persons in the habit of coming and going with produce to market, will obtain passports for a certain number of days at a time, renewable from time to time, so that no difficulty or inconvenience need arise.

For these passports, *no charge* will be made. The whole system will get to be fully understood, and work smoothly, in a very few days.

Wilming on Light Artillery.

This Company, originally organized under Captain Hedrick as a *light* artillery corps, has been serving during the last twelve months, or nearly so, as *heavy* artillery, but has now reentered for the war, and will go immediately into the branch of service for which, as its name indicates, it was first intended. The men are now practising the light artillery drill, having received their battery, and as they are thoroughly disciplined in infantry and heavy artillery movements, they will very soon require a very serviceable proficiency in the manual and movements of light artillery. Captain Hedrick having been promoted to the rank of Major of artillery in the Confederate service, Lieut. J. D. Cumming has been chosen Captain of the company. All who know Mr. Cumming will be satisfied that the Company has selected a good and efficient man to command it. And by the way, there is no better company anywhere than that which Captain Cummings commands. About twenty additional recruits will be taken to fill up its ranks to the desired number, and among them a good blacksmith and a good saddler.

The Fayetteville *Observer* says:

Of some of the new troops just tendered to the State, the 45d Regiment has been organized. Col. James Daniel, at present Colonel of the 14th Regt. (formerly the 4th) has been chosen Colonel; Capt. Thos. S. Kenan, of Duplin, now a Captain in the 12th Regt., Lieut. Colonel, and Walter S. Beggan, of Anson, Major.

These are all good men and true—have had experience, and have shown themselves capable, wherever an opportunity for their doing so offered.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—We learn that during the thunder storm which prevailed in this section on Wednesday last, March 26th, about 2 o'clock in the day, one negro man was killed by lightning and three others stunned on the plantation of Dr. F. W. Potter, in Brunswick county, some thirteen miles from Wilmington. This is certainly a remarkable occurrence at this season of the year.

We have reason to know that a number of iron-plated gun-boats, drawing not over ten feet of water, are in course of construction, and will soon be completed, some at Bridgeport, Connecticut, and some at other points. These will be strong serviceable boats, that require to be met with something else than small guns and open works. We ought to be prepared to fight the devil with fire—to meet the invader with his own weapons. Is there not a vessel of great strength lying on the other side of the river, which if plated with railroad iron would make an impregnable floating battery? Is there any such iron that can be got? Has not that vessel been *talked* of and *talked* over for months? Let us say that if anything has been done, is doing or is going to be done in that direction and with that vessel it is time that it was being rapidly brought to a consummation, for now it begins to have ceased to be matters of month—they are narrowed down to questions of weeks and even of days.

"PROGRESS" BACKWARDS.—It seems that the Lincolnites at Newbern having made themselves at home in Mr. Pennington's office and free with his property, are now publishing the *Progress* semi-weekly. Our pickets have captured some of the Yankee pickets and have thus obtained a sight of the precious document. It must be comforting for Mr. Pennington and Mr. Vestal to be coolly informed by means of the types and paper and other materials justly belonging to the former, that the present editor, whose name a friend who saw the affair does not recollect, has totally changed the politics of the paper—that the former editor was a vile secessionist, and other things more numerous than complimentary, whereas the present one is all sorts of a fellow.

The editor announces that as soon as he can get some decent paper from New York he will publish the *Progress* daily, but with what he has now he must confine himself to a semi-weekly. It is hard enough to rob a man of his money without cursing the style of the currency.

THE ATTACK upon the Confederacy through North Carolina has now been developed from the Pamlico Sound. The line of operations, in the opinion of military men is, no doubt, by way of Goldsboro', cutting off the line of Railroad communication by Wilmington and Weldon Road, thence to the interior at Raleigh, there cutting off that by the Central road and the Raleigh and Gaston Road. This will in all human probability be the main attack on the Atlantic States South of Virginia. It is the line of advance which promises the most decisive results, and which, if successful must result in cutting the whole Atlantic slope of the Confederacy in two. It is an attack which requires to be met with all the force of the State and of all the force which the Confederacy can bring to bear. It must be met. The Confederate authorities are at last aroused to the vital importance of the issue. An honored son of North Carolina, a brave and able General is at Goldsboro', and to his standard the strong arms and stout hearts of the State must and will rally for the salvation of their glorious old mother, the safety of their homes, the preservation of their liberties and the success of their cause. They must come from the mountains and from the sea board, from the East and from the West, from the North and from the South, from the centre and from the circumference, with their muskets where they can get them, with their rifles and their shot-guns where they cannot. Now is the time. A bold and determined effort and the enemy is repulsed, and our cause is won.

