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BY J. L. PENNINGTON.
THE
NEWBERN WEEKLY PROGRESS
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NEWBERN WEEKLY PROGRESS.

A CHEAP NEWSPAPER FOR THE MILLION.---SINGLE COPIES $2.00; TO CLUBS OF SIX OR MORE ONLY $1.50 A YEAR---INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME III. NEWBERN, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 28, 1861. NUMBER 39.

RATES OF ADVERTISING
IN
THE WEEKLY PROGRESS.

The following are the only Rates of Advertising in the Weekly Progress, to all save those who contract by the year and advertise in both weekly and daily papers:

One square (12 lines minion) one insertion, $1 00.
Subsequent insertions, each, 50 cents.

Any number of squares will be charged in proportion. All advertisements marked (tf) till forbid will be continued till ordered out and charged as above.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1861.

Editorial Correspondence.

PETERSBURG, Va., May 19, 1861.

I came over from Richmond yesterday afternoon. Last night three companies of the first Regiment of North Carolina, two from Fayetteville and one from Lincoln passed through here for Richmond. They emerged from the cars in front of Jarratt's Hotel and formed, where they were greeted by hundreds of the fair ladies of this Cockade City. They marched to the Richmond depot and proceeded to the encampment at Richmond. These were the best equipped soldiers that I have yet seen enter the service, and our State may be justly proud of them. They will give a good account of themselves when the conflict does come. Seven hundred more, the balance of the 1st N. C. Regiment, are to be here on Tuesday. Our authorities should bring them on for they will be soon needed in Virginia.

Several thousand troops have been ordered from Lynchburg to Norfolk and they are expected down to-morrow. The Federal Government having ordered six Regiments to Fortress Monroe an attack on Norfolk is expected soon—certainly this week. Many are of the opinion that Noafolk and Harper's Ferry will be attacked about the same time, both most probably this week. The force now under arms in Virginia is large and when they do open the ball a deadly conflict may be looked for. All who I have seen will go in to kill or be killed.

News has been received here by telegraph to-day that a Government vessel, supposed to be the *Harriet Lane*, attempted to enter the harbor at Norfolk last night but was turned back by shots from the battery at Craney Island. They have a heavy fleet there, and will have, with the six Regiments just arrived there, about 12,000 men at that point. Of course this force would never be brought there but for the fixed purpose of an attack, and there can be no doubt but the Federal Government has determined upon an active, aggressive movement on Virginia, and that hostilities will commence in a few days. Here I would again urge upon our State authorities to bring on troops to the assistance of Virginia.

Petersburg has done nobly. She now has in the field 1200 men, and recruiting still going on.

I will write again from Norfolk.

P. S. Lieutenant Todd brother of Mrs. President Lincoln, left here yesterday for Raleigh to report at the camp of instruction at that city for service.

Suspension.

We are sorrow to see the announcement of the suspension of the Wilmington *Herald.*—It affords us pleasure, however, to chronicle the determination of the editor to enter the service of the State for the time being with a view of resuming its publication again when circumstances will justify.

Almost every other mail brings us intelligence of a suspension and thus many communities are deprived of the medium through which they have heretofore obtained the news. This might be avoided in a great degree by subscribing for the *Progress.* This paper has no notion of suspending, so those desiring a permanent news medium would do well to send in their orders immediately, accompanied by the cash.

GREAT REJOICING.—When the news arrived here yesterday by the extra train that the convention had passed the secession ordinance and adopted the constitution of the Confederate States, there was great rejoicing and huzzaing and several cannons were fired in honor of the great event. The 20th of May is surely a lucky day for the "Old North State"

To Tailors.

We call the attention of tailors to the advertisement of the Quartermaster General of the State under our adv, head.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR BY AND WITH THE ADVICE AND CONSENT OF THE MILITARY BOARD.

COMMISSARY GENERAL.
Wm. Johnson, with rank of Colonel.
QUARTERMASTER AND PAYMASTER GENERAL.
L. O'B. Branch, rank Colonel.
ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL.
R. H. Riddick, rank, Lieutenant Colonel.
COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE.
Dan'l G. Fowle, rank Captain.
COLONELS OF INFANTRY.
C. C. Tew, 2nd Regiment Infantry; Gaston H. Meares, 3rd Infantry; Geo. B. Anderson, 4th Infantry.
LIEUT. COLONEL OF INFANTRY.
Wm. P. Bynum.
FIRST MAJOR OF CAVALRY.
John W. Woodfin.
CAPTAIN OF INFANTRY.
Peter J. Mallett, Geo. S. Lovejoy, T. S. Galloway, Henry R. Burgwin, Jr.
CAPTAINS OF CAVALRY.
T. N. Crumpler, J. M. Miller, George W. Hayes.
CAPTAINS OF ARTILLERY.
Gabriel H. Hill, Alex. D. Moore, Thos. H. Brem.
SURGEONS.
Peter E. Hines, 1st Regiment Volunteers, John Johnson, 2nd Regiment Volunteers.
ASSISTANT SURGEONS.
Joseph H. Baker, 1st Regiment Volunteers, John G. Hardy, 1st Regiment Volunteers, John F. Miller, 2nd Regiment Volunteers, Wm. S. Moody, 2nd Regiment Volunteers.
CHAPLAIN.
Edwin A. Yates, 1st Regiment Volunteers.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

