IOHN SPELMAN, PRINTER TO THE STATE, SATURDAY, April 5, 1862. AND AUTHORIZED PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE CONFEDE RATE STATES OF AMERICA.

Terms of the State Journal. We beg to remind our friends that our paper is conducted on the cash system. The cash must accompany the order in every case. TERMS: Semi-Weekly, per annum.....\$4 00 Weekly.

## Notice to Subscribers.

The STATE JOURNAL is conducted on the CASH principle. to paper will hereafter be sent without the money accompany the order; and in all cases names of subscribers will pany the order, the date of expiration of their subscripbe stricken on at the date of expiration of their subscrip-tions-unless renewed previously. We are compelled to enforce this rule in all cases, and no friend can grumble

at it. the paper, denotes that the subscriber's time is nearly out Look out for the cross mark and renew.

Loyalty to the Confederate States is an acknowledgel duty-paramount and indispensable. To inspire confidence aul trust, it must not be an outside, hollow-hearted, profession-it must be bold, strong, open, known, felt, diffusive. It must prempt every thought, bridle every desire, regulate every word, control every action. Like faith in Christ, upon which man's hope of cternal life is suspended, loyalty to the Confederacy is justified only by works. As in theolgy, what-ver is not of faith is sin; so, in. politics, whatever is not of loyalty, is treason. He who is not for us is against us, and he who gathereth not with us composed of our best blood-sons, relatives and scattereth abroad. Faith prompts the christian to burst the chains of sin, makes him a freeman, and enlists him as a soldier of the cross. In the exuberance of his holy fealty, he counts all things but loss, so that he may win Christ. In the object of that faith, he · beholds all that is pure, and holy, and lovely; and, wrapt in an ecstacy of admiration, his "utterance is stopped by the significant, thrilling exchamation, "My Lord and My Gal!" So loyalty to the Confederacy prompts the patriot to burst the chains of the tyrant, enlists him under the banner of his country, resolved todie or be free. In the same exuberance of holy fealty, he counts all things temporal but loss, so that he may win the independence of his country, establish its sovereighty, and in it, enjoy the holy rights of a freeman, and transmit them unimpaired to posterity. Loyalty, like faith, and indeed most other terms, may, perhaps, be better defined by telling what it is not and what it does not do, than by telling what it is and what it does. In defining loyally to the Southern Confederacy, we - must remember that out of the old-United States government, two governments and two peoples have been formed. These governments and these peoples are divided into Northern and Southern. With the Northern government and people, this article has nothing to do, except, perhaps, in a relative or secondary sense. It is enough for our present purpose, to know that we have a Southern government, and of course, a Southern people. The masses of these people are confessedly loyal to their government. Some of them are confessedly disloyal. The loyal and disloyal have severally their characteristics, but those of the disloyal it is only our purpose to trace. Loyalty, then, is evidently not a desire to see the Northern and Southern governments consolidated, or the peoples inhabiting these regions re-united. But as we can't see desires, we can only judge of their existence by the words which they prompt and the acts which they perform-loyalty, like faith, is proved by its works. True loyalty, then, does not speculate on the necessities of the government or the people. It does not ask twenty-five cents for bacon. It does not sell salt-for twenty dollars a sack, which has cost or can be manufactured at five dollars. It does not sell cloths, or yarns to make cloths for soldiers or citizens, at three or four times the price of prolucing them,-It does not buy gold at 50 or 75 per cent. premium. and call Confederate or State money dirt. It does not sell corn for the most it can get, or flour at ten to « twelve dollars a barrel. It does not plant a full crop of cotton and tubacco, with a view to make money, and expose our army and people to the horrors and consequences of famine and starvation. ' True loyalty does not do any of these things, and yet loyalty may exist in the breast of many who do them-but it is a misguided, mistaken loyalty, proceeding from ignorance of the requirements of true patriotism, and the mode by which the independence of our country must be obtained, and the rights and liberties of freemen secured. But there is an affected loyalty, which is the effect | them into duty and compel them to perform it. If prompted Arnold to seek the command of West Point This sort of loyalty prates about two parties which existed in this State, in November, 1860-one party seeking to destroy. AND THE OTHER SEEKING TO PRE-SERVE THE OLD UNION. As Barnside's thievish ruffians draw near, this affected loyalty tells them that, in February, 1861, a vast majority of our people decided against dissolving the Union, but the minority were dissatisfied with the decision, and continued to agitate for disunion, and for a bloody war. It tells them that, in March, 1861, a meeting of original secessionists was held in Goldsboro', by whom it was resolved "that the State should be taken out of the Union by a recolutionary movement." It tells them that South Carolina fired on Fort Sumter in April. and Mr. Lincolu then drew the sword on the cotton States-thus throwing the South in the wrong, and "Mr. Lincoln" in the right-condemning South Carolina and justifying "Mr. Lincoln." In order that the leaders of this disunion movement may be known to Burnside's ruffians and "Mr. Lincola's" hirelings, this affected, this constrained loyalty tells them "the Hon. Weldon-N. Edwards, who had presided over the (disunion) meeting at Goldsboro', at which the new (secession) or States Rights party was formed, was (subscquently) elected President of the State Convention"which took the State out of the Union-and that Mr. Johnston, of Mecklenburg, voted for Mr. Edwards, thus identifying himself with the States Rights or original secession party." It whines over the adoption of "Mr. Eraige's ordinance of secession," which was adopted by a party vote, and charged Lincoln with beginning the war, "in preference to that offered by Mr. Badger," which exculpated Lincoln and charged the blame of the war upon South Carolina and the cotton States. It tells them that it is a Conservative