Now is the time for our Governor to place all the resources of the State at the disposal of Gen. Holmes, let the new regiments rendezvous at once at points indicated by him. Let no mere sticking on matters of etiquette interfere with this. Governor Clark and Adjutant-General Martin are gentlemen; they are patriots; they will show that they can rise superior to all outside considerations, and act only upon the impulses of their patriotism. It is now all for the cause and nothing for mere self. Let steadfast and well regulated enthusiasm take the place of mere excitement or depressing panic. We have the right leaders—leaders deserving of all confidence and it only requires that they should be sustained. With proper firmness the clouds that lower upon our cause will be dissipated and a bright and glorious prospect be revealed.

RECEIVED.—We have received since our last two additional contributions for the relief of our suffering soldiers at Kinston, one of fifty dollars and another of five dollars, making one hundred and five received so far.—A gentleman on Market street offers to give fully the value of fifty dollars in goods. What the men most urgently need is socks, shoes, blankets and shirts.

Daily Journal, 27th.

Military Orders

It will be seen that General French has issued an order requiring all persons leaving town in any way to obtain a pass from the Provost Marshal.

This order will meet with the approval of all our citizens. It is similar to the order which has been in force in most of our cities for months past, and in accordance with the recommendation which we made on Monday last, by request of many of our citizens. It is not martial law by any means, but it is known or strongly suspected that spies are around, sent out by or in communication with the commanders of the invading force at Newbern, and it is eminently proper that no necessary precaution should be neglected, and surely no good citizen will complain of the slight inconvenience to which the enforcement of a rule called for by a regard for the public safety will subject him.

The office of Captain Parker, Provost Marshal is in the office of M. London, Esq., Front Street above Market.

We would also call attention to General Order No. 7, issued from the Headquarters of the Department of North Carolina, by Major General Holmes. It is evident that the General is determined to infuse the utmost vigor into all matters connected with his command, and we feel the gratifying assurance that the apathy and indifference which have seemed to mark all movements for the defence of North Carolina, have given way to a more proper appreciation of the necessities of the case, and the importance of the interests involved.

The Invaders at Washington.

By a private letter from Washington, Beaufort county, kindly shown to us, we learn that on Friday morning, the 21st instant, news was received at Washington that five of the enemy's steamers were approaching.—At the pilings in the river they were obstructed and met with some delay in disposing of the obstruction, but succeeded in blowing it up with their submarine battery. Between one and two o'clock two of the boats came up to the wharf and their commander put his foot on shore—said he was glad to find so many to meet him, he hoped they were all good Union men, and woe to the Secessionists!

All the way as they came up to town a splendid band played "Dixie" and "Auld Lang Syne." On landing they formed a line headed by the drum major, a big stout man with a tremendous cap and a big feather in it, and a mallet in his hand. They sent for the authorities and when Sheriff Campbell and Clerk of the Court, Corden, approached they asked for the Court House to which they went and hoisted the Federal flag, playing Yankee Doodle, Hail Columbia, the Star Spangled Banner, and Dixie. The flag being up, they gave repeated cheers; our people preserved the utmost silence, manifesting much humiliation at the proceedings, but, under the circumstances, there was no help for it. They said particularly they didn't want the negroes, and if one came on board, they would hang him. They destroyed the gun-carriages in Mr. Myers' ship-yard, and took a parcel of tools belonging to one of the workmen. They cut up the gun boat on Farrow's ship-yard, and would have burned it, but they said they feared firing the town. They demanded the lantern that had been taken from Hatteras light, and threatened to hold Mr. Myers, in whose warehouse it had been stored by the collector, responsible.

They threatened to have Mr. Myers' and Mr. Willard's steamers, which are up the river,—said they intended to bring a light draft steamer for the purpose. There was a hundred soldiers only at the hoisting of the flag, and they were very handsomely equipped and splendidly armed. When they left they said they would send a boat occasionally to look around. They made no arrests nor said anything about the oath. They expressed themselves disappointed in not finding more Union feeling existing, particularly in the Mayor, who had been represented to them as a Union man. They said they brought four thousand men, the steamers in which they were being anchored below.

Some of the Yankee officers said they were waiting for re-enforcements of twenty thousand, when they would push right on to Raleigh. Everything was of course in a disturbed and unsettled condition when the letter was written, which was within a very few days after the coming of the enemy, some persons sending off their servants and some not. The negroes were very much disappointed with the reception by the Federal troops, who are heartily sick of them.

IT WOULD SEEM that the world is about retracing its steps, and after having laughed for a century at the cumbrous armour of the warriors of the middle ages, who were plated over like beetles, and wore iron pots on their heads with grated holes in the pot lids for their eyes, mouths and noses, are going back to these old customs, and are steel-plating and "iron-clad"-ing not only their boats but themselves, so that each man will be a sort of iron-clad, one musket battery. A firm in New Haven, Connecticut, are making what they call "the soldier's bullet-proof vest," by means of which each Lincoln officer and soldier may encase his thoracic, abdominal and pelvic viscera in five pounds of cold steel, thereby guarding against the entrance of cold lead.—Perhaps they would be pervious to our proposed hardened bullets of type metal. We fancy an iron-clad Vermonter, a month or two hence, sweltering under his bullet-proof vest. We doubt much its advantage in the coming campaign. It will in our opinion derange more vital systems than it will protect.

