Morth-Carolina Standard

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, EDITOR AND PROPERTY.

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Money sent us by mail is at our risk.

The Standard.

RALEIGH: SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1862.

The Latest News. The last mails and the telegraph bring but little additional intelligence.

IN THE WEST .- All eyes are turned to Corinth for a great battle. Large re-inforcements are being forwarded to the Federal army and General Halleck has assumed the command. We are inclined to believe the reported death of Gen. Buell and other Federal officers. Gen. Mitchell has occupied Huntsville and Decatur, Ala., with 11,000 troops and taken possession of the Railroad, leaving but a small force at Nashville. In the meantime Beauregard is strengthening his position and has been reinforced by Van Dorn. The entire militia of Louisiana and Mississippi has been ordered out to strengthen his reserves. A desperate battle may be looked for .-Island No. 10, has no doubt surrendered, but Memphis does not appear to be much alarmed. Of Gen. Price but little appears to be known. The rumor that he had joined Beauregard is doubtful. So is the rumored battle near Corinth on Wednesday after the battle of Shrioh.

THE SOUTH .- The enemy appears to be advancing slowly upon New Orleans. Our forces appear to be ready for him. But little advance has been made upon Savannah since the fall of Fort Pulaski. Without iron-clad boats, however, the fall of Savannah is only a question of time. That place in the possession of the enemy opens the Savannah river to him, at least to Augusta.

VIRGINIA.-Every thing was quiet in the valley. Gen. Jackson's forces are increasing, and his camps are not far from the enemy. The enemy has disappeared from Manassas. He occupies the country are plundering and stealing in that quarter. The greater portion of McClellan's forces are on the Peninsula. His force is said to be 125,000, perhaps greater, and ours 75,000. Our troops on the Peninsula are confident of success. The 14th N. C. Regiment, Col. Daniel's, and a section of Ramseur's Artillery were in a skirmish with the enemy early this week, in which a number of the enemy were killed. We had a small loss in the Regiment. The Richmond Enquirer of the 17th mentions that an official dispatch had been received at Richmond of a severe fight near Lee's Mills between our troops and the enemy, in which several regiments were engaged on the 16th. The rumors about the streets connect the N. C. Regiments with that fight. It is said that the enemy was repulsed with severe loss. Our loss is said to be small, but we regret to hear that Col. McKinney of the 15th N. C. Troops is reported to have been killed. We hope the rumor is unfounded. Many are looking for a desperate engagement there, but the antecedents of McClellan indicate that he will not move again, if the chances are not wholly in his favor. His military character is trembling in the balance, and he will not risk all he has upon a doubtful issue.

The visit of Mons. Mercier, the French Minister to Richmond, excites some interest. We presume it is wholly connected with the tobacco in the warehouses in that City, said to have been bought by Belmont for the French government.

Since the above was written, we learn from the Charlotte Bulletin, that a severe bombardment was commenced by the enemy against our lines, near Lee's Mills, on the Peninsula, at 8 o'clock, A. M., on the 16th, and continued till 7 P. M.

Three attacks were made upon our centre, but were promptly repulsed. They tried to force Gen. Cobb's position, but were driven back. Our troops behaved nobly. Our loss was 20 killed, including Col. McKinnie, of the 15th N. C. regiment. About 75 were wounded. Eight artillery horses were killed, and one howitzer disabled.

State Convention. This body convenes in this City, according to adjournment, on Monday the 21st inst.

ARMY REGISTER .- As Soon as we can obtain them, the new regiments will be added to the Army Register as published on the 4th page of the Semi-Weekly.

Both Houses of the Confederate Congress resolved to adjourn on Monday next, the 21st instant.

Col. Riddick .- We omitted to mention in our last the election of Col. R. H. Riddick to the Colonelcy of the 34th N. C. Regiment Vols. in place of Col. Leventhorpe, who accepts the command of the "Bethel Regiment" re-organized.

GUN-BOAT FUND .- The gun-boat fund in Wilmington is rising. W. A. Wright, Esq., of the Bank of Cape Fear, in Wimington, is the Chairman and acting Treasurer of the Fund.