Union man, is proscribed both at Raleigh and Richmond, where it is allowed to have "no part in the offices or honors of the Government." It tells them that "all the important offices are in the hands of one party," and hence that it is not responsible for secession, nor the bloody war, no any thing that is done, It consoles itself for the defeats and disasters which our country has sustained, by the fiendish consideration, that the "Colonels and Generals" who have been defeated, "belong to the dominant faction who were so useful in producing the revolution !" It bears testimony to the good conduct of the Yankees in every town which they have captured. It has correspondents in some of those towns, who say the Yankees "behave very well, feed the negroes," steal only "Government corn," and "say they don't intend to interfere with private property." It is very patriotic and wise, but tries to make the "Government at Richmond and Raleigh," very unpopular. It denounces these governments and abuses their officers ; but, of course, doesn't do it to impart any moral support to the Yankees, who are prowling on our borders, as wolves in quest of sheep. It declares that President Davis is morally and socially corrupt, but never finds any cause of offence in Mr. Lincoln. It accounts for all our disasters on the ground of incompetency in the officers. If its own plans are not adopted and its own behests not obeyed, it lashes itself into a fury, holds itself up as a prophet, but covers up all its new-born zeal, under the insidious cry that it "did all it could to preserve the old Union. We might fill volumes with a description of this

spurious, deceptive loyalty which, while it is professing friendship for the Southern Confederacy, is giving all its moral support to the government of that amiable gentleman, whom it never describes by a worse name than that of "Mr. Lincoln." Under the hypocritical mask of conservatism, it is the ready, volunteer apologist for treason and traitors. If the town in which it lives were captured, and its entire record, since the war began, were explored, letter by letter, word by word, line by line, sentence by sentence and paragraph by paragraph, even Burnside himself could not find evidence to convict it of disunion sentiments, and would be led to the conclusion that no better Union man anywhere exists.

This is what we call making a record in the face of the enemy. It is time the public eye was directed to those who make it. If we take not warning from the traitors who have already betrayed our armies,

to be mentioned to put our farmers on their guard .-On this subject, a late number of the Milledgeville (Ga.) Register says :

THE STATE JOURNAL: RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1862.

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 provisons, 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 nore bales the greater the triumph. Now the rule is just the centrary-the smaller the production, the higher the reward-the brighter the patriotism, and the more enduring the reputation of the planter. We ave the names of planters owning field hands by the indred, 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 terninate.

#### Gen. Gatlin.

We agree with our cotemporary of the Wilmington fournal that "the tendency in human nature to go to extremes, is apt to do serious injustice," and to bear down the innocent with the guilty in its muddy current. The thoughtless, the envious and the ardent too seldom examine the premises from which they deduce their conclusions, and are often lamentably misled by their prejudices or passions, seldom taking time to examine those facts which every case presents, and by which alone the truth can be eliminated. From such tendency none are so liable to suffer as public officers, civil and military, while none are so stringently restrained, by the rules of their profession or office, from resorting to the ordinary means, the public press, of making their defence.