WE HAVE received no papers at all from Raleigh this week. They have been published, as we judge by extracts from them in the Fayetteville *Observer* of Thursday (received this morning.)

Well, we must not complain and will not complain of any inconvenience which may be caused by the carrying out of measures called for by the public interests or the public safety.

The Question of an Iron-clad Gun-boat, Battery or Ram.

This is one of the most pressing necessities of the day, in connection with harbor defense. It is so recognised. The appearance of the Virginia, and the contest between her and the iron-clad Monitor, all go to demonstrate the futility of ordinary means of offense and defense against engines of warfare that are practically invulnerable.

The altering of the Merrimac from her half charred state, burned down to the water's edge, to her present unparalleled efficiency, cost about one hundred and forty thousand dollars. It is true that much of the wooden hull and a good deal of her machinery was saved from the fire and was there to commence on. But very much was added—*all* that is distinctive. It is true a vessel for our use must be built from the keel upwards, but then the Merrimac, or Virginia, draws twenty-three feet of water, while of course a vessel for our purposes ought not to draw more than half that much water if even that, and ought to be in everything but power of resistance far smaller than the "Colossus of Roads." No matter how rough or ugly she looks. She don't want more than two guns, but *they* must be *rousers*.

To have immediate and *efficient* action, we must have an organization, say a General Committee, composed of one or more persons in each county, at least in this section, and if possible, in all sections of the State, with a central Executive Committee, here or elsewhere, the duty of the General Committee being to co-operate with the Executive Committee, as well as to organize gun-boat associations, to make immediate collections in every district in every county. The Executive Committee to also push collections, take charge of funds, and, in concert, if possible, with the State and Confederate authorities, push forward the construction and equipment of the most efficient vessel, in the shortest possible space of time.

We have some reason to know the great efficiency of organized effort, and the inefficiency of all merely desultory movements. The feeling is abroad—the people are ready to act. It wants only that *success should be organized*. We know of the existence and strength of the feeling, by the letters we are every day receiving.

What number of active and patriotic business men here will at once organize themselves, and undertake to push this matter forward energetically and systematically, so as to utilize the aroused feeling and concentrate the patriotic effort of *all* who feel an interest in this matter?

We would state that we this forenoon received a contribution of $10 to the gun-boat fund, from a patriotic lady of this town. Let us say that that is a beginning, or shall we point to the communications in yesterday's Journal, tendering liberal sums when called for. It only wants to be *practically* taken in hand, and that necessarily implies that it is to be taken in hand *at once*.

Daily Journal, 27th.

THE NORTHERN News by way of Fortress Monroe is rather startling, especially so in regard to Fort Macon and the steamer Nashville. Where the Nashville is we need not say, but may say that she was *not* burned in Beaufort Harbor, but is safe. Neither has Fort Macon been blown up. At the last accounts a number of the enemy's gun-boats—some say fourteen, were at Bogue Inlet opposite the mouth of White Oak River, which forms the dividing line between the counties of Onslow and Carteret, and is about twenty miles to the South of Fort Macon. A land force either landed from the boats or marched down from Newbern, has taken possession of Swansboro', a small town near the mouth of White Oak River. The immediate object of this movement seems to be to cut off Fort Macon from communication with the coast country to the South, and thus gradually invest that work.

It is very evident that these Northern reports must be taken with many, *very* many grains of allowance.

From the Baltimore American, 25th inst.

The War in the Gulf—The Defences of New Orleans—List of the Mortar Fleet—New Orleans and its Defences.

New Orleans is distant one hundred miles above the mouth of the Mississippi river and five miles south of Lake Ponchartrain, with which it communicates by water and railway. The levee has an average width of about one hundred feet where it fronts the town, which stretches parallel to it for about five miles, and extends from one mile to two miles behind it, chiefly in the direction of the lake. The river immediately opposite has a width of one half a mile, and a depth of from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and sixty feet; and, sweeping around from the west, first in a north and then in a northeast direction, forms a large crescent shaped curve.

If, as seems probable, the attack has been made by way of Lake Ponchartrain, the fleet in entering the lake had to pass through one or two channels (formed by an island at its mouth) called the Rigolets, which were extensively fortified. The fort on the island is called Fort Pike. Opposite the fort on the right there was a heavy battery, name unknown, and on the left hand side of the other channel stood Fort Wood.—Batteries have been erected and intrenchments thrown up within the past year extending from Chef Montein, in Lake Borgne, along the border of Lake Ponchartrain guarding in all directions the approaches to the city, the principal defences being called Lakeville and Lakeport.