CROPS.-We learn that the wheat crop in different portions of the State is very promising. We have the prospect of a good fruit crop. The late spring has been of signal advantage in this respect.

TREASURY NOTES A TENDER .- A majority of the Committee to whom was committed the bill, making Confederate Treasury Notes a legal tender, opposed it on the ground of its unconstitutionality,the committee not agreeing, the matter has not been disposed of. We are glad to find that constitutional difficulties have some influence yet with a portion

The Confederate Congress has passed a law, prohibiting Confederate citizens from trading with the enemy under heavy penalties.

Col. Vance's Legion,-The reader is referred to the advertisement of Col. Vance, in to-day, s issue.

Meekln

Standard.

RA LEIGH, N. C., WEDNES DAY, APRIL 23, 1862. Vol. XXVIII.—No. 17.

WHOLE NUMBER 1412.

The Conscription Act.

The Richmond . Examiner of the 16th contains the conscription act, passed in secret session by Congress; but as there is no certainty that the act as published is entirely correct, we await an official copy, which will probably soon appear in the Richmond papers. The main features of the act as it appears in the Examiner are as follows: The President is authorized to call out and place in the military service of the Confederate States, for three years, unless the war shall have sooner ended, all white men who are residents of the Confederate States between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five, who are not legally exempted from service. All of the persons aforesaid, who are now in the armies of the Confederacy, and whose term of service will expire before the end of the war, shall be continued in the service for three years from the date of their original enlistment, unless the war shall have sooner endea; the twelve months men to have the right to re-organize and elect their officers, but the latter to be commissioned by the President. All under eighteen and over thirty-five, in said armies for twelve months shall be required to remain three months, unless their places can be sooner supplied by conscripts; and all laws and parts of laws providing for the re-enlistment of volunteers and their organization, are repealed; but companies, battalions, squadrons, and regiments organized, or in process of organization by authority from the Secretary of War, if entirely completed within thirty days, not embracing any now in service, will be received. All persons comprehended in the act, and not now in service, it shall be lawful for the President to enrol by the agency of State officers, with the consent of the Governors of States; and if the Governor of any State shall refuse such consent, then the President shall employ Confederate officers for the purpose, in accordance with rules and regulations to be prescribed by him. Persons when enrolled and liable to duty, if they shall wilfully refuse to obey the call of the President, shall be held to be deserters and punished accordinly. Persons

not liable to duty will be received as substitutes. The foregoing are the material features of this act. The vote by which it passed the two houses has not yet been made public. Let the people have the names of those who voted for it. It is an extraordinary fact that this act, which ignores the rights of the States, and assumes summary and absolute control over some six hundred thousand of the militia, was debated and passed in secret session.

This act breaks the faith of both the State and Confederate governments with the twelve months men, by compelling them to remain two years longer in the war. It also designates the mode of apointing the officers which is in direct conflict with the Confederate Constitution. It also provides for substitutes. There ought to have been exemptions, even under so sweeping a law as this; but they should have been such only as were rendered necessary by mental or bodily infirmity. The idea, for example, of one of the correspondents of the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, who advocates conscription, that it will "put the rich and the poor-the noble and the peasant," as he calls them, "on the same footing," is not realized. "The noble and the peasant!" Are we in Europe or America? The substitute system, though wrong in theory, may work well, and has worked well in our volunteer armies; but when a levy is made en masse on a certain portion of our population, it is wrong to put wealth in one scale and the compelled and inevitable service of the poor man in the other. But we shall not dwell longer at present on this measure. We regard it as inexpedient, unnecessary, oppressive, and unconstitutional. It places the rights of the States and the liberties of the people at the feet of the President. If Mr. Davis were a Jackson, or a Clay, or a Webster, or a Calhoun, we would not confer such power upon hith. We can only hope that this measure will not seriously injure the Southern cause, and that good results, and not calamitous ones, may flow from it. But we enter our protest against it ; and if evil comes of it, it shall not be said that we were the advocate of, or the apologist for, so monstrous and dangerous a measure. Again we admonish the people, who are fighting against despotism from without, to look well to the encroachments of power within. The price of liberty is not only treasure and blood, but sleepless vigilance.

Burnside's Movements.