Soon after the battle of Newbern, we visited Kinston, in order to collect such facts and incidents of the fight, as those who had been engaged in it could mpart. All were mortified at the result, and none more so than ourselves, and all seemed prompted by the supposed facts, and anxious by inclination, to throw the blame on somebody. As the General in command of the district, the conduct of General Gatlin was the subject of severe criticism and universal animadversion. We found none to justify, and but few to offer a mitigating circumstance or to utter an expression of sympathy. Influenced by a sentiment which we found universal, in our issue of the 19th of March, we expressed our condemnation of the General's conduct in unqualified terms. But while that condemnation was fully justified by all the information we had then received, we regret the terms in which it was expressed, and shall still regart it more deeply, if, on further "enquiry," either official or otherwise, it shall be found that we have done an old

### Military Formation of Regiments, The formation of regiments goes briskly on at Camp

Mangum, under the successful management of that energetic and efficient officer, Major-General James G. Martin. Gen. Martin, we believe, visits the camp every day, directing its affairs in person, and seeing that nothing is omitted which is necessary to promote the health and comfort of the men, and prepare them at the earliest possible moment for efficiency in the field. There are now six full regiments formed

in a few days ; The 45th Regiment, composed as follows :

C.

D.

E.

Κ.

and in camp. The following have been formed with-

Rockingham, A. Captain May, Guilford. Shober. Morehead, Rockingham, Scales. Boyd, Winston Dillard, Courts. Smith. Caswell, Guilfod. Hines. 46TH REGIMENT.

Robeson, A. Captain Norment, Saunders. Rowan, Warren, Jenkins, Stewart, Richmond Heflin, Granville, McAllister, Randolph, Carr, McNeill, Moore, Holmes, Sampson, Catawba, Bost, 47TH REGIMENT. Curdup, Wake, A Captain Lankford, Franklin, Hall, Wake, Bryant, Nash, Wake, Norwood, Harrison, Nash, Franklin, Davis, Haughton, Wake. Wake, Brown, Alamance. Faucett,

BETHEL, 11TH REGIMENT. Colonel, C. Leventhorpe, of Rutherford. Lieut. Colonel, Wm. A. Owens, of Mecklenburg. Major, Wm. A. Eliason, of iredell. Mecklenburg, A. Captain Ross, Armfield Burke, Burke, Brown,, Mecklenburg, Nichols, Chowan, Small, Bird. Bertie, Jennings, Orange, Mecklenburg, Grier,

ganized, and now form a part of the 43d.

mules and horses to wagons and carts, and 25 negroes,

all he could get, were carried off. One hundred

of widow Byan's were carried off in the same

manner-31 from Mr. Oldfield ; 35 from Mr. McDau-

iel; all of Mr. Foscue's, besides those of dozens of gen-

It will not do to submit to this wholesale robbery.

Some system ought to be at once devised of removing

negroes and other property beyond the reach of those

thievish scoundrels. We can only sound the alarm-

give the people warning which we now do and have

from Newbern, to their owners, and was not interfer-

The Gunboat Question --- the Women,

Foremost in every patriotic and other good work,

the "women" have resolved to raise a fund for the

building of a gunboat for the defence of the coast of

North Carolina. On this subject, we publish to-day

ing with private property.

tlemen whose names we need not record.

the Old North State.

Lincoln, Haynes, Buncombe, Young, The 45th elected their field officers on Thurday, as

### Facts and Rumors.

PRINTERS IN THE ARMY .- One of the good jokes of the Mexican war was, that our victorious army having taken a Mexican town with a printing office in it, the general wanted to have general orders printed, but couldn't find Mexicans able to do it in English. So he had his troops drawn up in line, and the order was given, "All printers to the front !" whereupon, to his great surprise, about one half of the line stepped forward.

A similar infusion of the typographical element ap-pears to exist in our armies. Hundreds and hundreds have dropped the "composing stick" to take up the "shooting stick" in behalf of the South. There is no profession in life more fully represented in the army than that of the "typos."

THE NEWSPAPER CENSORSHIP OF THE NORTH .---The Secretary of War at Washington has ordered a special court martial for the trial of sundry newspaper proprietors who have "violated the articles of war" by the publication of movements of the army. The Washington Star says that the cases of the publishers of the Boston Courier and New York Journal of Commerce are the two first to be brought to the court martial's attention.

NEW GUN .- We yesterday examined a model of a new and destructive weapon of warfare, the invention of Capt. A. George, of North Carolina. It was tried on Tuesday last in the presence of the Governor and Council, and was discharged with ease twenty times in fifteen seconds. The great simplicity of construction and the facility with which it is worked-the ease with which it can be elevated or depressed, and the rapidity with which it can sweep in a horizontal direction half a circle-must render it a very destructive gun in service. We hope the Governor and Council may feel autho-ized to have one or two of them manufactured, and give them a fair trial. A battery of those guns on the field would do immense execution .- Charleston Courier.