COMMANDER.
Wm. T. Muse.
LIEUTENANTS.
P. U. Murphy, W. N. E. Boudinot, Thos. M. Crosson, Wm. W. Roberts, David Coleman, Robert C. Duval.
MIDSHIPMEN.
W. T. Moore.
PAYMASTER.
John Johnston.
CHIEF ENGINEER.
J. W. Parks.
NAVAL AGENTS.
Oliver S. Dewey, Newbern, Marshall Parks, Norfolk, Va.
SURGEONS.
Edward Warren, Wyatt M. Brown.—*State Journal.*

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR—MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

Hon. Warren Winslow, of Cumberland:
" Hoywood W. Guion, of Lincoln;
Major Jas. A. G. Bradford,, late of U. S. Army.

To the Hon. Warren Winslow is assigned the position of Military Secretary of the Executive Department and Chief aid-de-camp to the Governor, with the rank of Colonel.

The Board will convene in this city on Wednesday the 15th instant.—*State Journal.*

Below we give the proclamations of General Butler to the people of Maryland and of General Harney to the people of Missouri together with the accompanying remarks of the New York *Express.* The Editor of the *Express*, as the reades will see, is evidently ashamed of the company he keeps, but poor fellow, he didn't have the nerve to keep out of it and so he tries to put the best phase upon the conduct of his associates he can. If any body doubts that military despotism prevailes at the North, let him read:

DEPARTMENT OF ANNAPOLIS,
FEDERAL HILL, BALTIMORE, May 14th, 1861.

A detachment of the forces of the Federal Government, under my command, have occupied the City of Baltimore for the purpose, among other things, of enforcing respect and obedience to the laws, as well of the State, if required thereto by the civil authorities, as of the United States laws, which are being violated within its limits by some malignant and traitorous men, and in order to testify the acceptance by the Federal Government of the fact that the city, and all the well-intentional portion of its inhabitants are loyal to the Union and the Constitution, and are to be so regarded and treated by all. To the end, therefore, that all misunderstanding of the purposes of the Government may be prevented, and to set at rest all unfounded, false and seditious rumors, to relieve all apprehensions, if any are felt by the well disposed portion of the community and make it thoroughly understood by all traitors their aiders and abettors, that their rebellious acts must cease I hereby, by the authority vested in me as commander of the department of Annapolis, of which the city of Baltimore forms a part, do now command, and make known that no loyal and well disposed citizen will be disturbed in his lawful occupation or business, that private property will not be interfered with by the men under my command, or allowed to be interfered with by others, except in so far as it may be used to afford aid and comfort to those in rebellion against the Government, whether here or elsewhere, all of which property, munitions of war, and that fitted to aid and support the rebellion will be seized and held subject to confiscation, and therefore all manufacturers of arms and munitions of war are hereby requested to report to me forthwith, so that the lawfulness of their occupation may be known and understood, and all misconstruction of their doings be avoided. No transportation from the city to the rebels of articles fitted to aid and support troops in the field will be permitted, and the fact of such transportation, after the publication of this proclamation, will be taken and received as proof of illegal intention on the part of the consignees, and will render the goods liable to seizure and confiscation.

The Government being ready to receive all such stores and supplies, arrangements will be made to contract for them immediately, and the owners and manufacturers of such articles of equipment and clothing, and munitions of war, and provisions are to put themselves in communication with the Commanding General, in order that their workshops may be employed for loyal purposes, and the artizans of the cities resume and carry on their wonted profitable occupations.

The acting Assistant Quartermaster and Commissary of Subsistence of the United States, here stationed, has been instructed to procure and furnish at fair prices, 50,000 rations for the use of the army of the United States, and further supplies will be drawn from the city to the full extent of its capacity if the patriotic and loyal men choose so to furnish supplies.

All assemblages, except the ordinary police, of armed bodies of men, other than those regularly organized and commissioned by the State of Maryland, and acting under the order of the Governor thereof, for drill and other purposes, are forbidden within the department

All officers of the militia of Maryland having command within the limits of the department are requested to report through their officers forthwith to the General in command, so that he may be able to know and distinguish the regularly commissioned and loyal troops of Maryland from armed bodies who may claim to be such.

