From the State Journal THE CAPTURE OF FORT HATTERAS

Official Reports of our Captured Officers.

COLONEL MARTIN'S REPORT.

FLAG SRIP MINNESOTA, At Ses, Aug. 31st, 1861.

To the Adjutant General of North Carolina:

SIR : I herewith report the fall of Forts Clark ad Hatterns at Hatterns Inlet, on the 28th and th of this month, and the surrender of all the officers and troops then present to the combined naval and army forces of the United States Gov-ernment, commanded by Commodore Stringham and Major Gen. Buller, as prisoners of war. On Tuesday afternoon, the 27th of August, about 4 o'clock, I discoverad a large fleet in sight

of Hatterns; after an hour or more, by the aid of the glass, I made out what I considered seven args war steamers, two transports, apparently rowded with men, and two or three small tug steamers. Having at that post but about three hundred and fifty men, and learning from the officers in charge of Forts Clark and Hatteras that it would require at least two Bundred and twenty-five men to work the guns prop-erly, and give the necessary reliefs, and know-ing that with the residue of the men I could not successfully resist a landing of the enemy's troope, I determined to send to Portsmouth for aid. There being no steamboat at Hatterss, after some hour or more, I succeeded in getting a pilot boat, and dispatched it with orders to Lieut. Col. Geo. W. Johnston, at Portsmouth, to bring to my aid from Portsmouth, all the men that could possibly be spared. This dispatch which I had hoped and expected would have reached him in a few hours, he did not get until some time in the morning of the next day. Immediately upon receiving my orders Lieut. Col. Johnston made every effort o come to my aid, and succeeded in reaching Hatte ras at dark on the 28th, with Major H. A. Gilliam and portions of the following companies to wit: Company E, 7th Regiment N. C. Vols. Lt. George W. Grimes, commanding, and sixty men and and two 2nd Lieutenants; Company G, 7th Regiment, Lieut. M. T. Moye, commanding, with sev. enty-three men and one 2nd Lieut.: Company K. 7th Regiment N. C. Volunteers, Capt. Thomas H. Sharpe, commanding, with sixty-four men and two Ind Lieutenants; Company of State Troops Capt. Thomas Sparrow, commanding, with fifty men and all his officers. At the time of the arrival of Lieut. Col. Johnston, Commodore Barron, of the C. S. Navy, and Major W. S. G. Andrews, commanding the Art liery defences at Forts Clark and Hatterss, also arrived.

On the arrival of Commodore Barron and Major Ardrews, I held a consultation with the Msjor, and we agreed that it was advisable to surrende the command of our defences to the Commodore, having entire confidence in his skill, experience, and bravery, if he would accept the same -The offer of the command was made to him and he consented to take charge. The Re-port of Commedere Barron and Maj. Andrews of the action of the 29th contain all that is material, and I therefore deem it unnecessary to say anything in relation to the attack and surrender on the 29th farther than to remark that the officers and men behaved well, exhibiting great coolness and bravery, and regretting that we were placed at such disadvantage, having neither sufficient armament to compete at all with the enemy, and having a fortification not sufficiently well constructed to enableus to remain still and endure the fire of the enemy.

Had our condition in either of these respects been what it ought to have been, Hatteras would still be in our possession. On the morning of the 28th, between eight and nine o'clock, a heavy fire opened from the steam-ers Minnesota, Wabash, Susquehannah and other war vessels upon Fort Clark, and upon almost all parts of the Island, particularly at the point where they intended landing troops. The fire was continuous upon Fort Clark and upon all the little skirts of woods where troops might possibly be concealed, for several hours. Being a fire of shells only, it might well be spoken of as a flood of shells. The fire of the enemy was promptly re-turned by Capt. John C. Lamb, Comp. D, 7th Reg. N. C. Vols., who was in charge of Fort Clark, and was regularly kept up by him until every charge of powder and every primer was exhausted. It was while gallantly direct-ing one of the guns at Fort Clark that Lieut. Knight, of Comp. D, 7th Regiment N. C. Volunteers, received a severe wound in the arm from a fragment of shell. Capt. Lamb and his Lieutenants, all of whom were present, and the men under their command, displayed great coolness and bravery. Their fire was well directed, guns well managed, and whilst most of their shot fell short, yet some reached the enemy, doing,howaver,but little damage,as they were all

I enclose a copy of the terms of capitulat I enclose a copy of the terms of capitulation signed by the parties as appears in the copy. In speaking of the action at Fort Hatteras on the afternoon of the 28th, I ought to have stated that the guns were managed by Capt. Cohoon's company, and that he and his officers, Licuts. Fatherby and Hoy (his first Licutenant being atsent on sick leave) and his mon behaved with creat heaven and coolnam discharging faithfully great bravery and coolness, discharging faithfully their duty. I am much indebted to Lieut. Col. Geo. W.

Johnston and Major H. A. Gilman for valuabl aid rendered me on the night of the 28th in relieving me of the duty of arranging guards, pick-ets, &c., and in looking after them during the

Yours &c., WM. F. MARTIN, Col. 7th Reg. Infantry, N. C. Vols.

MAJOR ANDREW'S REPORT. ON BOARD U. S. SHIP MINNESOTA,) Sept. 1st, 1861.