The New York times exults over the "capture" of Manassas, and says that it is an end to the war, the Confederates confessing thereby that they are whipped. How stupid a man can be and yet live ! The day before the same paper said that McClellan must not be hurried ; he was arranging not merely to take Manassas; but to capture the rebels : they must not be suffered to escape! It is not enough that they be driven away.

The New York Tribune denounces McLellan, and says Johnston has outwitted him just as he outwitted Patterson.-Enquirer.

BOMBARDMENT OF ISLAND No. 10 .- The Yankees have been trying their strength and spending their powder lavishly on Island No. 10. Its fall or evacuation, ever since the attack commenced, has been considered inevitable, but at last dates it was still uahurt.

The Memphis Avalanche, of the 29th ult., rays: All agree that the enemy's attempt to take Island No. 10 was a failure. They threw shell for nearly two hundred and forty hours, expended over three thousand 13-inch shells, and one hundred thousand have nothing from the Virginia beyond the fact that pounds of powder. They did no damage to our para- the Express says any number of the citizens of Pe-Major, Andrew J. Boyd, Capt. Co. L. 21st Regipets, buildings, magazines or guns, and killed but tersburg had gone down to Norfolk expecting to see one man. Communication with the Island by Tip-The field officers of the other regiments have not tonville is uninterrupted. been elected. Two Companies, Capt. S. Snow's of One of the enemy's gunboats had been sunk and Halifax, and Capt, W. Alston's, of Warren, left Raanother seriously damaged, Three Missouri prisonleigh yesterday, en roule to join the 12th Regiment ers, at Memphis, reported that the Federal gunboat Col. Sol. Williams, in Virginia, to supply the place Benton had been shot through and twelve of her men killed. They also report over one thousand Federals terms had expired; but who have again been re-orkilled in the fight at New Madrid. All the Federal gunboats and transports have gone up the river out Besides the regiments already formed and receiving of sight. A few mortar and one gunboat remain. constant instruction, there are companies enough to HOSTILITIES COMMENCED AT NEW ORLEANS .- A form two or three more regiments, and the cry is still special dispatch to the Charleston Courier, dated New they come. North Carolina will send her full quota Orleans, March 29th, says that two of the enemy's to the field, and have a home reserve that will astongun-boats on yesterday commenced an attack on Fort ish her sister States, and may yet give Burnside and Jackson, at the mouth of the Mississippi river. There his mob of negro-stealing, grave-robbers considerable was a good deal of firing throughout the day, but no trouble. Every man and every dollar for the war, and one was hurt on our side. death to our thievish invaders, is the rallying cry of SKIRMISH IN VIRGINIA .- On last Monday night twenty-nine Yankee prisoners arrived in Richmond THE YANKEES are indulging their thievish from Rappahannock station, captured during a skirpropensities with a vim in the region of country adjamish on Friday. Wheat's battalion engaged the encent to Newbern. They are visiting the farms and emy, and drove them back after they had crossed the carrying off the negroes by hundreds. Mr. Daniel river. The enemy is reported to be advancing in Perry has lost all. Mr. Jacob. F. Scott's farm was that direction. visited, an officer compelling the negroes to hitc's

# [[For the State Journal

Proceedings of Meeting of Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company. At a called meeting of the Stockholders of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company held at the Court House, in the City of Raleigh, on Thursday the 20th of March, 1862.

Hon, Jno. H. Bryan, on motion of George W. Mordecai, was called to the Chair, and W. W. Vass appointed Secretary.

Hon. D. M. Barringer appeared as the representative of the State.

On motion, the Secretary was requested to ascertain the amount of stock represented in person and by

On motion, the meeting adjourned until 7 o'clock.

7 O'CLOCK, TUESDAY EVENING. The meeting was called to order by the Chairman. The Secretary reported that the amount of stock represented was not sufficient, according to the requirement of the charter, to constitute a quorum for he transaction of business, whereupon,

On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet in Raleigh on Tuesday, April 1, 1862.

RALEIGH, TUESDAY, April 1, 1862. Pursuant to adjournment the stockholders of the

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company met-the President resumed the chair, and called the meeting to order. Proceedings of the former meeting read and approved.

The Secretary having ascertained, reported to the meeting that of the indvidual stock of the Company there were represented in person 1,057 shares, by proxy 8,225 shares-total number of shares represented 4.272.