The ordinary operations of the Municipal Government of the city of Baltimore and of the civil authorities, will not be interfered with, but on the contrary, will be aided by all the power at the command of the general, upon proper call being made and all such authorities are cordially invited to co-operate with the general in command to carry out the purposes set forth in the proclamation, so that the city of Baltimore may be shown to the country to be what she is in fact, patriotic and loyal to the Union, the Constitution and the laws. No flag, banner, ensign or device of the so-called Confederaie States, or any of them, will be permitted to be raised or shown in this department, and the exhibition of either of them by evil-disposed persons, will be deemed, and taken to be, evidence of a design to afford aid and comfort to the enemies of the country.—To make it the more apparent that the Government of the United States by far more relies upon the loyalty, patriotism and zeal of the good citizens of Baltimore, and vicinity than upon any exhibition of force calculated to intimidate them into that obedience to the laws which the Government doubts not will be paid from inherent respect and love of order, the commanding general has brought to the city with him, of the many thousand troops in the immediate neighborhood, which might be at once concentrated here, scarcely more than an ordinary guard, and until it falls him, he will continue to rely upon that loyalty and patriotism of the citizens of Maryland, which have never yet been found wanting to the Government in time of need—The General in command desires to greet and treat in this part of his Department all the citizens thereof as friends and brothers, having a common purpose, a common loyalty and a common country. Any infractions of the laws by the troops under his command, or any disorderly, unsoldierlike conduct, or any interference with private property, he desires to have immediately reported to him, and he pledges himself that if any soldier so far forgets himself as to break those laws tha he has sworn to defend and enforce, he shall be most rigorously punished.

The General believes that if the suggestions and requests contained in this proclamation are faithfully carried out by the co-operation of all good and Union-loving citizens, and peace and quiet are thus restored, business will resume its accustomed channels, trade take the place of dullness and inactivity, efficient labor displace idleness and Baltimore will be in fact where it is entitled to be, in the front rank of the commercial cities of the nation.

Given at Baltimore, the day and year herein first above written. BENJ. F. BUTLER.
Brig Gen. Comd'g Dep't of Annapolis.
E. G PARKER, Lt. Col. Aid de Camp

ADDRESS OF GENERAL HARNEY TO THE PEOPLE OF ISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, May 14—General Harney publishes an address to the people of the State, in which he says the military bill recently passed by the Legislature is an indirect secession ordinance, manifestly unconstitutional, and ought not to be upheld by good citizens. He says that whatever may be the termination of the present condition of things in respect to the cotton States, Missouri must share the destiny of the Union, and all the power of the government will be exerted to maintain her position.

The General says whilst disclaiming all desire or intention to interfere with the prerogative of the State of Missouri, or with the functons of its Executive, yet I regard it my plain path of duty to express to the people of Missouri, in respectful, but decided language, that within the field and scope of my command the supreme law must and shall be maintained, and no subterfuges whatever, in forms of legislative acts or otherwise can be permitted to harrass or oppress the good and law abiding people of Missouri.

THE MAN ON HORSEBACK.

It is impossible to shut one's eyes to the rapid drift of the country into the arms of the "Man on Horseback,"—in other words, into the arms of a regular military despotism. We do not say this in disparagement of the "Man on Horseback," who is now about our best protector, and the only defence we are likely to have from anarchy, and that most despotic of all despotisms—the despotism of the mob. The rapid transition, we are undergoing, however, from a Self Government to a Government of Guns, is food for reflection to the contemplative mind. See the proclamations we publish to-day—one from General Harney, to the people of Missouri, and another from General Butler, to the people of Baltimore. In ordinary times one's American training would disapprove of the exercise of the arbitrary powers of the military over the civil authority which are there set forth, but when it is remembered that these are *not* ordinary times—and that the only probable alternative is mob despotism we feel rather like thanking General Butler and General Harney, than finding fault with them. When reason resumes its sway, and patriotism takes the place of passion with our countrymen, the necessity for these things will cease, and self government once more will be possible—but at present they must be endured as inexorable necessities.

PROCLAMATION BY THE POSTMASTER GENERAL OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

WHEREAS, By the provisions of an act, approved March 15th, 1861, and amended by the first section of an act approved May 9th, 1861, the Postmaster General of the Confederate States is authorized, on and after a day to be named by him for that purpose, to take the entire charge and direction of the postal service in the Confederate States" and all conveyance of mails within their limits, from and after such day, except by authority of the Postmaster General thereof, is thereby prohibited:

Now, therefore, I, John H. Reagan, Postmaster General of the Confederate States of America, do issue this my proclamation, notifying all Postmasters, Contractors, and Special and Route Agents, in the service of the Postoffice Department, and engaged in the transmission and delivery of the mails or otherwise in any manner connected with the service within the limits of the Confederate States of America, that on and after the 1st day of June next, I shall assume the entire control and direction of the postal service therein: And I hereby direct all Postmasters, Route and Special Agents within these States and now acting under the authority and direction of the Postmaster General of the United States, to continue in the discharge of their respective duties under the authority vested in me by the Congress of the Confederate States, in strict conformity with such existing laws and regulations as are not inconsistent with the laws and Constitution of the Confederate States of America, and such further instructions as may hereafter be issued by my direction: And the said Postmasters, Route Agents and Special Agents are also required to forward to this Department, without delay, their names, with the names of the offices of which they are Postmasters, (giving the State and County,) to be directed to the "Chief of the Appointment Bureau, Postoffice Department, Montgomery, Alabama," in order that new commissions may be issued under the authority of this Government. And all Postmasters are hereby required to render to the Postoffice Department at Washington, D. C., their final accounts and vouchers for postal receipts and expenditures, up to the 31st day of this month, taking care to forward with said accounts all postage stamps and stamped envelopes, remaining on hand, belonging to the Postoffice Department of the United States, in order that they may receive the proper credits therefor in the adjustment of their accounts; and they are further required to retain their possession, to meet the orders of the Postmaster General of the United States, for the payment of mail service within the Confederate States and revenue which shall have accrued from the postal service prior to the said 1st day of June next.

All Contractors, Mail Messengers, and Special Contractors for conveying the mails within the Confederate States, under existing contracts with the Government of the United States, are hereby authorized to continue to perform such service under my direction, from and after the day last above named, subject to such modifications and changes as may be found necessary, under the powers vested in the Postmaster General by the terms of said contracts and the provisions of the second section of an act approved May 9th, 1861, conformable thereto: And the said Contractors, Special Contractors, and Mail Messengers, are required to forward, without delay, the number of their route or routes, the nature of the service thereon the schedule of arrivals and departures, the names of the officers supplied, and the amount of annual compensation for present service, together with their address, directed to the "Chief of the Contract Bureau, Post Office Department, Montgomery, Ala."

Until a postal treaty shall be made with the Government of the United States for the exchange of mails between that Government and the Government of this Confederacy, Post-Masters will not be authorized to collect United States postage on mail matter sent to or received from those States; and until supplies of postage stamps and stamped envelopes are procured for the pre-payment of postage within the Confederate States, all postages must be paid in money, under the provisions of the first section of an act approved March 1st 1861.

Given under my hand and seal of the Postoffice Department of the Confederate States
[L. S.] of America, at Montgomery, Alabama, the 13th day of May, in the year 1861.
JOHN H. REAGAN,
Post Master General.

We are beginning to get an inkling at the probable errand of the English fleet reported, some time ago as being fitted out for a cruise upon our coast.

The New York *Express* has the following on that subject.

SUSPICIOUS STRANGERS.

We are not surprised to learn, as we do, (by the Europa at Halifax,) that a *British fleet has been despatched to the Coast of the United States*, professedly, as usual in these cases, to look after the interests of Her Majesty's subjects, which may be imperilled in the pending war between the North and South. We have looked for some such demonstration as this, in accordance with the uniform practice under like circumstances, not only of Great Britian, but of the other leading European Powers. We all know, however, what "looking after British interests" with British men-of-war means. The meaning is, that England is anxious to occupy a convenient position near our shores, to enable her to take advantage of events, as events occur In the course of a few days, therefore, we expect to hear that a number of those steam frigates with heathen names, are cruising off Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, the passes of the Mississippi, &c., and making themselves as much as possible at home there. There are not many British merchant vessels in the ports of the seceding States just now, and even if Jefferson Davis,s privateers should chance to overhaul one occasionally, we may be sure that it would not be harmed—for it has been the policy of the Montgomery Government, from the start, to do nothing in any way to hazard the ill-will of Great Britian. We may reasonably assume, therefore, that the fleet has a political as well as a commercial mission to perform—the result of which, as like as not, will be intervention on behalf of the Southern Confederacy, on some such pretexts as those which were employed to justify intervention in the war between the "States" on the river Plate, the "States" of Central America, and in about all other countries where internal divisions have been a temptation to interference Hence it behooves our government to keep an eye on this coming British fleet and its movements in the Southern waters. Communications between it and the Confederates must not on any account be permitted, and for any attempt to violate the blockade, Her Majesty's commanders must be held to the strictest responsibility We don't like to have that fleet on our seaboard at all, at this peculiar crisis—but as its right to be there under the law of nations cannot well be denied, be it our especial care to see to it that the right is not abused or perverted to our prejudice.