To the Adjutant General of North Carolina :

SIR:-I beg leave to report that after a bom-bardment of three bours and twenty minutes on the 19th of August. 1861, I surrendered to Com. Our des S. H. Stringham, Fing Officer, and Major Gen. B. F. Butler, Commanding U. S. Forces, Fort Hatteras at Hatteras Inlet, North Carolina. In making this report I desire briefly to allude the circumstances attending the capitulation. I arrived at Fort Hastterss on the evening o the 28th August in company with Com. Barron, Flag Officer C. S. Navy, in charge of the defences of Virginia and North Carolins, and found that

during the day the enemy had attacked the forces under the command of Col. Wm. F. Martin, as well as Forts Clark and Hatteras under my command, and after a day of most severe and unceasing fighting, the Colonel bad succeeded in concentrat ing all the forces within the walls of Fort Hatteras Col. Martin himself was utterly prostrated by the duties of the day, and on consultation with him I proposed that we invite Com. Barron, an officer of great experience, to take the general command

and direct the succeeding operations. Com. Barron consented and assumed the commar.d., I then proceeded to examine our guns and munitions, and prepare the Fort for the action of the coming morning.

There were but two guns mounted on the side next to Fort Clark, both 32-pounders, and one gun on the corner next the bar, an 8 inch shell gun. During the night I took away a traverse on the back face of the work and brought another gun to

bear in the same direction . The companies under my command under Captains Cohoon, Lamb and Sutton, having been in action all the previous day, displaying great courage and devotion, being perfectly exhausted, I plac ed the batteries in charge of fresh troops, as follows : Nc. 2 and 3 of the Channel Battery, under the command of Lieut. Col. Geo. W. Johnston, assisted by 1st Lieut. Moye, and 2nd Ligut. Geo. W. Daniel ; No. 6, facing the bar, and No 7, facing Fort Clark, were placed in charge of Major Henry A. Gilliam, assisted by Lieutenants John ston and Grimes; No. 8, a gun mounted on naval carriage, was commanded by Lient. Murdaugh, of the C. S. Navy, assisted by Lieut. Sharp and Midshipman Stafford. Capt. Thomas H. Sharp had command of No. 9, but owing to the wrenches not fitting the eccentric axle, was unable to bring

it into action. He staid by his gun during most of the engagement, but could not fire. Thus we had but three guns we could bring to

vious day) viz: No. 6, 7 and 8. At 7.40 o'clock, A. M., of the 29th, the enemy opened fire on us from the Steam Frigates Minne-Clark, which also opened on us. sota, (43 guns) Wabash, (43 guns), Susquehannah 15 guns) Frigate Cumberland, (24 guns), Steamer Pawnee, (10 guns), and Harriet Lane, (5 guns) and a rifled battery of three guns erected in the sand hills, half a mile from Fort Clark. Thus you will see, they brought 73 guns of the most approved king and beaviest metal to bear on us. 9, 10, and 11 inch guns, and did not find it neces-sary to alter their positions; whilst not a shot The shells thrown being 9 inch, 10 inch and 11 inch, Dahlgreen, Paixhan and Columbiad shells, from our battery reached them with the greatest while from the position taken we were unable to reach them with the greatest elevation. elevation we could get. The men of the Channel Battery were ordered and in the fort every few seconds, having continto leave their guns and protect themselves as well as possible, the council of the commanding officers ued for about three hours, the men were directed to take shelter under the parapets and traverses, and I called a council of officers, at which it was having decided that it was to be an action of endurance until our reinforcements came up. After unanimously agreed that holding out longer could only result in a great loss of life, without few shots had been fired and it was ascertained that we could not reach them, our guns ceased the ability to damage our adversaries ; and just at fire and only answered the fire of the enemy octhis time, the magazine was reported on fire, a casionally, to show we had not surrendered. shell having fallen through the ventilator of the The shower of shell in half an hour became lit-Bomb Proof" into the room adjoining the princirally tremendous, as we had falling into and imal magazine. I ordered a white flag to be shown, mediately around the work not less on an average

ilton, New York, and I may be permitted to add myself. At this Conference Col. Martin, who that we have been treated most kindly, both offi-oers and men, by those in whose charge we are drews, commander of the fort, requested him to ws, commander of the fort, requested him to ume the command and further defence of it,

to which he assented. Next morning at about 8 o'clock, A. M. bombardment was resumed by the ships, and con-tinued with unexampled energy and accuracy for more than three hours, our own guns which were fired at intervals, failing to reach them with their maximum elevation. It being but too plainly ap-parant that we could not damage the ships, and two men being killed and twenty-five or thirty wounded, a council of officers decided that the contest should no be longer continued on our part, and to save a further sacrifice of the garrison, a white flag was sho on to obtain parley and make terms of capitulation. During the afternoon these terms were satisfactorily arranged and the command transferred from the fort to the ships a

"prisoners of war," and to be treated as such. Flag officer Stringham, Capt. Van Brunt and Commander Case have extended the kindest courtesy and hospitality to Com. Barron, Col. Martin, Maj. Andrews and myself, and the rest of the command are quartered in another part of the ship as comfortable as cucumstances allow. I sen herewith, for the information of the State Gov ernment, a popy, of Com. Baron's official report, and a copy siso, of the terms of capitulation. tination is Fort Hamilton, on Long Is

land, at the "Narrows," below New York With great respect, I am sir, Your obedieat Servant,

JAS. A. J. BRADFORD, Col. Art. and En. COMMODORE BARRON'S REPORT.