Almost all communication seems to be broken off between Gen. Holmes' and Burnside's lines, leaving us to doubtful rumor or conjecture as to his movements. We hope, however, that Gen. Holmes finds some means by which to ascertain something definite from beyond his lines, about which he properly preserves a careful silence.

It seems to be understood that Fort Macon will be attacked sooner or later, and it is rumored that Burnside has 10,000 troops in Carteret. His force about Newbern at this time, we understand, is estimated at from 15 to 20,000. He is said still to be entrenching and fortifying. A late rumor states that our prisoners have been sent off North. It is also stated that a lady of Newbern, who left early this week, on applying for a passport to leave for Goldsboro', was told by Burnside, that if she would wait a fortnight he would escort her to that place imself. She respectfully declined the proffer, and assured him of a warm reception when he reached

About 12 steamers were reported in Edenton bay, at last accounts. We have heard no confirmation of the rumor that a number of our militia were captured near Elizabeth City.

RE-ORGANIZATION. - We are glad to announce that the 28th Regt. N. C. Vols., in Camp near Kinston, has re-enlisted and organized for the war, by the election of the following officers: Col. Lane and Lt. Col. Lowe, re-elected, and Capt. S. D. Lowe,

This we believe is the first 12 months N. C. Regiment which as a whole, has re-enlisted and re-organized. Many of the companies of the "Bethel regiment" were before them, but no entire regiment that we know of has re-enlisted for the war except the 28th. This is a noble example, which we hope will be followed at once by all our regi-ments. It is probable that individual members of all the regiments may not be able, owing to circumstances at home, to re-enlist, but we trust that no man who can remain, will abandon his post at this peried of his country's peril. Six months more will probably terminate the hard fighting of this year, if not the war; and surely those of our brave men who can possibly remain, will not abandon the contest, in this bour of trial. The Skirmish below Trenton.

We gave in our last a few particulars connected with a skirmish which took place below Trenton on Monday last, between our troops and the Yankees, and also the rumor that Lt. Col. Robinson was killed. Since that we have heard contradictory reports of the capture of a number of our men, and that Gol. Robinson was not killed, but was wounded and taken prisoner by the Yankees.

A gentleman just from Kinston gives us the following particulars, which we have no doubt can be relied on as the most current statement in that place. A portion of our Cavalry commanded by Lt. Col. Robinson, attacked a strong picket force of the Yankees on Monday last below Trenton. After sharp skirmishing the Yankees surrendered—how many is not stated-and the officer in command surrendered his sword to Lt. Col. Robinson. Just at that period, an additional number of our own Cavalry made their appearance, when strange to say, a portion of the captors took fright, supposing them to be Yankee Cavalry, and put off, leaving a few only of their comrades to take charge of their prisoners and fight the supposed re-inforcing Cavalry. The consequence of the stampede was, that Lt. Col. Robinson was either killed, wounded or captured, and with him three others. At all events, four of our men are missing, and subsequent examination leaves no room to doubt that they were captured and not killed. A flag of truce, we learn, went down to as-

certain the facts, but we have not heard the result. Various rumors after the battle of Newbern, it will be recollected, reflected severely upon the bravery of some of Col. Spruill's Cavalry, but we gave no countenance to the charge, because we did not believe it; but a repetition of the above scene, if it be true, without the strongest mitigating circumstances, would force us to the conclusion that the rumors were not much exaggerated. Moreover, we should be inclined to urge upon Gen. Holmes to unhorse at once every one of the stampeders. The regiment is composed of the best material in the rank and file and in many of the officers, and we believe the South does not furnish braver men than compose most of the regiment. It has labored under great disadvantages-has been badly equipped or not equipped at all for a good part of the time it has been in the service, and we fear it has not been as well drilled as it should have been; but for all that, we hope to hear of no more stampedes. If the above rumors do injustice to the regiment or to any one. we shall be glad to be able to correct them.