OLD CASTINGS AND IRONS.—Everybody is requested to collect all the old castings and irons lying about their premises, such as old pots, ovens, stoves, andirons, horse shoes, etc, in some convenient place and present them to A. G Eubank, Esq, when he passes, which will be in a day or two. By so doing they will accomodate Mr. E and confer a public benefit He wants them to make bullets of to kill Abrahamites with

SOUTHERN PRIVATEERS.—The Montgomery Mail of the 9th inst. says:

We learn that there are quite a number of privateers in the service of the Confederate government, cruising off the Gulf and Atlantic coast, all well armed and manned. Dispatches have been received in this city showing that hundreds of others are fitting out at various points for the same purpose. In three weeks from this time our privateermen will "swarm the seas."

The Convention!

Ordinance Passed!!

SOUTHERN CONSTITUTION ADOPTED!!

The Convention met in the city of Raleigh on Monday pursuant to the call of the late session of the Legislature and organized by placing Hon. Weldon N. Edwards in the chair.

An ordinance of secession was introduced by Hon. Burtain Craige of Rowan, and passed unanimously, as did, also, the resolution adopting and subscribing to the Confederate States' Constitution.

The things that were, to us, are no more.—We launch upon a new sea.

We publish below, the two Ordinances taking us from one and adding us to another government:

AN ORDINANCE

To dissolve the Union between the State of North Carolina and the other States united with her under the compact of Government entitled the Constitution of the United States.

We, the people of the State of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained that the ordinance adopted by the State of North Carolina in the Convention of 1789, whereby the Constitution of the United States was ratified and adopted, and also all acts and parts of acts of the General Assembly, ratifying and adopting amendments to the said Constitution, are hereby repealed, rescinded and abrogated.

We do further declare and ordain that the Union now subsisting between the State of North Carolina and the other States, under the title of the United States of America, is hereby dissolved and that the State of North Carolina is in the full possession and exercise of all those rights of sovereignty which belong and appertain to a free and independent State

Done at Raleigh, 20th day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1861.

AN ORDINANCE

To ratify the Constitution of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America.

We, the people of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the State of North Carolina does hereby assent to and ratify the "Constitution for the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America," adopted at Montgomery, in the State of Alabama, on the 8th of February, 1861, by the Convention of delegates from the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana and that North Carolina will enter into the Federal Association of States upon the terms therein proposed, when admitted by the Congress or any competent authority of the Confederate States.

Done at Raleigh the 20th day of May in the year of our Lord 1861.

MARYLAND QUOTA.

PROCLAMATION OF THE TRAITOR HICKS.

STATE OF MARYLAND,
EXECTIVE CHAMBER,
FREDERICK CITY May 14, 1861.

WHEREAS, The President of the United States, by his requisition of date the 13th day of April, 1861, has called upon me, the Governor of Maryland, for four regiments of infantry or riflemen, to serve for the period of 3 months, the said requisition being made in spirit and in pursuance of law.

And whereas, to the said requisition has been added the written assurance of the Secretory of War, that the said four regiments shall be detailed to serve within the limits of the State of Maryland, or for the defense of the Capitol of the United States, and not to serve beyond the limits aforesaid.

Now, therefore, I, Thomas Holiday Hicks, Governor of Maryland, do, by this my proclamation, call upon the loyal citizens of Maryland to volunteer their services, to the extent of four regiments as aforesaid, to serve during the period of 3 months, within the limits of Maryladd, or for the defense of the Capitol of the United States; to be subject, under the conditions aforesaid, to the orders of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States.

{L. S.} Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, at the city of Frederick, this fourteenth day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-one. THOS. H. HICKS.

PRIZES IN THE SOUTH.

The following information shows that the "ball has opened" in the Southern waters:

MOBILE, May 16.—The New Orleans barque Ocean Eagle, with lime, from Rockland, Maine, was captured this morning by the privateer Calhoun.

MOBILE, May 17.—The steam privateer Ivy captured as a prize, this morning, the ship Marshall, of Providence, R. I. The capture took place just outside the bar.

Another prize was also captured to-day.—name unknown.

The Charleston Mercury, of Saturday last, says:

A gentleman who arrived here yesterday, from Wilmington, North Carolina informs us that a large ship—name unknown—got aground on the Frying Pan shoal, on Wednsday last. Her boat came into Smithville, N. C., for assistance, when a tug boat went to her aid. She was assisted off by the tug, her captain representing that she was bound on a whaling voyage; but from the very large amount of provisions on board, the suspicions of the North Carolinians became excited, and they have reason to believe that she is a Government transport, bound to some military post on the Gulf—perhaps to Pensacola. They have consequently taken possession of her, had her cargo taken out, and have carried the ship into Smithville. The supply of food on board is said to have been immense, the ship drawing twenty-one feet of water when taken, and she is said to be a large and fine vessel.