The Chair announced the meeting to be regularly organized for the transaction of any business.

Hon. D. M. Barringer appeared in behalf of the

George W. Mordecai, at the request of the Chair, stated to the stockholders the object of the meeting,

Dr. E. A. Crudup offered the following resolution : Resolved, That the directors of this company be, and they are hereby authorized to subscribe for 2,000 shares in the Chatham Railroad Company for and on account of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

K. P. Battle offered the following, which passed unanimously:

Resolved, That the Board of Directors may pay said subscription to the Chatham Railroad Company, in bonds of this Company, or in any other manner they think proper.

On motion of Hon. D. M. Barringer, the meeting adjourned.

JNO. H. BRYAN, Chm'n W. W. VASS, Sec'y.

### LATEST NEWS.

Our exchanges bring us nothing startling or sensational. The Norfolk Day Book is missing and we something-leaving that something to conjecture.

friends, we deserve to be subjugated. The army left traitors behind them in Washington and Newbernwho were known to be traitors. Before other towns fall, as fall some will, the traitors and scoundrels should be sent to the rear. Let us look strictly into every man's record, whatever position he may hold, however rich or poor, and if it is not a record for which Burnside's thievish rascals would feel bound to hang or imprison him, it is evidently one which should commend him to the tender mercies of the authorities "at Richmond and Raleigh," or those respectively in command under them.

All Corn---No Cotton.

In view of the probability of a protracted war, It becomes every man in the Confederacy to consult the good of the cause for which that war has been inaugated. The result of the war nobody doubts, provided the management of affairs be characterized by wisdom, prudence and discretion. To secure this, much more depends upon the farmers of the Confederacy than they are willing to admit. They have seat their sons to the field to fight, and it becomes them to see how these are to be fed. They cannot eat cotton. They cannot fight unless they be fed. The history of the world affords us but few instances where a half-clad, half fed army have won battles or conquered peace. No army in the world, perhaps, was ever subjected to more hunger and cold-more torturing hardships and corroding privations than the army of the Revolution. Their sufferings, their toils, their nakedness, their perils are fresh in the minds of us all, and the doleful narrative often 'draws a tear from the school boy of the present day. History leaves us ignorant of any remedy by which the farmers of those days might bave provided against these privations, and supplied the army with food. But the history of posterity will not hold the farmers of the present day guiltless, should the army of the Confederacy be exposed to hunger and want and the sufferings which they entail. We have millions of acres of the most fertile lands in the world, where the enemy's foot has never yet penetrated, and never will, and if our farmers neglect or refuse to appropriate every acre to corn, and such other cereals and vegetables as supply food for man and beast, on him will rest the awful responsibility of reducing our army to starvation and want and betraying his country into the hands of the en-

We will not degrade this question, by examining it in the light of dollars and cents. "The love of money is the root of all evil," and has induced men to triffe with their eternal interests. That it blinds men to the interests of their country does not admit of argument. Some there might be, and no doubt are, who would plant cotton or any thing else that might promise to bring them gain. If honest, ignorant men, they must be dissuaded from their course. If corrupt, intelligent rascals, who care nothing for their country, so they can accumulate riches, public opinion must coerce

of cunning and restraint-that sort of loyalty which with the prospect of a starving army and a subjugated intry before them, they persist in planting cotton their neighbors and friends, who know them, should remonstrate, and if the voice of remonstrance be not heeded, if the voice of starving soldiers and an oppressed country do not move them, they ought to be made hear a voice that would take no denial, but compel swift obedience. But we have no idea that, to any serious extent, will the farmers of the Southern Confederacy pursue a course hostile to their country. Almost every farmer in the country has a son or some near relative in the army, and let the hunger pains of that son or relative appeal to that father or friend for food. To the pure patriot, however, the voice of country is more potent and moving than the voice of son or daughter, and he who would plant cotton in order to make money, is incupable of sympathizing with suffering humanity. though of his own kindred and blood, and would be deaf to the cries of an invaded country. The shricks of virgin purity, writhing in the grasp of amatory pollution, would not divert his footsteps from the polluted path that conducts to the temple of Mammon. Seed-time has come and a propitious Providence will soon send us harvest. Knowing that as a man soweth, so shall he also, reap, let the farmer's seed time be such as will cause himself and his country no regret, when the harvest appears. Now is the time to decide. All corn and no cotton will insure us a well-fed army, composed of our own sens and kindred willing and able to fight our battles and give independence to our country. All cotton and no corn, or so much cotton as might, by the remotest possibility. produce a scarcity of corn, and other articles of food which cannot be produced without corn, would doom our army to intolerable suffering, and our country to intolerable chains. Other views there are which might (and, for that, together with the fact that it was an old be taken of this question, but it surely only requires

soldier and brave officer injustice; and we shall be follows : found among the foremost and most rejoiced, to give Colonel, Junius Daniel. Lieut, Colonel, J. H. Morchead, Capt. Co. E, 2nd