BISHOPS OF THE M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH .- An informal meeting, composed of Bishops Andrew. Early and Pierce, with several ministers and layvened at Atlanta, Ga., on the 10th inst., to consult upon the affairs of the Church. As many of our readers are interested in its proceedings, we give the following summary:

It was agreed that it was impracticable to convene the General Conference carlier than April 1863, but that the Bishops might convene it earlier at their discretion. The Missionary Treasurer announced that the Society was out of funds and out of debt, except the outstanding drafts against the Treasury. The Bishops were to continue their annual visitations, and arrange them as usual. It was agreed that the Publishing House at Nashville be left for the present to the management of the General Book Agent and Publishing Committee,-that the office of Financial Secretary be discontinued,that the Charleston and Nashville Christian Advocates be united and published at Atlanta, Ga., under the editorship of Rev. Drs. McTyiere and Myersthat the future operations of Rev. Dr. Sehon, Missionary Society, be directed by the Board,-that Dr. Huston, be employed to collect funds for the Sabbath School cause, -- that a pastoral address be prepared by the Bishops and published, and that the support and travelling expenses of the Bishops be apportioned as follows among the Conferences:

The support of Bishop Soule to devolve upon the Tennessee and the Memphis Conferences; that of Bishop Andrew upon the Alabama, Louisiana and Florida; that of Bishop Paine upon the Mississippi, Texas, East Texas, Ouchita and Arkansas; that of Bishop Pierce upon Georgia and South-Carolina; that of Bishop Early upon Virginia, North-Carolina and Holston; that of Bishop Kavanaugh upon Missouri, St. Louis, Kentucky, Lousville, and Western Virginia; and that said Conferences be earnestly requested to exert themselves to raise the amounts apportioned to them.

Chatham Railroad Company. At a meeting of the stockholders of the Chatham Railroad Company, held at the Yarbrough Hotel, on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, Dr. Richard Haywood was called to the Chair, and W. R. Richardson appointed Secretary.

The Secretary reported 2,610 shares represented and upon the vote being taken for President, resulted as follows:

For K. P. Battle, For John Manning, Mr. Battle having received a majority of votes,

was declared elected. The salary of the President was fixed at \$1,500, and that of the Treasurer not exceeding \$1,000 per

The following gentlemen were appointed Directors: George W. Mordecai, Dr. W. J. Hawkins, J. E. Allen, S. S. Royster and Elies Bryan. A resolution was passed authorizing the President and Directors to call for two per cent of the subscriptions to be paid within thirty days. After the adoption of by laws, the meeting adjourned.

ECONOMY. - At a time like this, when the people are heavily taxed, and when every nerve is strained to carry on the war, the utmost frugality and econonly should be observed. It is the duty, especially of those in office, to imitate the example of Cato the Censor, who, as Plutarah observes, when general of the army, took no more from the public for himself and those about him, in the way of perquisites or rations, than two and a half bushels of wheat a month, and less than two bushels of barley for his horses. Cato was ever prone to interpret more for the State than for Cato, but he has few disciples among the moderns.

GEN. BURLL.-There seems to be but little doubt left of the death of Gen. Buell, the Federal leader in Tennessee. Southern accounts continue to repeat the statement, and the Yankoes admit that he was mortally wounded, and several other generals killed.

We take pleasure in calling attention to the patriotic and timely proclamation of Gov. Clark, in regard to the impressment of arms in this State, threatened by Maj. W. S. Ashe, at the "request" of President Davis. We rejoice that there is still spirit enough in the "Old North State" to crush in the egg the viper, Despotism, in all its forms, and to maintain Constitutional liberty among our people in every crisis. We have always felt, and always declared, that every citizen should freely and promptly respond to the call of the State and Confederate governments for aid in carrying on the war and in defending our soil; but when those governments transcend their powers and trample on the rights of States or people, they should be resisted. Gov. Clark will be sustained by the people from the seaboard to the mountains, notwithstanding the doctrine of some in our midst that free government has failed, and that we must have an oligarchy, or military dictator, or a King! Let the people open their eyes to the dangers that threaten them. There are hundreds of persons in this State who are the advocates of strong government, and who would,

Well Done, Gov. Clark!

New Regiments. The 49th Regiment N. C. Troops organized at Camp Mangum by the election of the following officers on Saturday last:

if they had the power, fasten the yoke of despotism

on the masses. The rights of the States, and the

right of the people to rule; that is the motto, and

the only one which will safely conduct us through

the perils of this bloody revolution. Let no man

be trusted who does not subscribe in the most em-

phatic manner to this motto, and who does not

"show his faith by his works."