The Rebels, however, seemed to have expected the city would be attacked by way of the Balize, and made more extensive preparations for defence in that direction. Below we give an extract of a letter dated from New Orleans, and published in the Richmond Dispatch, describing the defences of that city, which enables the reader to form a more accurate judgment of the fortifications erected on the banks of the Mississippi river below the city, than we could hope to furnish from the sources of information at hand.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

NEW ORLEANS, 1862.—The Mississippi is fortified so as to be impassable for any hostile fleet or flotilla.—Forts Jackson and St. Philip are armed with 170 heavy guns (68 pounders, rifled by Barkley Britten, and received from England.) The navigation of the river is stopped by a dam of about a quarter of a mile from the above forts. No flotilla on earth would force that dam in less than two hours, during which it would be within short and cross range of 170 guns of the largest calibre, many of which would be served with red hot shot, numerous furnaces for which have been erected in every fort and every battery.

In a day or two we shall have ready two iron cased floating batteries. The plates are four and a half inches thick, of the best hammered iron, received from England and France. Each iron cased battery will mount twenty 68 pounders, placed so as to skim the water, and strike, the enemy's hull between wind and water. We have an abundant supply of incendiary shells, cupola furnaces for molten iron, Congreve rockets and fire ships.

Between New Orleans and the forts there is a constant succession of earthworks. At the Plain of Chalmete, near Janin's property, there are redoubts, armed with rifled cannon, which have been found to be effective at five miles range. A ditch thirty feet wide and twenty deep extends to the Mississippi to La Cypriere.

In forts St. Philips and Jackson there are 3,000 men, of whom a goodly portion are experienced artillerymen and gunners who have served in the navy.

At New Orleans itself we have 32,000 infantry, and as many more quartered in the immediate neighborhood. In discipline and drill they are far superior to the Yankees. We have two very able and active Generals, who possess our entire confidence—General Mansfield Lovel and Brigadier General Ruggles. For Commodore we have old Hollins—a Nelson in his way.

We are ready to give the Yankees a hot reception when they come. Around me all are mad excitement and rage. One only fear is that the Northern invaders may not apper. We have made such extensive preparations to receive them that it were vexatious if their invisible armada escapes the fate we have in store for it.

THE MORTAR FLEET.

The latest advices from Key West leaves no room to doubt that the mortar fleet has actually left for Lake Ponchartrain.

The fleet consisted of 21 mortar vessels, eight steamers and one storeship, and was amply provided with heavy mortars, shells and ammunition.

The officers and seamen enrolled numbered about two thousand men and are spoken of as being peculiarly fitted for the work they had in hand. We give below a list of the vessels composing the flotilla, its organization, and the names of the officers employed:

Commander, David Porter, U. S. N.

First Division—Schooner Norfolk Packet, Lieut Watson Smith, U. S. N, commanding division; Acting Master, Edgar D. Merriam: Assistant Surgeon, A. B. Judson; Captains Clerk, Wm Forguson.

Schr Olive A. Lee, Acting Master Washington Godfrey commanding.

Schr Pera, Acting Master Geo. H. Wood commanding.

Schooner C. P. Williams Acting Master Amos R. Langhorne commanding.

Schr. Arletta, Acting Master Thomas K. Smith commanding.

Schr Wm. Bacon, Acting Master Wm. P. Rogers, commanding.

Schr Sophronia Acting Master John A. Darling commanding.

Second Division—Schr T A Ward; Lieut. Walter W Queen, U S N, commanding division; Acting Master J Duncan Graham; Assistant Surgeon, A. A Hochling; Captain's Clerk, Archer Tevio.

Schr Sidney C Jones, Acting Master Robert Adams commanding.

Schr Matthew Vassar, Acting Master Hugh H Savage commanding.

Schr Maria J Carleton, Acting Master Chas E Jack, commanding.

Schr. Orvitta, Acting Master Francis E Blanchard commanding.

Schr Adolph Hugel, Acting Master Hollis B Jenks commanding.

Schr George Mangham, Acting Master John Collins, Jr, commanding.

THIRD DIVISION.

Barkentine Horace Beals, Lieut K Randolph Breeze, U S N, commanding division. Acting Master, Geo W Sumner; Assistant Surgeon, Robert T Edes; Captain's Clerk, Abert W Bacon.

Schr John Griffiths, Acting Master Henry Brown commanding.

Schr Sarah Bruin, Acting Master Abraham Christian commanding.

Schr Bacer, Acting Master Alvin Phinney commanding.

Brig Sea Foam, Acting Master Henry E Williams commanding.

Schr Henry James, Acting Master Lewis Pennington commanding.

Schr Dan Smith, Acting Master George W Brown commanding.

RESERVE DIVISION OF STEAMERS.

Steamer Octorara, flag ship of Commander Porter, Lieutenant George Brown Commanding.

Steamer Harriet Lane, Lieutenant J D Wainwright commanding.

Steamer Owaska, Lieutenant John Guest commanding.

Steamer Westfield, Commander Wm. B. Renshaw commanding.