Regiment.

ment

him the full benefit of that "enquiry," if it shall have acquitted him of all blame, and left him in the enjoyment of the same unsullied reputation which he brought with him, from the old army, to the cause of the South, after he had sacrificed his all, abandoned his home, and ruptured the tics which bound her whom he loves dearest and best to her kindred in the far West.

We will not harrow General Gatlin's feelings, by of Captains Kenan and Norment's Companies, whose repeating the innumerable slanders which appear in the press against him, in order that we may refute them. Not knowing the facts, his conduct we don't defend-his faults we don't justify. But nine-tenthsof what is predicated of him, we know to be foul slanders. He was relieved from duty, we understand, on account of ill health, and, at his own request, made of the War Department, a considerable timeperhaps two weeks-before the engagement. Sickness is alleged as the reason of his absence from the field, and his bravery has never been questioned. He was neither arrested nor sent to Richmond; nor had any committees, male or female, waited upon him; and how such sheer fabrications or baseless slanders could have found their way into the press is more than we can conjecture. There are other slanders equally gross, but out of respect to their object we omit to mention them. Judging from what we had heard, and solely on the ground of what we had heard, both from military men<sup>o</sup> and citizens, we were the first to censure him publicly, and none shall be more rejoiced than we to find that that censure was unjust and unmerited-which time and an investigation of the facts must disclose-and none more cheerfully than we will refute any or all other unjust slanders which we find in circulation against him. It only remains for us to inform our cotemporary of the Wilmington Journal that we have neither lauded anybody to heaven nor cried down any body to 'tother place. What we have said and all we have said of Gen. Branch is literally true, if men of veracity, whom we take as our witnesses, can be relied on. No paper in the Southern Confederacy, the Wilmington Journal not excepted, has found fewer objects to condemn and more to praise than we have, since this war broke out. We are not entirely ignorant of the imperfections of human nature, from which, we are inclined to believe, editors themselves are not exempt. and we think we might say of the most of them, taken individually, as the Journal says of General Branch-"he is no prodigy." As "the statement of the State Journal that Col. Haywood was the only officer who applied steel to the enemy is a mistake. we hope the Wilmington Journal will correct the mistake, and state who else did. The State Journal. not wishing to detract from the merits of any man,

# An Appeal for Bells.

officer or private, will feel thankful for the correction.

If any body else ordered steel to be applied, he ought

to be known, for the truth of history.

the patriotic appeal of Mrs. Collins, who, with Mrs. The Ordnance Bureau of the government at Richnond has published an appeal to the people for al the bells they can spare, to be converted into light artillery to shoot, kill and capture the thieves and ruffians who are invading our soil. We publish this appeal to-day, with directions as to where the bells may be sent. We hope that every bell in North Carolina, large and small, church bells, cow, shop, railroad, hotel and parlor bells, and every sort of bells in North Carolina will be sent immediately to Fayetteville as requested. - Every moment is precious, and we sincerely trust not a moment will be lost in deliberating upon this matter. The toll of the church-going bell is music to our cars, but the roar of the death-dealing cannon, which these sacred objects will make, will be a terror to our invaders and help drive them from our soil. Soldiers of the cross will not hesitate to give up their bells, and their all to arm the soldiers of their country. Let them be melted and moulded into cannon, and let the plessing and approval of God be invoked on the heart-rending sacrifice. God will be honored and our country defended by the patriotic deed.

THE LOSS OF THE CONFEDERATE STEAMER VAN-DERBILT, at sea, was reported at New Orleans on the 27th ult. The Captain, five of her crew, and eight passengers had arrived safe on the Florida const .--One boat containing seventeen men, has not been heard from.

NORFOLK, April 1 .- The Monitor is still at anchor side of Hampton Bar, waiting the approach of her adversary, the Virginia.

A number of Federal vessels left the Roads yesterday, after landing troops at Fortress Monroe.