Maj. S. D. Ramseur, Colonel; Maj. Wm. A. Eliason, Lt. Colonel; and S. M. McAfee, Major.

The election of Maj. Ramseur every one must regard as a good one-perhaps it could not be bettered. But while we wish the 49th to have a good Colonel, we protest against the policy of transferring Maj. Ramseur from the Artillery to the Infantry service. There are few Artillery officers in the service superior, if equal to him. That branch of our defence has been rapidly filling up recently, and so far as we can learn, with a poor prospect of obtaining competent officers. A poorly drilled and officered Artillery company, or battalion, or regiment, is the most complete man trap in the service. No position is attended with so much risk as that of Artillerists, and of all others it is most important to have thoroughly trained officers. Maj. Ramseur has shown himself to be proficient in the Artillery service, and as he is so much needed there, we hope he will remain, and that the Confederate govern will promote him in that service. He has been offered the Colonelcy in the Infantry service several times before we believe, and he has declined it. Indeed, we understand that the original members of his company could not have been induced to join for the war, but for the assurance that the Major would accept no position by which he could not re-

tain that company in his command. 50ти Regiment.—The 50th North Carolina regiment has been organized at Camp Mangum, near this place, as follows: Lt. Colonel M. D. Craton elected Colonel, unanimously; Capt. Jas. A. Washington, Lieut. Colonel; Capt. George-Wortham, Major. We consider these excellent selections .-The companies composing this regiment are as follows: Capt. Vanhook, company A, Person; Capt. Atkinson, company B, Rooeson; Capt. Lunceford, company C, Wayne; Capt. Ryalls, company D, Johnston; Capt. Griswold, company E, Wayne; Capt. Kelly, company F, Moore; Capt. Andrews, company G. Mecklenburg; Capt. Atkinson, company H, Harnett; Capt. Eaves, company I, Mecklenburg; Capt. Wilkins, company K, Mecklenburg.

A CONTROVERSY ON GAMBLING. - We have receive ed a pamphlet containing "A Controversy between "Erskine" and "W. M." on the practicability of suppressing Gambling," printed in Richmond. It consists of a series of articles signed "Erskine" and replies thereto under the signature of "W M." The text of "Erskine" is, "Can gambling be suppressed?" and the position which he assumes in discussing the question is, that the practice cannot entirely be put down, for reasons which he assigns, but that in his opinion it can be materially restrained by the enactment of a law for licensing gambling establishments after the fashion of France and Germany. "W. M." takes ground against the proposition of "Erskine," and vehemently controverts it. The discussion is characterized by much cleverness and spiciness, and a leisure hour or so may be agreeably spent in reading it. The pamphlet may be had at Mr. Pomeroy's Bookstore, in this City.

IRLAND No. 10 .- We are left still in doubt as to the fate of this Island and our forces on it. The Yankee accounts assert that it has been captured, with a Confederate force of 2,500 men, munitions of war, heavy ordinance, provisions, steamers, &c. Southern advices express a doubt about its capture, but admit its probable evacuation. One ac-

count says that we were literally washed off the Island by the high waters of the river, and not driven away by the enemy. Another report is that the Federal gun-boats' passed down and got in our rear, which resulted in the surrender of the position by our forces. Our reliance for the protection of Memphis is therefore upon Fort Pillow and Com. Hollins' iron-clad turtles.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.-We are indebted to Mr. W. D. Miller, Chief Clerk in the Post Office Department at Richmond, for a pamphlet copy of the report of the Post Mester General. It exhibits manifest energy and ability in the management of his department. The mail facilities of the Confederacy are not equal to the wants of the people, but the department is doing all that its means will enable it to do in extending those facilities. Printed matter is evidently charged too high and operates severely against the printing business. We hope the press will urge a just modification and reduction of the charge on printed matter. Two cents, large or small, upon a printed sheet is enormous, and operates unjustly against the press. The attention of Congress should be called to it at an early day.