P. S.—A dispatch which we received just as we go to press, informs us that the vessel in question is the Thomas Watson.

The following is from a Florida paper:

The citizens of St. Augustine, hearing of five vessels at New Smyrna, loading with live oak for the Federal Government, immediately formed a company of thirty men, and under command of Lieut. J. Buffington, proceeded to that point on horseback, while another party started in boats, for the purpose of making prizes of them. Before they reached Smyrna the vessels had left. The volunteers succeeded in capturing the steam tow-boat George M. Bird, and securing about $20,000 worth of live oak. The George M. Bird, on being brought to St. Augustine on Monday last, was saluted by Lieut. Hopkins, in command of Fort Marion.

ANOTHER SEIZURE IN TEXAS.—The Texans have seized the coast survey schooner Twilight at Arkansas. The vessel being unseaworthy could not be removed from the Gulf. At the same time the dangerous *military* implement known as "Saxton's Self-Registering Tide Gauge" was seized.

Daniel E. Sickles and Edward Z. C. Judson, are noble champions of Northern civilization and institutions.

The ladies, of course, will feel secure under the protection of Sickles and Judson.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 23, 1861.

Editorial Correspondence.

NORFOLK, May 21, 1861.

This is now the great point of interest to which all eyes are turned. An actual engagement occurred at Sewill's Point some 10 miles from the city Sunday afternoon between a fortification which had been hastily thrown up there and the federal ship *Monticello.* The guns at Sewill's Point were hastily mounted and all the fortification temporary and imperfect, but so bravely did the Georgia boys who managed the guns act, that, after a servere and protracted cannonading the Monticello was compelled to leave in a disabled condition. It is now reported and believed that the ship lost six and had many wounded.

To-day there is a report that four or more government vessels are lying off the same point and another attack is expected. If so Lincoln's minions will fare worse than before. I am going down as soon as I finish this letter to see the *fun*, if any is on hand.

The people here are not alarmed; there is no excitement among the residents or soldiers, but the shrewd observer can detect upon any countenance a determined resolve to conquer or die. The troops here from Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana are generally the finest specimens of men I ever saw. They mingle freely with the citizens when off camp duty and their general bearing and gentlemanly behavior is noticed by all. In the ranks of the different companies from these States may be found many of their large planters and wealthy men. Of such material is the Confederate army composed. They all express a desire to *do their work and go home:* they will be satisfied with anything but the inaction of camp life, that bores them.

I have made many pleasant acquaintances among the volunteers. Yesterday I visited the camp of Col. Dales' 4th Georgia Regiment, and though the rain was falling fast and the ground where their tents were pitched nearly covered, the men were gay and lively, and many expressed the hope to me that the *work* would soon commence.

I shall not attempt any details about the defences of this place as it would be wrong, but one thing I will say: a Yankee fleet will never enter this heabor; that is certain.

There was a report yesterday that federal troops were being landed at Pig's Point at the mouth of the Nausemond river, 18 miles from Suffolk, but it turned out to be false. The federal fleet, or a portion of it moved in that direction and it is said some firing took place between the battery at that point and the vessels, but no troops were landed.

As to the number of troops in and around Norfolk I am a—*know nothing.* There are a right smart scattered about in places, and when a general engagement commences men and batteries will spring up where the federal forces will least expect them.

Now for Sewell's Point. Should anything occur I will telegraph. P.

NORFOLK, May 22.

The Monticello returned to Sewell's Point yesterday morning and exchanged several shots with the battery at that point, but our fire proved so hot she soon retired. *Nobody hurt* on our side.

Again late in the afternoon another ship of the fleet in returning to the squadron from up James River had to come within range of the Sewell's Point guns when she was opened upon by the Point battery. The ship returned the fire and a brisk cannonading was kept up for some time until finally the ship was compelled to return and anchor up in the mouth of James River for the night; not being able to pass our battery and reach the fleet. Again nobody hurt on our side. The ship was hit several times but extent of damage nat known.

The Monticello also received further damage in the attack of the morning but not known how much.

There will doubtless be more fun to-day.

The troops around here are all in good trim and eager to commence their work.

All is comparatively quiet herr this morning. P.

ANOTHER SUSPENSION.—The *High Point Reporter* announces, in the last issue that it is forced to suspend on account of the failure of sufficient incomes to meet the current expenses, but will resume again as early as possible.

These are trying times upon newspaper enterprises, a fact which the public do not seem to fully appreciate. Newspaper men, unlike operators in many other kinks of business, have to pay as they go, and a failure to do so is equivalent to a suspension, and as every body must see the necessity of newspapers at this particular time, it does seem that all, ought to take warning from the repeated failures recently and at once insure vitality to the remaining publications by paying up arrears. The *Progress* will not suspend if it can get its dues, but if it should be forced to do so, would not this community feel its loss very sorely at this time?