U.S. FLAG SHIP, MINNESOTA, At Sea, Aug. 31st, 1861. SIE :- I have the honor to report the surrende of Fort Hatteras with its garrison, on the 20th inst., to the combined naval and military forces under the command of Flag officer Stringham and Major General Butler, of the U. S. Service. On the 28th inst., having arrived at Hatteras Inlet, in the Steamer Winslow, I received a message from Col. Martin, commanding the 7th Regiment N C. Volunteers on shore, that he wished to hold a conference with me. I immediately

went to Fort Hatteras accompanied by Col. Brad ford, Colonel of Artillery and Engineers, and Chief of Ordinance of North Carolina, and Lieutenant Murdaugh and Sharp, C S. Navy. 1 found the Colonel very much exbausted from ex-

posure and hard fighting, which lasted from 8. A. M., till after tark, during which period of time he and been driven from Fort Clark, (after spiking the guns) to Fort Hatteras, the ammunition in the former magazine having been expended. I was requested by him and Major Andrews.

commanding the post, to assume command of the Fort, to which I assented, Col. Bradford volunteering to assist me in the duties of detence. In assuming this grave responsibility, I was not unaware that we could be shelled out of the Fort But expecting from Newbern the arrival of a regiment of N. U. Volunteers, at or before midnight (the fleet having put to sea and appearances indicating bad weather,) we designed an assault on Fort Clark, three-quarters of a mile distant, from Fort Hatterns, which had been taken possesion of by a party landed from the shipping, but unfor-

tunately the regiment did not arrive until the following day, after the bombardment had commenced; and when the time came that I deemed evacuation or surrender unavoidable, the means of escape was not at my command. On the next morning, at 7.40 A. M., the fleet

consisting of the Minnesota, Wabash, Susquehanna, Cumberland, Pawnee, and Harriet Lane, (other

Thus we had but three guns we could bring to bear (if the enemy took up his position of the pre-and opened fire. In addition to the batteries of the ships, the enemy had, during the night, erec-

officer, and would send him the Tempest to tow his boats over Ocracoke bar. At daylight on Monday morning the Fanny

was towed alongside, and her rudder temporarily fitted, the Naval Brigade were taken on board, with four days' provisions and water, and the launch similarly provided for. The expedition,

being carefully organized, and provided with sledge hammers to break off the trunnions, and thirty-two pound shot and twenty-seven pound cartridges, to be used in firing one gun against the trunnions of another, left this ship at half past seven o'clock, the launch commanded by Lieutenant Eastman and the expedition under con mand of Lieutenant Maxwell, the executive officer of this ship. I dispatched the tug Tempest to Captain Chauncy, she drawing too much water to enter the Sound.

At ten o'clock the Susquehannah and tug start ed for the inlet. On the evening of the same day the tug and Susquehannah returned and an-chored off Fort Clark. The tug came in next morning, and the pilot informed methat the force from the Susquehannah did not enter Ocracoke in consequence of the surf. On the afternoon of the 17th instant, I felt much anxiety for our expedition. The Susquehannah remained at anchor in the offing, and our force was left to take care of itself

Early this morning the lookout at the masthead gave us the, gratitying intelligence that our expedition was in sight, and it reached the ship about eleven o'clock. Lieutenants Maxwell and Eastman performed the service with ability and energy, and bore my thanks. The destruction of the fort is complete, and twenty-two guns disabled. These are all the guns that were there, with the exception of two taken off in the steamboat Albermarle on Sunday. The destruction of the guns was with me a necessity. I had no means of transporting them or of defending them in their position. I therefore hope my course will meet your approval. I enclose a copy of Lieut. Maxwell's report, giv ing all the details of this important service, which was performed without an accident of any kind. I have the honour to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, S. H. ROWAN, bedient servant,

Flag-Officer S. H. Stringham, commanding Atlantic squadron.

MASS COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CONVENTION.

To the Merchants, Bankers and others

of the Confederate States of America. There are two great objects which we desire as the result of the momentous struggle which is now pending. One is Political, the other is Commercial and Financial. The first has been thoroughly organized and under the direction of the ablest minds in our Confederacy, and with the blessing of God, appears to be rapidly progressing to a satisfactory conclusion. The second, and in our estimation the greatest and most important, has not, as yet, an organization, and is in danger of being lost by the success of the first-before any well digeste

plans have been adopted for its attainment. We feel it to be our duty, therefore, to ourselve and our country, to seek to awaken the public mind to the incalculable importance of seeing to it that our forces are promptly mustered and well equipped for the coming struggle, our plans thoroughly discussed and well matured, that by promp and combined action when the movements shall be made, we shall ensure entire success and become as we seek to be, not only politically, but commer cially and financially free and independent.