Steamer Clifton, Lieut J H Baldwin commanding.

Steamer Mismi, A D Harrall commanding.

Steamer Jackson, Lieutenant Samuel Woodworth commanding.

Steamer R B Forbes, Acting Master —— Fly commanding.

The Harriet Lane is at present the flag ship of Commander Porter, the Octorara and the other steamers of the reserve division not having joined the flotilla.

THE SURRENDER OF ST. AUGUSTINE TO THE FEDERALS.—We conversed with a gentleman yesterday who passed the Federal pickets at St. Augustine, going in and coming out, unobserved. He gives us the following information:

The Yankees, leaving their gunboat outside the bar, approached the city in a barge, about 40 in number, with a flag of truce and American ensign flying. The surrender of the city and the keys of the fort were demanded, with the notice that in the event of refusal the vessels outside would proceed to shell them. The City Council was immediately convened, and, after deliberation, the keys were delivered to the Federal officer in command of the barge.

The collector of the port, Mr. P. Arnou, was arrested and kept on board the Wabash, four days, when, giving up the Custom House books and papers, and disclosing where the apparatus of the St. Augustine light house and the Cape Canaveril were concealed, he was released.

John Capo, a pilot of St. Augustine, was pressed into the Federal service, on information given them of his vocation and whereabouts, by the traitors, who seem to be by no means few in the Ancient City. He was used to bring in one of their gunboats, which now lies in the stream opposite the city. She mounts two guns on each side and a pivot gun—making five in all.

No country resident is allowed to leave the city to return to his place without a pass, which was granted upon his taking an oath that should he leave his place, he will take up St. Augustine as his home; and no citizen is allowed to leave without swearing that he will return.

On Monday last the Catholic Priest and the Episcopal Minister were notified that unless they desisted from praying for Jeff. Davis and the Southern Confederacy, they should be sent to Fort LaFayette.

Some of the ladies who appeared on the streets wore miniature Confederate flags in their bosoms. One of them confronted a Federal officer, telling him that though there were no men left in the town who had the spirit or manliness to defy them, there were women who would.

The Federals appeared to know all the movements of our people about St. A. previous to their arrival. And with the information given by traitors, they knew of the two companies having left that place but a short time before for New Smyrna, also where a small schooner that had run the blockade was concealed and where the sails could be found.

The Yankees are in full possession of the St. John's river, their gunboats having gone up as far as Palatka. The steamer *Darlington* is used by them as a transport. There were about 2 500 Federals at Jacksonville. They are tearing up the Jacksonville Railroad, and are using the iron rail in the erection of defenses of the town against attack.—*Savannah Republican, 26th inst.*

From the Memphis Appeal, 22d inst.

Bombardment of Island No. 10.

We have late news from Island 10, coming down to six p. m. Tuesday. Our information is derived from a gentleman connected with the artillery service, and may be relied upon. It will be seen that his account differs somewhat from previous reports.

The enemy commenced to shell our works on Saturday—firing slowly and at long distance. The fire was renewed on Sunday, the enemy's gunboats and mortar-boats coming nearer than on the previous day. On Monday they brought down eight gunboats and six mortar boats, and commenced the fire again—this time from a still nearer point, say two miles. Three of the gunboats were lashed together, and made a desperate attack upon Rucker's battery—the upper one on the shore line. The bombardment was terrific throughout the day, and considerable injury was sustained by Capt. R.'s battery, which was, however, fully repaired during the night. Lieut. Clark, of this battery, a gallant soldier, was the only person killed on our side at any time during the four days' bombardment.

One of the enemy's gunboats was disabled Monday afternoon, and had to be towed back by the tugs. She was not sunk, as reported. The shot that disabled her was fired from Captain Buckner's battery. Other boats were struck, but the extent of the damage done them could not be ascertained. Our guns on shore and on the Island were admirably served, and the whole garrison conducted themselves with great spirit and resolution. Col. Steadman of the 1st Alabama, assigned to the Island for heavy artillery duty, Capt. Buckner's battery, Capt. Gray, of the engineers, Capt. Woods, 1st Alabama, Lieut. Finnie, of Memphis, and Lieut. Tidmarsh, of the ordnance department, are said to have distinguished themselves by their coolness and heroic bearing. Col. Brown and his 55th Tennessee regiment also displayed great gallantry. The same may be said of the officers and privates engaged in the fight. Private Jones, of the signal service, had his signal flag shot out of his hand by a cannon ball.—He immediately procured another and stood to his post.

Gen. Marsh Walker and staff, and Gen. Trudeau and staff, were busy throughout the day, and were at all points where their services were most needed. General Walker has charge of the infantry, and Gen. Trudeau of the artillery.

The bombardment was renewed on Tuesday, but at long range, and without any particular results on either side. We had evidently taught the enemy to keep at a respectful distance.

The enemy had three tugs, to be used in case of serious damage to their gunboats. They had, also, five transports, which were full of soldiers. They kept out of harm's way.