Richard F. Greene, of Craven county, on last Saturday, hired out 50 Negroes. Mr. G. removed his negroes to this county to prevent them from escaping to the minions of old Abe. They were hired readily and at high prices. Other large slave owner might profit by the example.—Salisbury Watchman.

Salt from Brine We find the following important letter from Dr. immons to Gov. Clark, in the last Releigh Register. We hope the people generally have preserved their brine, and that they will give heed to the advice of

RALEIGH, April 11, 1862. To His Excellency.

the Doctor:

HENRY T. CLARK. Governor of North-Carolina Sin: The enquiry which you made yesterlay respecting the value of brine which has been employed for preserving meat is important at this time.—
Old brine will contain a large proportion of the salt
used, and may be recovered by boiling it. Let the brine be poured into an iron kettle, and stir in, while cold, the white of several eggs. Boil the brine and skim off the dirt from the top as long as it rises. Now strain the liquid, while hot, in order to free it from a stringy sediment. Boil again and skim, if necessary, reducing the quantity of brine by evaporation until a pellicle of fine salt forms. the surface. It may now be set by to cool while crystals of nearly pure salt will be formed. The brine should never be boiled till a dry mass is formed, as in that case, it will be impure and dark colored. By repeating the evaporation, the salt may be

Most truly, your servant,

E. EMMONS, State Geologist.

P. S .- If the brine is stirred while cooling, fine salt will be formed; if it is allowed to cool at rest, a coarse salt will be deposited.

CIVILITY.-Civility is the cheapest and most use ful coin that circulates. It equally becomes the beggar and the King. It is even more graceful in distinguished functionaries than in supposed inferiors whom they address, for the dignity of the office is enhanced by the affability and composure of the occupant. Its absence from such, in this country, may provoke, but never alarm or intimidate.t is a coin to which all are entitled; and if with held, whether from caprice, or passion, or affected dignity, or contempt for inferior station, its payment in the end will be required, with compound

THE GOVERNORSHIP .- Our venerable friend of the Hillsborough Recorder, copies from the Hendersonville Times and the Standard on the subject of the Governorship, and adds:

"It is not necessary for us to name our "first choice," as all our readers know upon whom it would naturally fall. Gov. Graham has been long before the people, has filled many important offices, and in none of them has he been found wanting in skill or unfaithfulness. In these times of distress and peril, party preferences should give place to more enlarged and patriotic views. In selecting men for office our choice should be guided by the ability and prudence they have shown in the places they have filled, and those should be preferred who have proved themselves to be statesmen capable of a wise and energetic performance of the high trusts committed to them, and whose character will give assurance of untiring diligence and faithfulness. Gov. Graham and Gov. Morehead are such. The others named may be able men, good men, and true but their statesmanship has yet to be put to the proof, and in these times of peril, a mistake in the choice of Governor may be attended with disastrour consequences. Let a tried man, a man in whom all the people of the State can have confidence, be brought forward now; and the younger aspirants can come into place in less perilous times.

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.-This is the oldest daily paper in the State, and is no doubt liberally patronized, yet on account of the high prices of printing materials, and indeed the exorbitant price of every thing, the proprietors have determined to charge \$8 per annum for the daily instead of \$6 as heretofore. This is a necessary step which the prese ought generally to take. In our case it will be seen, that we have not increased the price of the Standard, but have simply abandoned our Club rates. Our cotemporary, the Wilmington Journal. hints that some of its exchanges send such mutilated and badly printed papers, that it can make no use of them. Take care, friend Fulton. Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones. We frequently get a "printer's paper" from your office.

DE Bow's REVIEW .- This able journal for March and April has been on our table for some days. We regret that a Review conducted with so much ability and filled with important statistical information should not be more liberally patronized. It is now issued in Charleston, S. C., once in two months instead of monthly at \$5 per annum. While we are far from endorsing all the views of the editor, yet the value of the publication is unquestioned, and it merits the support of the whole South.

Our Women.