THE BLOCKADE.—Everybody has heard of the man who bit off his nose to spite his face.—The Northern people are now acting with precisely the same wisdom. They cut us off from all commercial intercourse with themselves and other nations, the effect of which is to deprive themselves of all the resources for carrying on their own manufactures, and to close the best markets they had for their own trade. They will find in due time, when it is too late to remedy the evil, that the poisoned chalice will be returned, brimfull, to their own lips. They subject us, it is true, to the loss of many of the minor conveniences of life—but of the great necessaries, the stay and the staff, we have an abundance, and can raise an abundance, even if our ports should be locked up permanently. They may do without our cotton and rice and tobacco, and their ingenuity may find other markets for their wares; but other countries will have our products, and other countries will supply our necessities, and more than all, we shall introduce the arts of manufactures among ourselves On the whole, we have no doubt the blockade will eventually prove a blessing, a great blessing to the South—and with this conviction, we look upon it with perfect composure, not to say satisfaction.—*Exchange.*

BANK CONGRESS.

The Legislature of Tennessee, on the 8th inst., passed Resolutions, providing for the holding of a Bank Congress of the Southern States.

One of them provides that said Congress be held at Atlanta, Georgia, on the first Monday in June, 1861, or at such other time and place as may be designated by a majority, of the States co-operating; and another appoints delegates.

More British Sentiment.

[From the Richmond Whig.]

The article below is from the London *Herald*—the organ of the great conservative party of England. This is the first demonstration we have seen from that quarter, and it is most decidedly satisfactory. Heretofore we have only had the guardedly expressed opinion of Lord John Russell, and the views of the *Times* and the Manchester *Guardian*—the latter the organ of the manufacturing and free trade party, and the former the spokesman of Englishmen generally; all, however, decidedly favorable to the Confederate States. The concurrence of the *Herald* in the same views would indicate that there is but one opinion in regard to our troubles in England. The only difference observable is as to the extent to which England should go in resisting the Yankee blockade. It will be seen that the *Herald* complains loudly that Lord John Russell has not gone far enough. Lincoln's blockading squadron are very properly regarded as privateers—as they arrogate the right of seizing and confiscating all vessels which attempt to enter Southern ports. This, we may be certain, will never be submitted to by Great Britain. In fact the *Herald* does not hesitate to declare that war would be preferable, and unless the blockade is revoked, war between Great Britain and the Yankees is inevitable.

Lord John Russell has not debarred himself from assuming the position pointed out to him by the *Herald.* In the brief report of his speech which we have, he expressly stipulated that the blockade to be respected must be effective, and before giving instructions to the British Minister at Washington and the British cruisers, he will take the opinion of the law officers of the crown. From the general tone of the English press of all shades of party, we may safely conclude, whatever may be Lord John's individual feeling, that no ministry will hazard its existence by tolerating a blockade, which stops the cotton trade and perils British commerce.

We will not go before events so far as to say that Lord John will order Seward to revoke his blockade, and that the truculing Yankee will do it in an hour after he receives the order. But we expect to have to record this fact in less than a month.

[From the London Morning Herald.]

A LOUD WARNING TO LINCOLN AND THE NORTH.

"The opportunity presented for several months, of giving it to be understood what the course of England would be under certain circumstances, has not been improved, and the result is, that at no time since the war of 1812, have the relations between this country and the United States been more critical than they are at present. Most people have been astonished at what is now taking place in the United States: but it is neither creditable nor, as it should be, that her majesty's principle Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs should neglect his duty or be taken by surprise. President Buchanan proclaimed that there should be no more blockades, and Mr. Lincoln, from the White House at Washington, *not only declares a blockade of the Southern seaboard, but one of the good old fashin kind, which confiscates enemy's goods wherever found, and the ships that carry them. A hint a few weeks ago from the Foreign Office, that this would not go down in England, and the ordering of the North American squadron to the Chesapeake or the Gulf, would have prevented this:* but Lord John Russell, as we have said already, has left British interests in the United States to mind themselves until the eleventh hour, and for so doing he and the Cabinet of which he is a member, must be held accountable, should war now unhappily and unexpectedly arise between ourselves and our own kinsmen.

"It is just possible, however, that Mr. Lincoln's proclamation of blockade has the same double meaning as his other State papers; but is not likely. That point we fain believe has now been reached when nothing more is to be gained by ambiguous wording and when the Federal Government may speak that language to other Governments that he who runs may read. Skillful and successful hoodwinking of Lord John Russell up to the present time may still suggest, however, one last American diplomatic stroke of double-dealing, that it may remain open to seize neutral vessels and their cargoes, or let them go. If this should be apparent in the proclamation, *it is to be hoped that neither merchant nor ship owner will place themselves in Mr. Lincoln's hands.* Were the United States possessed of a navy like our own the blockade of the Southern seaboard could be maintained easily by a sufficient force; but in the virtual absence of a fleet the blockade must be maintained by privateers, and be a paper one. All the public armed vessels at the service of the Federal Government will be required for convoys for the bombardment of works held by the enemy, and for making demonstrations on the coast.