Have we not the skill and energy in our Concial and financial affairs as well abroad as at

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT OBGAN ON DE FACTO RECOGNITION OF THE SOUTH.

By our late Northern papers we get important advices from Europe. We give below as much of it as our space will permit :

The Law of Blockade and De Facto Indepen

dence of the South-Lord Palme ston's Opinion of the Action of the Federal Cabinet. From the London Post (Government Organ)

Sept 10.]

asion is now an accomplished fact; for the Federal Government can no more exercise authority in the seceding States than it can affect to regulate the Government of Canada or of this country. In support of a Union which does not survive, it not only wages a costly and unsuccessful war, but it destroys every vestige of that freedom which once was the pride and the boast of the Anglo-Saxon race in America.

It is said that the Confederate States have an nounced their intention to prohibit the exportation of cotton so long as foreign Powers admit the validity of the Federal blockade. They hope by this threat to coerce England and France into the rec.gnition of their national independence and sovereignty. Questions of blockade can only be deter-

mined by the law and practice of nations. case calling for decision has yet arisen, but when it does arise little doubt can be entertained that very tribunal, except, perhaps, in America, would letermine the question according to the declaration of the treaty of Paris. The recognition of de facto independence as in the case of the Spanish American provinces, Greece and Belgium, rests upon an entirely different basis ; and when the proper occasion arises, we have as little doubt that it will be met and decided in conformity with the modern public law of Europe. But the Southern States have recently announced that, with the exception of the article relating to privateers, they will, with regard to neutral goods, contraband of war, and the validity of the blockade, scrupulously adhere to the declaration of the Congress of Paris. Inother words, they are willing to act in concert with the more human views of European nations

of commissioning privateers. We regre, that the Southern States should, from a mistaken view of interest, adhere to this barbarous relic of the middle ages. It is a weapon more formidable against innocent commerce than against the enemy's trade : but it is based upon that principle of a militia navy which until lately, both sections of public men in America concurred in supporting. We believe that it a is useless and dangerous expedient, and that, notwithstanding the temporary success of the Sumter and other corsairs, it will lead to no prac-tical or beneficial result. But, whilst we see the South, in regard to at least three great principles of maritime warfare, acting in concert with the

has been inaugurated in the North. Not only is the press silenced, but a system of espionage has been established which has sent the Mayor of Washington to Fort Lafayette, and has actually subjected women to its savage and arbitrary rule.

The "Rutherford Rebels," Capt. Dickerson,

2nd

3rd

2nd

3rd

4th

5th

2nd

3rd

4th

FROM FORT LAFAYETTE.

who left his native place some six weeks ago to

go North for his sisters, who were at school, ar-

hearing whatever, incarcerated in Fort Lafay.

friends in New York. At his examination, it ap-

in command at the battle of Bull Run. So great,

der to incarcerate any one they may desire, but

ington, and answer received in time to open the

prison doors, by the time he has been found by the

answered, but the captive is imprisoned without

police. No questions need be asked, as none are

Yours, truly,

1st Lieutenant,

1st Sergeant.

1st Corporal,

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REBEL

M. O. Dickerson, Captain,

F. L. Twitty,

A. K. Weaver,

T. L. Carson,

Lewis Gray,

G. W. Koone,

Samuel Foster,

J. M. Taylor,

W. M. Keeter,

J. U. Whiteside,

J. B. Carrier.

J. R. Bowman,

A. A. Shotwell,

The passport system in its most odious form, has been introduced in the North. The spies of the Federal Government are on board every steamer which arrives at New York or Boston. An American gentleman who recently returned to America, after a visit to this country, solely on mercantile affairs, was seized upon landing from the Persia, and his property was confiscated. The excuse was that he had been in England engaged in the task of negotiating a loan for the Secession States. federacy which is needful to conduct our commer- We allude to the case of Mr. Serrill, whose liberty



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Shades, Shadows and Perspective, Analytical Geome try, Surveying, French, Latin, Rhetoric, History o The scholastie year is divided into two sessions. The first opens on the first Monday in July and closes on ngland, Literature, Drawing, Elocution. Fourth Year, 2nd Class-Dif. and Int. Calculus the last Thursday in November. The second opens on the first Monday in January and closes with the apnual commencement on the last Thursday in May. Students are received for one or more sessions.

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he importance of its objects. This Company, under

its charter, divides seven-eighths of its profits every

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ACADEMIC YEAR--BARRACKS The Academic year will commence on the first Wednesday in February, (Feb. 8, 1861,) and continue without intermission, to the fourth Wednesday in No-vember. The Barracks are arranged with special reference to the necessities of a Military Academy. The main building, is 215 feet long and three stories high another building 190 feet long, contains the mess hall high; kitchen, store room, surgeon's office and hospital. TERMS.

The charges for the academic year are \$315, for which the academy provides board, fuel, lights, washing, instruction, textbooks, medical attendance and

elothing. For circulars containing full information address COL. C. C. TEW, Sup't. H. M. A. TORTH CAROLINA, WARREN COUN-

TY, Superior Court of Law-April Term Nathaziel McLean, to the of William L. Harris, vi Robert Chapman.

Original attachment levied on a tract of land lying i Granville county, adjoining the lands of Charles B Eaton, John Clardy deceased, Lenard Stegall and others containing about one hundred and twenty three acres.

It apearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Robert Chapman, the defendant in the above cause re-sides beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the "Raleigh Register" for six successive weeks, notifying the said has been coerced and his property confiscated upon nome? If not, we fear we must be content as the information of Federal spice. All this has Robert Chapman that unless he replevies the said property, and pleads in said cause, by the next term of said Court to be held for the county of Warren at the been done in spite of evidence which shows that Mr. Serrill had no political mission in England, Shall the profits arising from our immense trade with Foreign countries continue to flow into the was big own money which he intended to employ the fourth Monday in September pext, judgment will be rendered against him, and said property will be condemned to satisfy the plaintiffs recovery. Witness, Benj. E. Cock, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Warrenton, the third Monday after the fourth curate knowledge of the facts, will at once be set Monday in March, A. D., 1861. BENJ. E. COOK, Clerk. Pr fee \$5.621/2. au 17-6w

affairs with prudence and economy. The Charter requires one-half of the Capital Stock and Earnings to be invested in Bond and Mortgage on unincumbered Real Estate, worth double the a. ount The chiefobject of the Company is to aid in retain. ng at home the immense amount of money which goes annually from our State for Life Premiums to Northern Companies. That money will be loaned to custo. ners for a term of years, at legal interest, and dis. ursed in our midst. Endowments and Annuities granted. Life and

erm Policies issued at as low rates as other good Companies. Slaves insured for one year, or for a erm of years.

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so long as they can preserve and exercise the right

Commander

Powers of Europe, we see that a reign of terror.

round shot that were fired. Our ammunition being entirely exhausted at Fort Clark, and the enemy having landed some forces, I called the officers together who were at Fort Clark, and it was unanimously agreed that it was advisable to render useless the guns and fall back upon Fort Hatterss. This being agreed

to, I sent orders to the various bodies of men whom I had stationed in the skirts of wood to re-

sist the advance of the enemy upon Fort Clark; that Fort Clark could not be held, and they must fall back upon Fort Hatteras. The guns at Fort Clark were as effectually spiked as it was possi-ble to do with nails, having no proper spikes, everything taken off that we could carry, and we fell back under a most terrible fire of shell upon

Fort Hatteras. We reached there, I think, about one o'clock. I should have stated before that Lieut. A. W. Enzell, of Capt. W. Sutton's com-

pany of State Troops, had charge of one of the guns at Fort Clark, and I can well say that he discharged his duty as a man and a soldier.

I regret to state that while some of the me were passing from Camp Gwynn, which was on the sound shore, and about two miles from Fort Hatteras, one man, and possibly two, were killed by shells of the enemy-I have not been able to earn their names.

Having collected all the troops at Fort Hattersa, I determined to make as good a resistance as possible. Consulting with Capt. Cohoon, of Comp. B, 7th Reg't N. C. V's, who had charge of Fort War.

Hatterss with his company, we agreed that it was useless to expend our shot on the enemy, as we were beyond reach, so we must endure until they-

came nearer. Fort Hatteras submitted to the fire for some hours without returning a shot. At about four o'clock, P. M., one of the enemy's steamers undertook to go through the Inlet, when we opened upon her, and drove her back, putting several round shot into her, but doing Col. J. A. J Bradford with sod and earth; and er I suppose no material damage.

The firing between Fort Hatteras and the enemy continued until night fall, or rather the fire of the enemy upon the Fort continued, for they kept so well beyond the reach of our guns, that we only wasted our ammunition in firing at them. It may be proper to state that no flag was rais-ed upon Fort Hatterns during the day of the 28th. This was a fact, however, that did not attract my stiontion, and can, I suppose, only be accounted for from the flag having been torn to pieces by the winds, and no new ones procured ; for when on the 29th the flag was ordered to be hoisted, we had to use the one brought from Fort Clark, not being able to get the one belonging to Fort Hatteras

I regret to report that in addition to the officers who had their companies with them, several other officers are prisoners a ho were present in the engagement and have shared the fate of the command of the Post. I enclose a list of all officers not in command who are prisoners of war. Among these officers are Capt. D. J. Johnston and Lieut. James T. Lassell; these officers were summoned there from their commands to attend a general Court Martial ordered at that point by Gen. Gwynn, and in this way have fallen with the Gwynn, and in this way have fallen with the our other coast defences ; and later in the evening command at Hatterns. While regretting it much the State Steamer Albemarie arrived from, and on their account, I cannot but express my grati-fication at having with me on the 28th Capt. L. brought intelligence of the appearance of this force of Hatteras Inlet. Com. Barron determined for the purpose of carrying off the guns. I im-

than 10 each minute, and the sea being smooth nade upon the conditions of the accompanying the firing was remarkably accurate. One officer articles of capitulation : counted 28 shells as falling so as to damage us in The personel of the command are now prison a minute, and several others counted 20 in a miners of war, on board this ship, where everything is done to make them comfortable as possible un-

At a guarter to 11 o'clock a council of the off der the circumstances-Flag Officer Stringham, cers was held, and it was decided to surrender : Capt. Van Brunt and Commander Case extending white flag was raised and the firing ceased at 11 to us characteristic courtesy and kindness. W o'elock. are to be landed at Fort Hamilton, New York

Thus for three hours and twenty minutes Fort arbor. Hatteras resisted a stream of shall perhaps mor terrible than ever fell upon any other work.