Earnest and self-sacrificing as the male population of the South have been in the prosecution of the war, they have been really excelled by the untiring and indomitable spirit of our women. They have not only given up their sons, husbands and brothers to the cause, but their hands and hearts have labored incessantly for our success and for the poor soldiers. One of the met well deserved acts of the Confederate Congress was the passage of the follow-

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the thanks of the Congress of the Confederate States are eminently due, and are hereby tendered, to the patriotic women of the Confederacy, for the energy, zeal and untiring devountary contributions to our soldiers in the field and in the various military hospitals throughout the

GEN. FRENCH. - We are glad to see that this officer is energetically at work in his department. He has just issued an order calling upon the slave-owners of Onslow, New Hanover, Brunswick, Bladen, Robeson, Columbus, Cumberland and Sampson, to and him one-fifth of their negro men force, and each to bring an axe or a spade, to work on fortifications. They are to report at Wilmington or Old Brunesic

We hope the people will respond promptly. It was this kind of order issued at Newbern by Gen. Hill, that first stirred up the bile of some of the people in that section against him. Unfortunately, they could not be persuaded then that they were in any danger. Somebody will be hurt, certainly, if everything is not done now to keep back or drive out the enemy.

BETHEL, MANASSA AND SHILOH.—It is a little re

BETHEL, MANASSA AND SHILOH.—11 to markable as we heard remarked yesterday, that the scenes of three of the most noted battles of the present. war and of the most brilliant Confederate vic should bear such solemn and impressive scriptural names as those which stand at the head of this notice. And the most solemn and significant of all is that given to the battle of last Sanday, being that by which the Hebrew prophets referred to the coming one, the hope of the nations, unfavored by Caristains as pointing to our Savieur.—Wilmington Javanas.

Wilmingroz, M. C., apoll 13, 1862. Mr. Enron:—We have one of the most effectual lockades here now that ever existed. A man to blockades here now that ever existed. A man to get a drap of the crater, has to take oath that it is actually required for medicinal purposes. Provost Parker, with his vigilant stat, is ever on the

vost Parker, with his vigilant staff, is ever on the alert, and setting traps.

The gunboats are being rapidly built. To-day there is a rumor in town to the effect that 2,000 of the enemy are this side of Swansboro'. I saw a gentleman direct from Newbern this morning, who states that Burnside has all the alaves at work on the entrenchments, and makes them work a great deal harder than they have been accustomed to. He says that there are not more than 25,000 at and around Newbern, of the enemy, and that the report of 40,000 being there is altogether a mistake. He also states that Burnside told some ladies who had been left there, not to make themselves at all uneasy—that he would see that they were sent to Kinston, and not only that, but he would go with them himself soon. I am confident our boys at Kinston will give the old fel. a warm seception—that is, if he don't change his mind, and conclude to remain until our boys go down to Newbern.

Every store has to close doors on every Monday and Thursday, for drill. By doing this, it embles every man a chance for muster; and it is really surprising to see how full the ranks of the different comparnies are.

The above letter came to hand the fourth day.

The above letter came to hand the fourth day after it was written .- [ED.

GENERAL NEWS.

The English journals say that the great naval battle off Newport's News was one of the most in-teresting incidents of the war—it was a brilliant affair. They laud the extraordinary achievements of the Virginia, and say that the Confederate frigate gained an easy victory over her wooden opponents. They say the Virginia was not damaged, and recommend the discontinuance of the construction of wooden ships, and the conversion of all government ships that will bearest into machines of war similar to the Confederate ship Virginia. They say that the success of the Virginia shows good heads of the Navy Department of the South. The "Times" says that the real beginning of the campaign may now be witnessed; and that the troops in Eastern Virginia are commanded by President Davis. It alludes to the able management of the Confederate be conquered. It says that McClellan's 200,000 troops marched through a desolated wilderness, the Confederates having destroyed everything of value

The Federal representatives in Europe state that public sentiment is increasing in favor of the North, in consequence of the Federal victories.