The result of the fight, therefore, is decidedly in our favor. The enemy were not only worsted, but driven back each day. They continue their fire at intervals through the night, in order, we presume, to keep our men from sleeping.

The river was slowly falling at the Island.

We append the order of Gen. McCown on the occasion of the gallant defense of Capt. Rucker's battery during Monday's operation:

HEADQUARTERS, MADRID BEND, March 17, 1862.

General Order No. ——]

The thanks of the Major-General commanding, and of the army, are hereby tendered to Gen. Trudeau, Col. Steadman, Capt. Rucker, and all the officers and men engaged in the gallant defense of battery No. 10. The gallant dead will be embalmed in the recollection of the country.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. P. McGOWN.
Lieut. SMOOTS, A. A. A. G.

LATER.—By the arrival of the Vicksburg last evening from Tiptonville, we learn that the Federal gunboats and mortar boats continued to bombard Island 10 all day Wednesday. They fired very slowly, and after considerable intervals. The Island batteries returned the fire, but the contest was without noticeable results on either side.

Andy Johnson, the military Governor of Tennessee, has arrived at Nashville. He made a speech an hour long, and said he came to restore the Constitution and crush treason. He called the Unionists to the rescue. Maynard and Ethridge accompanied him, and made speeches. Ethridge said Bell was a secessionist, and the meanest of them all. The audience was exclusively composed of Yankee soldiers.

SPIKING GUNS.—The Confederates at Roanoke Island seem to have spiked their guns well. A correspondent of the New York Tribune gives the following account of the manner in which it was done:

Only in Forts Blanchard (four guns) and Ellis (two guns) were the vents stopped with rat-tail files, wrought or even cut nails being used in all the other cases. To draw these would have been an easy matter in itself, but the enemy had taken the additional precaution of driving a shot home and wedging it in, and even in some cases of loading the gun and wedging a shell, fuse down, half way to the muzzle, so that in attempting to clear the piece, the shell would explode and burst it.

The Catholic Clergy of New Orleans have sent word to Gen. Beauregard that the bells of every Catholic Church in New Orleans are at his disposal, to be recast into cannon.

ALL CORN—NO COTTON.—The Milledgeville (Ga.) *Register* says: We are rejoiced to see evidence from all quarters of the South, that the planters are resolved to give all their lands and force to provisions, except a bare sufficiency to preserve Cotton seed, and only enough lint for domestic use. Hitherto the great pride of Cotton planters has been in the quantity of production—the more bales the greater the triumph. Now the rule is just the contrary—the smaller the production, the higher the reward—the brighter the patriotism, and the more enduring the reputation of the planter. We have the names of planters owning field hands by the hundred, who will not plant a seed of Cotton, but cover their broad acres in grain and other provision crops for 1862. Were this general, the war would speedily terminate.

From the N. O. Bulletin.

Variety of Labor—Unity of Design.

We are in a struggle requiring large variety of labor effectively to prosecute it and bring it to successful termination. It may last, and in all probability will last for years. We cannot afford to be conquered, and the war must continue, therefore, until we are independent, however long it may last. We are a people all told say of eight or ten millions. At present, we have no foreign commerce worth speaking of, and we cannot depend upon foreign nations for any assistance in restoring our commerce to us. We must consequently both clothe ourselves and feed ourselves, and carry on the fighting part of the war at the same time. In order to re-establish commercial relations with Europe, and thus be able to import foreign goods to any considerable extent, we must first effectually break up the blockade of our ports.

This requires gunboats, iron ships, etc. These we must either build or buy. Perhaps we may obtain some in both ways. In the meantime, however, we must manufacture for ourselves and we must raise our own provisions. We *must* do it—there is absolutely no choice left us. We must clothe ourselves or go naked, raise our own provisions or starve. Hence it necessarily results that the civil occupations of society must go on *pari passu* with the war to a great extent, and as an indispensable basis and support of the war. Without this basis the struggle must come to a sudden and inglorious end. To say that our only business is fighting, therefore, is sheer nonsense, since we cannot fight without food, arms and ammunition and clothing, and since these cannot be had without being made. A great variety of labor must be performed. System is required, order is necessary. Speciality should characterize our efforts. Every man should be in his place. That place is not necessarily in the army. He may do ten times as much good out of the army as in it. We require variety of work, but it should all have reference to unity of design, the preservation and ultimate triumph of our independence.