MURCHISON'S CAVALRY .- This company, numberag 111 mem from Cumberland, Harnett and Chatham, was organized on Thursday last by the election

T. J. Brooks, 1st Lieutenant. John K. Ray, 2nd G. W. Buchmann, 3rd Lieuts. Brooks and Buchmann were in the Bethel Regiment, the former in the Lafayette and the latter n the Independent Company of this place. And a number of the others served with the same companies in their Peninsular campaign last year.

The Company, it is expected, will leave for Goldsboro' on Tuesday -Fay. Observer.

"STARR'S LIGHT BATTERY."-This company goes to Wilmington to-day, leaving in the steamer Hurt at 12 o'clock. The company is a picked one, numbering in its ranks many of the best young men of this place who served through the Peninsular campaign in the two Fayetteville companies of the Bethel regiment. Col. Starr and his officers are first-rate men, all of the same regiment. The officers and the men are worthy of each other, and wherever they go will do good service.

Joseph B. Starr, Capt. ; Thos. C. Fuller, 1st Lieut. John Whitmore, 1st Lieut., Jun.; Benj. Rush, 2d Lieut.-Fay. Observer.

Latest Northern News.

The following items, received through Northern papers, we glean from our Richmond exchanges, of Thursday:

NORFOLK, April 2 .- Nerthern papers of the 31st have been received.

There is nothing new from McClellan's department. Fort Macon is still held by a rebel garrison 500 strong.

Gen. Buell has command of his army in person, and is 15 miles from Corinth, Miss., where the rebels are concentrating large forces. It is stafed that Beauregard expects a fight every hour.

Firing on Island No. 10 was continued on Friday and returned with great spirit by the rebels, who are making great preparations for a protracted and determined defence. They are mounting a large number of heavy guns. Our iron-clad steamers were advancing down the river.

Active and extensive preparations are going on at New Orleans for the defence of the city. Gen. Lovell has proclaimed martial law.

Government securittes have declined 1 in N. York. Cotton steady. Sales on Saturday 700 bales at 271a28c.

The Herald says that the conspirators in the Federal Congress are becoming every day more desperate and violent.

A terrible disaster has occurred at a pyrotechnic factory in Philadelphia. Sixty persons were killed and wounded.

The owners of slaves in the District of Columbia are rapidly removing them.

The Chattanooga railroad has been repaired, and communication between Nashville and Louisville restored

The Herald of the 31st has a long money article .----Chase will soon want more Treasury notes, and the cry will soon be raised at the North for more currency.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The City of New York has arrived from Southampton with dates to the 19th, being three days later. There had been a discussion in Parliament relative to the arrest of the Lientenant of the privateer Sumter. It was stated that he have not been released but was on his way to America as a political prisoner.

The London Times anticipates an almost endless war and thinks that the rebellion will end in a Military Dictatorship.

LONDON, March 17 --- The funds are tending steadly upwards. Consuls 73%.

LIVERPOOL, March 19 .- COTTON .- Sales for the two days 12,000 bales, including 3,500 to speculators and exporters.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 29 .- General Burnside has taken possession of Beaufort, N. C., without any resistance. No property was burned.

The big Lincoln gun has been mounted here. She carries balls weighing 437 pounds. They are called Lincoln pills, to be taken by the Merrimac.

The American troubles excite great interest in India.

NORFOLK, April 2 .- A British ship of war anchored n Hampton Roads yesterday.

NASHVILLE, March 31 .- Hon. Edward H. East has been appointed Secretary of State under the new Tennessee Government.

Lost at the battle of Newbern. Two TRUNKS, belonging to Lieut-Col. Bur-gwyn, containing all his clothing, &c. Said trunks are of russet leather, one covered with duck cloth, one has the name in full on a brass plate on the flap of the lock. the other on the trunk. They were placed on the cars and have been left at some depot between Kinston and Charlotte. Agents will confer a favor by informing the undersigned at Raleigh, if found. H. K. BURGWYN, 42-41 April 5, 1862.

heretofore done, and if the diabolical Yankees get hold of their negroes or anything else which is moveable, of the following officers: it will not be our fault. It is silly-worse than mad-Alex. Murchison, Captain. ness in any man or woman's attempting to make a crop where contending armies are quartered or carrying on operations, but more so on any lands accessible to the enemy. All such negroes as are not at once re-

moved, will soon be in the embraces of the Yankees, and soon thereafter be carrying arms against us.

Let the people wake up before all be lost. The Standard will satisfy the people, no doubt, in its own way, for its having criminally published that Burnside was sending back the negroes,

MARK !- We are credibly informed that some of our Union" friends send the State Journal regularly to Gens. Burnside and Foster. We are glad to hear it. for it contains some wholesome truths they ought to know. We'll bet a horse they also get the Standrad What a contrast the two papers do present !