At the time the council determined to surrender, two of our guns were dismounted, four men were reported killed and between 25 and 30 badly wounded-one shell had fallen into the room adolning the magazine and the magazine was reported on fire.

Final Tregret to state that Lieut. Muruaugh had his arm severely shattered. Lieut. Sharp, my Flag Lieut., was knocked down by a shot and hurt in the head, but not severely. I trust, though suffering to day from its effects. One man was It is useless to attempt a further description The men generally hehaved well, nearly every tilled at the navy gun and the carriage disabled. commissioned officer from the Commodore down Lieut. Murdaugh was taken, by direction, to the was more or less wounded, and fifty or sixty el Winslow, and has escaped being made prisoner. the non-commissioned officers and men who would So far as ascertained, there were on this day, two not report to the surgeon.

killed, twenty-five or thirty wounded, and many Lieut. S. L. Johnston, Co. E. 7th Regiment, fired others slightly touched. the last gun at the enemy, and raised a flag of I have the honor to be, sir, truce on the bomb proof. Very Respectfully, your obd't servt.

The details of the capitulation were arranged on the Flag Ship Minnesota, by which we laid Flag officer commanding Naval Defences afloat of Virginia and North Carolina. The Honorable S. R. Mallory, Secretary C. S. down our arms, and marched out as prisoners of

I desire especially to speak of the conduct of the Navy, Richmond, Virginia. officers and men at the naval gun, who fired fre quently to try the range.

THE EXPEDITION TO OCRACOKE IN Lieut. Murdaugh was badly wounded, Lieut Sharp was knocked down by a shot which passed LEL-OBJECTS AND RESULTS OF THE through the parapet near his head and brought the blood from his right ear and cheek in consid-ENTERPRISE-OFFICIAL REPORT OF COM. ROWAN.

We find in the New York Herald the follow ng official report of the Federal expedition to Ocracoke, N. C., received at the Navy Department from Commander Rowan, of the United

S. BARRON,

REPORT OF COMMANDER ROWAN.

UNITED STATES STEAMER PAWNEE,) HATTEBAS INLET, Sept. 18, 1861. } SIR: On Saturday, the 14th inst., I gave a pess to one of the people on Hatteras Island to go to Ocracoke Inlet, for the purpose of bringing his family trom Portsmouth. I directed this person to examine the forts on Beacon Island and Ports-

if any, and the number dismounted, whether any troops were there, and whether the gun carviages and all been burned or not, and to report the result to me on his return. On Sunday morning, the 15th inst., the boat came alongside, with the man and his wife and children, in a destitute state. We gave them food, and the surgeon pre-

family.

ted a battery of rifled field guns, near to Fort heretofore, to allow them to remain in the hands of, and be conducted by others.

During the first hour, the shells of the ships with Foreign countries continue to flow into the | was his own money, which he intended to employ fell short. We only fired occasionally to ascerhands of those who are inimical to our peace and in legitimate mercantile operations. A more gross tain whether our shot would reach them, and welfare, or shall the benefits arising therefrom be and iniquitous case has neveroccurred, and it may wishing to reserve our very limited supply of amretained by us and transmitted as a rich legacy to be hoped that this injured gentleman, upon an acmunition till the vessels might find it necessary to come nearer. But they got the exact range of the our children?

A mighty and systematic effort has been made, at liberty. If we desired to sum up for the beneby Merchants and Bankers at the North to trans- fit of Mr. Bright and his supporters the pracfer to, and engross almost the entire profits of tical result of American Democracy, that result Southern trade in their own hands. Our insti- would be irresponsible military tyranny, the sus-

tutions have been decried to the world in the hope that by this means they might drive from us the This state of things, shells bursting over sympathies of other commercial nations, and ob- tem of passports and spies. In fact, more outrages struct, if not wholly prevent direct intercourse between us and them.

With these facts before us, is it not time we should awaken to the vital importance of instant, law at New York is not only an evidence of nawise and decided action upon this subject? tional rottenness and decay, but shows how, in the One of the greatest obstacles in the way of the moment of disaster and dismay, a subservient and establishment of direct trade with toreign counexcited population may surrender all the freedom tries-immediately upon the opening of the ports and liberty for which t of our Confederacy-is the fact that our Merchants ing nearly a century. and liberty for which they have contended dur-

are comparatively unknown in foreign markets, when the firing ceased ; and the surrender was and have no credit established there. Although, the products of the Southern States have constituted the basis of credits and exchange between the late United States and those nations for more than a

arrived in camp to-day. They are 100 strong, half century : in a financial and commercial sense, and hail from the mountains of North Carolins we are unknown to each other-out bills of ex-The following are their officers : change having been drawn by Northern Houses. and the vast amount of their productions consumed by us imported through the same channel-

so little have we known in these transactions, that The gun on a navy carriage was manned by years would be required in the ordinary course eight men from the Winslow and a few volunof events, to build up that trade and establish teer soldiers, and commanded by Lieut. Mur-daugh, assisted by Midshipman Stafford, of the that confidence which is absolutely necessary in commercial transactions, which are founded on a Ellis. I regret to state that Lieut. Murdaugh had system of credits.