We doubt whether our government or our people are sufficiently alive to the importance of these truths, or the extent of their application to the actual war. There must be men enough left in every parish and county to direct effectively the labor of the plantation hands. This every one will admit. It is too evident to require argument. But the principle does not end here. There must be mechanics enough left to carry on the manufacture of cloths. This is indispensable, like the other. Slave labor may be made available to a great extent, but it will not cover the whole work. Skillful men are necessary to carry on, and extensively, the manufacture of arms and ammunition. Every man skilled in such business should be in the shop, not in the army. He can do more, much more, for the cause in the former than in the latter. The same remarks apply to harness-makers, saddlers, gun-carriage makers, shoe makers, etc; and they apply as forcibly to ship carpenters and foundry men as to any of the preceding classes. It strikes us that it would be decidedly good policy for the government to make a search through the entire army for ship carpenters, gun-makers, etc., and at once to take measures to have them transferred from the camp to the workshop, ship yard and foundry, on the ground that they can be more useful as mechanics than as soldiers. Let us systematize and classify our means, our talents, like far-seeing men. We shall thus supply ourselves with a firm foundation that will not give way under our feet when we most need it.

BISHOP HUGHES AS NAPOLEON'S PREFERENCE FOR THE PAPACY.—We get the following paragraph from the Paris correspondence (February 14) of the London *Star*:

Of all the projects said to be agitating the Imperial brain, that of nominating Archbishop Hughes to be the successor of his spiritual father, is the newest, and, to some, the most astonishing; while to others, it is only a farther proof of the resource and penetration of the Third Napoleon. The project has not been widely circulated as one fully decided by the Emperor. But it is sufficiently talked of in some circles to be worthy of mention, however, under all the reserves which must be made in respect to the *on dits* of Paris. The different interviews which the Irish American Prelate has had with his Imperial Majesty, would, in themselves, have been sufficient to give rise to an extraordinary amount of gossip; but when it was generally understood that he was asked several times to lunch at the Tuilerics, and positively blessed the Prince Imperial, what sensationist could resist the temptations of speculating on the chances of the Archbishop of New York finding himself some fine morning the successor of a Cardinal's hat, and a little later, the occupant of St. Peter's Chair!

Effect of Shot on the Monitor.

The Scientific American publishes the following letter from Paymaster Keeler, describing the effect of the Merrimac's shot upon the Monitor:

"United States Steamer Monitor, Hampton Roads, March 11, 1862.—"Messrs. Editors:—As it may be some time before the official report of Chief Engineer Stimers is made public, I have thought that the effects of the shot on our vessel in the late engagement with the Merrimac might be interesting to you. The details of the fight, which lasted three hours and a half, have already been made public, so that I will confine myself to the effect of the shot upon us.

"The Merrimac's projectiles were mostly percussion shells fired from 10 or 11 inch rifled pieces. Twenty three shots struck us, including two from the Minnesota, which, during the engagement, fired over our heads.—The deepest indentation on our turret was two and one half inches, produced by a 150 pound percussion shell, fired at a distance of twenty feet perpendicular with the side. Our deck received four shots, making slight depressions. One shot struck us on the angle formed by the deck and side, tearing up the iron plating about one-third the width of a sheet, starting the bolts and splintering the wood a little. Three or four others struck us just above the water line, with no other effect than making indentations of two inches. The pilot house received one shot on one of the upper corners, nearly battering it down.

"A little later in the action, however, a heavy shell was thrown from a distance of about fifteen feet, against the front, at an angle of about thirty degrees, striking the two upper bars just at the lookout crack, the main force being on the lower of the two, forcing it in about an inch, and opening a crack of one fourth of an inch on the opposite side. She twice attempted to open a hole in our side with her ram as she did the Cumberland, once striking us squarely on our beam, nearly abreast of the turret jarring us somewhat, and leaving a small dent on our iron side. Our hull remains perfectly tight, and the turret, notwithstanding the severe hammering, revolves as accurately and easily as when we left New York.

"We experienced a severe gale on our way down, coming through it safely. That, and our trial trip with the Merrimac, proves the Monitor, we think, a success.

"W. F. KEELER, A. A. Paymaster."

The Memphis *Appeal*, of the 15th, in alluding to the situation of affairs in that neighborhood, says:

We learn that the Federals are landing a large force near Savannah or Eastport, on the Tennessee river, with the view of taking possession of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. It is supposed they seek to reach Corinth, by which they would command not only the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, but the Memphis and Ohio also; after commanding these roads at this point, that they will then attempt to reach the Grand Junction, commanding at that point the Mississippi Central Railroad, and thus intercept reinforcements and supplies to Gens. Polk and Beauregard. If they can reach our city from this direction, they hope to isolate our defences on the Mississippi river above, and to cut them off from reinforcements and supplies from the East and from the South; thus opening the great channel of transportation for their own supplies, both of men and provisions, etc., to the great Northwest. They hope to separate the armies of Beauregard and Johnston, and, if possible, to cut off the connection between our Western and Eastern armies.

We learn from passengers down from Corinth last evening, that much excitement prevails along the line of the road from this place to Chattanooga. This is natural. Our people are being thoroughly aroused to the crisis. We have nothing to fear, provided the masses generally will exert their powers, and to the fullest extent sustain the skill and vigilance of our commanding Generals. It must not be expected that Generals Polk, Beauregard, Bragg and Johnston can meet and drive back a large Federal force without they be adequately supported with the arms of strong men, as well as by the hearts of patriots. It is said there are 130,000 Federal already landed near Iuka.