Seven traitors were brought to Richmond, Saturday ast, from Mathews county, Va.

The President has proclaimed martial law to extend over Greenbrier, Pocahontas, Bath, Alleghany, Monroe, Mercer, Raleigh, Fayette, Nicholas and Randolph counties, Virginia. Gen. Heth is to execute the laws.

Ellis, have nobly stepped forward as leaders in the laudable work. While the whole country owes a debt of gratitude to the women of the country for what they have already done, and for what they would all cordially unite with Mrs. Collins and Mrs. Ellis in doing, we are happy to inform them that in their contemplated efforts, they have been anticipated by the Confederate government, which, the Wilmin,ton Journal informs us, has resolved to build gunboats, in this State, to the fullest extent of the resources, timber, iron and other materials, which the State can furnish. This will obviate the necessity of private contributions, but laber and materials cannot be dispensed with and should be supplied by all who have the means of doing so. We will allude more fully to this matter in our next, and freely express our opinion of that man who, the Jonrnal says, asks "fifty dotlars a piece for his trees, large and small," which may be needed in the construction of these boats ? What co. the women think of him ? We would like to get the opinion of some of them. O, Rolling Machine, what an example you set us!

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE N. C. RAIL ROAD .-On Thursday last, when some five miles west of the Company Shops, one of the cars on the down train broke down, by which we regret to learn, the Express Messenger, Mr. J. A. Bennett, was killed, and several other persons wounded. We hear no particulars, except that the train, besides its ordinary passengers, had on board about 500 troops, and it is matter of wonder that more lives were not lost. The Express Messenger, who lost his life, has been in the employ of the N. C. B. R. Company for some time, and was on his second trip for the Express Company.

Gens. Vandorn and Jeff. Thompson were preparing for an early movement on the Mississippi river.

COLLECT THE OLD IRON .- We would suggest to housekcepers the propriety of collecting and arranging the iron about their households, in order to place it at the service of the Confederate authorities The Government establishments engaged in the manufacture would do well to apportion the country into districts, and in the cities scud wagons to every house in every street to obtain this valuable material.

The House of Representatives has passed a resolution appointing a special committee of thirteen to prepare a bill carrying out the system of conscription recommended by the President; also to develop the mineral resources of the Confederacy.

GEN. SHIELDS-PROPHECY FULFILLED .- The Columbia Guardian says Gen. Shields commanded the Palmetto regiment in Mexico. After the campaign he paid a visit to Columbia, and was feted and feasted. In the course of a speech he made from the portico of one of our hotels, after applauding the daring and heroic deeds of the regiment, he said in substance that he hoped, if ever he drew his sword against South Carolinians, his arm might be severed from his body. The prophecy or self-malediction has been literally

fulfilled.

SLAVE OWNERS may find employment for their negroes in the central counties of the State. We copy a paragraph elsewhere, from the Salisbury Watchman stating that thousands of acres of land, in that section of country will lie idle during this year, unless laborers can be obtained from that part of the Stat exposed to the incursions of the enemy. We hope our contemporaries will at once lay this information before their readers, as it may be of mutual and real benefit to all concerned.

### NOTICE!

I HAVE on hand from 1000 to 1500 tons of the celebrated Egypt COAL, and 500 bushels of hard COKE, fit for foundry purposes; for sale, at the pit, or can be delivered at Lockville, or at the depot of the Fryettville and Western Railroad, or on the N. C. Central Railroad at Page's. 4t-pd April 5.

Plantation for Rent.

OFFER MY PLANTATION IN JOHNSTON COUNty for rent for the present year. It consists of 1318 agree, enough of which is cleared to work thirty hands, and of this 100 acres are prepared and ready for planting. The plantation lies on the river, two and a half miles below Smithfield, and six miles from the Railroad, and possesses all the necessary outhouses, &c. Terms to accommodate

I will also sell some twelve stacks of fodder and shucks renters. on said plantation. Address immediately, WM. M. BOYLAN,

Raleigh, N. C. 41-4tpd

April 2, 1862.

### Somerville Female Seminary, LEASBURG, N. C.

THE Exercises of this Institution will resumed the the second Wednesday in Feb. 1862. Board, including washing, fuel, &c. per session of twenty one weeks, entrance. SOLOMON LEA.

Jan. 4th, 1862.