It is clear, therefore, that some extraordinary measures must be devised, to enable us to free our. selves from these impediments to our commercial credit and independence, and prevent cur falling back in the old channel as soon as our ports are again open. It is, moreover, desirable that our great staple should be fully made known to the world, and the great advantage to foreign nations of a direct trade with us, and we should all unite

STATEMENT OF A RELEASED PRISONEI our efforts in the promotion of this great work. We, therefore, cordially invite the Merchants

Bankers and others of the Confederate States, to meet us in Mass Convention, in the City of Macon, on the 14th day of October next, for the purpose of devising some plan for establishing a system of credits between the Confederate States of America and Fereign countries, which may be practicable and available to all desiring to use it, and which will also command the hearty support respectable connection. He was arrested in New of the citizens of our whole country.

We earnestly invite the assitance and co-ope ration of the press of the Confederate States, in bringing the subject fully before the people and the presence of its members on the occasion named. We would also, respectfully suggest to the varrious Chambers of commerce and other Societies within the Confederacy, organized for similar purposes,-the propriety of appointing Committees at an ear.y day for the purpose of a due and deliberate investigation of this infportant subject, and proposing some plan to be submitted to the Convention at its meeting.

in fact, appears the despotism of the party in pow-er, that their followers have nothing to do in or-Very respectfully, WM. B. JOHNSTON, Presid't to make complaint and instantly the indivdiual i Macon Chamber of Commerce. HENRY L. JEWETT, Sec'y, Macon Chamber of Commerce. hunted up, while a dispatch is forwarded to Wash-

Macon, Georgis, July 29th, 1861.

We learn that Col. S. L. Fremont has announced to the Committee of Safety, his withdrawal examination. from the military service ; this course being dictated by considerations of self-respect, arising out of causes known to the Committee, though not within its control. He had so far attended to no considerations save those connected with the defence of the coast and river front of this section. The works for this purpose are so far progressed,

York Herald. that, with the able Commanding General now in The treatment extended to the crews of the charge, little fear need be entertained of a successful defence against any attack. He now feels at liberty to retire from a position which he did not fellows are treated worse than wild beasts. seek, but the duties of which he endeavored to discharge under difficulties of a most embarrass-ing character, although sustained therein by the confidence and co-operation of the Control of the patronage here-by 18, where they stay; they were shackles around is fair prices. Very grateful for the patronage here-information of the control of the patronage here-by 18, where they stay; they were shackles around is fair prices. To write the patronage here-information of the control of the patronage here-tofore received, I promise renewed efforts to give sateek, but the duties of which he endeavored to are chained and shackeled worse than murderers,

E XECUTORS' NOTICE. We, the undersigned, having

We, the undersigned, having qualified at Au-gust term of the County Conrt of Wake, as executors pension of the habeas corpus act, the stifling of the press, and the wholesale introduction of a sysof W. Crenshaw, deceased, request all persons indebt-ed to said estate to make immediate payment. All have been perpetrated upon liberty in the Northpersons having claims against said estate will present ern States than even King Bomba attempted to them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by commit in Naples. The proclamation of martial law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their relaw, or this notice will be hompson, } Executors.

JNO. M. CRENSHAW, au 31-wlm NOVELTY IRON WORKS.

RALEIGH, N. C. S. BURNS & F. BATES

FOR THE REGISTER. CAMP FISHER, Sept. 30th, 1861.

PROPRIETORS. CONTINUE TO MANUFACTURE STEAM EN-J GINES, Saw and Grist Mills, Plows, Iron Railing, and every description of Iron and Brass Castings. Also, Repair all kinds of Machinery.

TERMS: Cash on delivery, P. S. We have on hand a large and well assorted Stock of Plows, which we offer cheap. Also one 12 Horse Power Engine and Boiler, all complete, with Saw Mill, which we will sell low.

jan 12-waswly HEAD QUARTERS N. C. TROOPS.) ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

RALEIGH, Sept. 26th, 1861. General Orders,]

No. 16. I. All companies of twelve months volunteers offering their services after the 1st of October, are required to furnish their own arms, for which the State will pay. II. Officers raising the companies are hereby an-thorized to collect all the public arms in the countier in which they reside for the use of their companies. III. Should the above modes fail to furnish arms

enough for any company, the Captain will receive authority to purchase, on application to this Office. By order of the Commander in Chief, The Norfolk Day Book, of the 27th inst, says J. G. MARTIN, Mr. W. Harrold, a citizen of Macon, Georgia. oet 2-3t Adjt. General

PROCLAMATION.