"And it is a safe assertion that as soon as fighting has begun in earnest, and the smart raking schooners and well appointed steamers hailing from the cotton ports begin their depredations on American trade, not on the Atlantic seaboard only, but in Europe, not a single American ship-of-war will be employed in blockade. That form of blockade resorted to by ourselves during the long war, and the right of which the United States have alone retained, is what circumstances in the end must require; and, while under such a blockade, the neutral flag covers nothing, neutral goods under an enemy's flag may be captured. In other words, under such a blockade, as it is alone the interest of Mr. Lincoln to establish, ships of neutral nations making for Southern ports or leaving Southern ports, or with the produce of Southern States upon their bottoms, may be overhauled and taken to a prize port, and condemned by the private armed vessels upon which this duty must alone devolve. American privateers following the example of British ships of war in times gone by, will command the ocean and prevent a single bale of cotton from reaching England, unless British ships of war are employed to put them down.

"To put down federal privateers would, we need scarcely say, be an act of war against the Federal Government; *but not to do so threatens an alternative still more disasterous than even such a war.* This is the dilemma into which Lord John Russell's American policy has brought himself and the country. *If cotton is not to be got by fair means we must not scruple to use foul means, or the daily bread of four or five millions of the working population will be at once stopped.* * * * To blockade the cotton ports is to destroy the British cotton trade, to involve, not in remote, *but in immediate destitution several millions of the British people*, and it would be a bitter reflection for the present generation as well, perhaps, as to the one that follows it, that to the shortsightedness of Lord John Russel and the present government it was entirely owing.—Had they done as mere common sense would have suggested, the present danger would not only have been averted, but cotton would have been supplied without let or hindrance, and we might have remained on good terms with both beligerents.

"Fortunately it is too late to put one question to the government, and to take steps for the protection of whatever cotton may be at the moment *in transitu* by the Upper Mississippi and the lakes, There is reason to believe that hereafter, American armed vessels on the Ohio river will intercept all further shipments by that route; but it is highly probable that large quantities of cotton have been accumulated in the southern district of Illinois, and are waiting the slow and irregular movements of the now crowded railways. Presuming that such cotton may reach Chicago, the question we desire to put is, whether any protection is to be afforded by armed British vessels to such cotton on the voyage down the Canadian lakes to Montreal. Upon these lakes the federal government have efficient iron screw steamers, armed with large pivot guns, and under Abraham Lincoln's proclamation such cotton, no doubt the property of British subjects, may be seized, and with it the Canadian vessels. It may not be too late to protect such property, nor too late to speak of our great national imperilled interests in a way which will lead to the upraised hands of kinsmen to drop down harmlessly. The influence of the mother country at such a moment as the present, used with firmness and yet with friendliness, might only lead to a reconciliation between the Northern states, and the South, *but avert a war with ourselves*, from which flesh and blood recoils, and which if entered on, will fasten lasting obloquy on those who have failed so signally in the discharge of a great public duty."

ENGAGEMENT AT SEWELL'S POINT.

CONTINUED FIRING ON BOTH SIDES.

A Federal Steamer Disabled.

NORFOLK, May 20.—The steamer "Kahukee," while attending to some errands at Boush's Bluff, about one o'clock on Saturday, was fired at by the steamer Monticello of the blockading fleet. She first fired a blank cartridge across the bow of the Kahukee, to warn her to lay to, which she disregarded and ran immediately under the guns of Capt. Young's battery at Boush's Bluff. The Monticello then fired a shot, which did not take effect. Capt. Young's battery then fired one or two shots at the Monticello, one of which it is believed struck her. The Monticello then backed out, and running down to Sewell's Point, a short distance below, opened her fire, and after firing about twenty or more guns she left. As there were no persons present at the place upon which she wasted so much powder and ball, of course no one was injured.

The Monticello, accompanied by two small steamers, made another attempt to demolish the works on Sewell's Point, yesterday (Sunday) afternoon, about 5 o'clock, but met with no better success than she did on the day previous; in fact, this time she caught a Tartar. The battery returned her fire with spirit, and considerable effect. The Monticello was moored at only a short distance from the battery, and threw shot, chain-shot and shell, rapidly into it, but without doing the least injury to the fort, or anybody in it; in fact "nobody was hurt," while on the contrary, the guns from the battery it is supposed done considerable damage to the Monticello. Five shot—some say six—thrown from the battery, are known to have pierced her; one striking near her bow, passed through and through her; another striking her amidship, is supposed to have done the same, while one cut away the flag staff of one of the small steamers that had dared to venture a little nearer.

The Monticello, after a little while, careened over to one side, which was caused, it is thought, by the removal of the guns, or some other weight, to one side, in order to prevent her from sinking. She then, in company with the two small steamers, hauled off and made their way towards Fort Monroe, thinking they had got enough, and perhaps a little more than they had an