The Speaker of the House and seven other members of the late Maryland Legislature have been re-

One of our volunteers at Goldsboro, North Carolina, writes that the chief want of the troops is newspapers and soap, and the greatest fear is snakes. Henry Ledbetter, of Anson county, N. C., living near Wadesboro', is worthy of honorable mention

for steadily selling corn at 75 cents after the speculators had placed it at \$1,15. The Tallahassee Floridian says: "We hear it from what we deem reliable authority, that an extensive 'grab game' has been played in some parts of the East. Thousands of the rifles have found their way into the hands of private individuals, who scemed to have helped themselves without let or hindrance. Of the twelve thousand brought by the Carolina on her last trip, it is supposed that less

than three thousand remain!" The Charleston Courier, of the 11th says that Col. J. Johnston Pettigrew, who declined the ap-pointment as a Brigadier General, has been induced by the advice of friends and indications of duty and

Dr. Gressner Harrison, the eminent classic scholar. died at his residence in Nelson County, Va, on the 7th inst., of typhoid fever. He was for many years Chairman of the Faculty of the University of Virginia. His long connection with the University has dentified his name forever with the history of that

We regret to learn that on Friday or Saturday last says the Wilmington Journal, the Yankees succeeded in capturing Mr. Drew, a member of Captain Hill's Company of Scotland Neck Mounted Riflemen. The Yankee scouts have been seen in Onslow County, but how far over the line we have not heard. PATRIOTIC.-J. Starke Simms, Esq., of Grindal's Shoals, Pacolet River, So. Ca., has refused to allow any thing made in his factory to be sold for more than it brought before the war. While others have sold yarn at \$2,00 to \$2,25 per bunch, he has held

it steadily at \$1,00 .- Charleston Moroury. WAR NEWS.

The following dispatches we clip from the Richmond Enquirer, of the 16th: MEMPHIS, April 15 .- Northern papers received here to-day state that the Federal loss at Shiloh was 20,000, including many field officers killed. General Buell was mortally wounded. Generals Crittenden, Sherman, and the two Wallaces were killed.

Two regiments from Kentucky and two from Wisconsin, have laid down their arms at Nashville, The Northern advices received here state that guerilla warfare is carried on from Brentaville to-

Seward was to leave on the 11th for the Southwest. F. W. Seward was acting Secretary of State. NORPOLK, April 15 .- Northern dates to the 10th inst., have been received here. The Northern journals claim a great victory at Pittsburg. They state that Gen. Beauregard's arm was shot off, and that the rebel host fled in dismay from the field. There

is great rejoicing over the misrepresented result of this battle and the surreader of Island No. 10. The Federals say that their loss at Pittsburg was 20,000 killed, wounded, and missing, and the Confederate loss from 35 to 40,000.

Gen. Halleck left St. Louis, on the 9th, for the

ennessee river to assume command on the field. Northern papers received by the Day Book, dates to the 14th, regard the alleged victory as of no great importance. They say that the rebel loss is im-

Thanksgiving day was appointed on the 13th on account of the great victory.

NORFOLK, April 15.-111 P. M -Northern papers say that a great struggle at Yorktown is at hand, and that a summary termination will soon be put to the defiant and insolent career of Norfolk, and that McClellan will soon be rewarded by the fall of Richmond and the whole rebel Cabinet and Congress.—
The drama is soon to close with a bloody tradegy of surpassing grandeur. Savannah is to be beseiged

It is supposed that the intention of the Merrimac was to draw the Monitor from her position so as to allow the Jamestown and Yorktown to ran the

McClellan's operations are vigorously prosecuted. His arrangements are complete. The rebel force is 100,000, embraomg a large number of the best troops in the army, well drilled and formidable.

Arrangements are making to facilitate the removal of Passayivanians who may be wounded at Yorktown to Philadelphia. The President of the Bay line will transport the surgeons and wounded free

Death of General Gladen Surrender of Fort

Augusta, April 18.-The Savannah Republican has received a deseatch from its Corinth correspondent, "P. W. A. the not given, which says there has been no general engagement since the 7th. We still hold a part of the battle field. There is considerable a part of the battle field. siderable skin shing every day, in which the Confederates generally got the best. Federal official papers found on the battle field show that the force of the many was 61,000, exclusive of Gen. Buell's

Paskages of poisoned balls were found in the ene-

Huntsville and Decatur, Alabama, are occupied by the Federals, but this was expected by our Generals. The Federal General Wallace was killed in the late battle. Gen. Gladden, of South-Carolina, has died of his wounds. General Bragg has been made a full General. The Confederate army is in

excellent spirits, and ready to renew the fight.

The garrison at Fort Pulaski numbered 888—all