A NEW AND TERRIFIC ARM.—Mr. James C. Wingard, of New Orleans, is the inventor of a most formidable weapon, combining the capabilities of a battalion of musketry and of a park of artillery. Its 96 charges of two-once balls, combined with great facility in loading, and with ease and rapidity in handling, render it especially needful in the existing crisis of the war, when the prevailing scarcity of arms constitute the chief embarrassment of our Government and people. This mounted rifle gun has been strongly recommended by military men to the authorities of Louisiana, who will probably take speedy measures to bring it into use.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS—FEDERAL AND CONFEDERATE LOSSES AT WINCHESTER—THE FEDERALS ADVANCING ON YORKTOWN.

RICHMOND, VA., March 28th, 1862.

The House has adopted a resolution of adjournment for the first Monday of April.

The Senate has passed a bill allowing the President four additional aids on his staff. The debate was of such a tenor as not to warrant the conclusion that the President intends taking command.

A dispatch this evening to Gov. Letcher, from Staunton, says that Lieut. Judkins Williams and Capt. Morrison were taken prisoners at Winchester by the Federals.

The Confederate prisoners have been sent to Baltimore.

The enemy's loss at Winchester was two thousand in killed and wounded. They are depressed and badly worsted. Our total loss in killed and wounded is four hundred and sixty-five.

Heavy cannonading has been heard, and a battle is expected. Our men are confident of the result.

There is no Union sentiment in Winchester. All was quiet last night.

About nine o'clock this morning Col. Ashby had a little brush with the enemy, and drove them back, killing twelve.

At Yorktown the enemy are advancing in large force. During a skirmish on Thursday, Lieut. Wray, of the Confederates, was killed.

THE YANKEES REPULSED AT NEW SMYRNA.

AUGUSTA, GEO., March 29th, 1862.

The Savannah Republican of this morning, says that on Saturday last, a Federal gun-boat, dispatched to New Smyrna, Florida, from St. Augustine, sent in barges with fifty-two men to attack our troops.

Capt. Owens, with thirty horsemen, opened fire on the barges, killing forty-two Federals, mortally wounding two, and took one prisoner;—nine escaped.

The negro pilot who brought in the barge was captured and hung.

The Yankees sent in a flag of truce to bury their dead, which was granted on condition that they would surrender the negroes they had stolen. They gave up seven.

Gallant Capt. John H. Morgan Again—The Most Daring Feat Yet!

The newspaper fraternity owe a heavy debt of gratitude to that gallant partisan leader, Capt. John H. Morgan, of Kentucky, for furnishing them, during the past few months, such abundant material for the most spicy paragraphs and interesting articles, by his many dashing exploits against the Yankees. He is incessantly on the move, appearing suddenly and unexpectedly at one point, and within the next twenty-four hours quite as suddenly and unexpectedly at some other place more than a hundred miles distant. He is a perfect terror to the Yankees, and has inspired them with greater fear than all the army of General Johnston besides. His last feat we are just apprised of by a gentleman direct from Louisville, and is the most daring and successful we have yet recorded.

On Sunday, the 16th inst., Capt. Morgan, with forty of his men, suddenly appeared at Gallatin, Tenn., 28 miles the other side of Nashville. After catching all the Union men in the place, and confining them in a guard house, Capt. Morgan, dressed in a Federal uniform, proceeded to the telegraph office at the Railroad Depot, a short distance from the town. Entering the office, the following conversation took place between Captain Morgan and the telegraphic operator, a blustering fellow:

Capt. Morgan.—"Good day, sir! What news have you?"

Operator.—"Nothing, sir, except it is reported that that d—d rebel, Capt. John Morgan, is this side of the Cumberland with some of his cavalry. I wish I could get sight of the d—d rascal. I'd make a hole through him larger than he would find pleasant.

While thus speaking, the operator drew a fine navy revolver and flourished it as if to satisfy his visitor how desperately he would use the instrument in case he should meet with the famous rebel Captain.

"Do you know who *I* am?" quickly remarked Capt. Morgan, continuing the conversation.

"I have not that pleasure," remarked the operator.

"Well, *I* am Capt. Morgan," responded that gentleman.

At these words the operator's cheeks blanched, his knees shook, the revolver dropped from his hands, and he sunk to the floor. He literally "wilted."

After the frightened individual had recovered himself sufficiently, Captain Morgan required him to telegraph some message to Louisville, among others, one to Prentice, of the *Journal*, politely offering to act as his escort on his proposed visit to Nashville. Then taking the operator with him as a prisoner, Capt. Morgan with his men awaited the arrival of the train from Bowling Green for Nashville.

In due time the train came thundering in. Capt. Morgan at once seized it, and taking five Federal officers who were passengers and the engineer of the train prisoners, he burned to cinders all