rived here yesterday evening in the flag of truce IN PURSUANCE AND BY VIRTUE OF boat, from the North, on his way home with his resolution of the General Assembly of North Ca sisters. Mr. Harrold is a young man of highly lina, I, Henry T. Clark, Governor, ex-officio of said State, do hereby notify and require all male citizens of this State, now in the enemy's country of the United States, to return to North Carolina, where their allegi-York while on his way South, and without any States, to return to North Carolina, where their allegi ance is justly due, within 30 days from the date hereof and I do hereby declare as an alien enemy, subject to all the pains, ponalties and forfeitures which are or may be incurred by an alien enemy, every person fail-ing to obey the requirement of this Proclamation, ex-cept he be a soldier in the army of the Confederate States of the soldier in the army of the Confederate ette. He was unable, all the time he was in prison, to hear of any charge whatever against him ; and was only able to obtain a hearing after three weeks, by the influence of prominent Republican pears there were no charges or no witnesses to prove anything; that he had been arrested on States, or some one of them, or in prison, or detaine

mere suspicion of being a prominent Secessionist, with some intimation that he had been a captain Gevernor, ex officio. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Baleigh, Oct. 1, 1861.] oct 2-tinov.

by force.

NOTICE .-- ON AND AFTER THE 1st day of October, 1861, I shall sell no goods except for cash on delivery. I am compelled to do this, because I can buy no goods now except at from two to two hundred and fifty per cent. higher than I bought 4 months ago, and I can get no time on them, but must

HENRY T. CLARK.

plank down the cash or go without the goods; I there-fore advise all my customers, and the public generally, who will favor me with their calls, that they must bring the change hereafter, as I shall certainly refuse my best friends.

Mr. Harrold informs us that those of the pris-I also earnestly request all parties owing me accounts due 1st July or previous thereto, to come forward and settle the same either by cash or note. Parties failing oners who are in Fort Fafayette, and have money, fare tolerable well, but those without money are treated to most inferior fare, far below that on to comply with this notice by the lat of October new which their troops are fed. This seems to tally will be charged 10 per cent. on the whole amount due with an account of prison scenes from the New from the 1st of July last, so long as their accounts r main unsettled. J. SCHEIB sep 28-twlnov

Confederate privateers is enough to raise an in-dignant feeling all over the South. These poor UCTION AND COMMISSION BUSI-A NESS .--- Goods of all kinds wanted, and will

JOHN MAUNDER'S MARBLE WORKS,

RALEIGH, N. C. Monuments, Tombs, Headstones. Marble Mantels and Furniture. WORK FURNISHED AND PUT UP. Designs furnished for Monuments if required.

ger Orders by mail punctually attended to. packed and Warranted. mar 18-wly

GEORGE L. WILD. WARRENTON, N. C.

RESPECTFULLY OFFERS HIS SER-VICES to the eitizens of Raleigh and vicinity. as a TUNER AND REPAIRER of



wherein ten years experience enables him to guaran tee perfect satisfaction. All communications address ed to him at Warrenton will receive prompt attention

Refers to Rev. Aldert Smedes and Prof. G. F. Han sen, of St. Mary's College, and Mr. W. J. Palmer Principal of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institute, Raleigh; E. E. Parham, J. Wilcox and Professor C. H. Kehr, Warrenton; J. H. Mills, Oxford, N. C. jan 16-wtf

TOP THIEF !-- STOLEN FROM THE Stable of Capt. O. R. RAND, seven miles south of Raleigh, on Saturday night last, A HORSE MULE,

some five or six years old, medlum size, dark bay, and which paces under the saddle. The thief is a man which paces under the saddle. The thief is a man about 29 years old, good looking, some six feet high, was dressed in white cost and black pants, and a moustache. He was travelling with a woman repre-sented to be his wife, with three children, the youngest twins at the breast. He left on taking the mule, an old sore-backed blind mare loose in the woods, and was afterwards seen driving the stolen mule in an old buggy towards Raleigh. A suitable reward will be paid on the apprehension of the thief, or on the re-covery of the mule, by the subscriber. N. G. RAND, N. G. RAND.

sep 27-3t Raleigh, N. C.

THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF VIRGINIA, OF RICHMOND.

THE UNDERSIGNED, AGENT FOR THE above Company, for Raleigh and vicinity, invites applications for insurance. J. BROWN, Agt. sep 28-wasw4ti

DeCARTERET & ARMSTRONG, BOOK BINDERS,

BLANK BOOK MANUPACTURERS RALEIGH, N. C. oc 15-tf.

TORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION. FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB

AND THE BLIND. The next Session of this Institution will commence on Monday, the 2ad day of September, and continue ten months. Pupils should be sent in PUNCTU-ALLY at the commencement of the session. Hav-ing a full corps of teachers in the different departments, it is to be hoped that the parents and friends of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, will send them here to receive the benefits of an education. Any informa-tion as to the method of admitting Pupils, &c., will be given upon application to me by letter, or other-wise. WILLIE J. PALMER.

au 17-wasw3m Princip TAIR NOTICE .-- THE SUBSCRIBER

Major. de., de.

August 31st, 1861. To HON. WARREN WINSLOW: Military Secretary, Raleigh

SIR :--- I have the honor to report to you that re urning to Newbern from an inspection of Fort Hatteras, which I found lamentably deficient in ammunition, I delayed a day there with the view of procuring and despatching a supply to it with-out delay. In the evening of that day, Tuesday, 27th instant, Commodore Barron received a tele-gram, from Brig. Gen. Gatlin, informing him that a large United States naval force had sailed scribed and furnished medicine for the sick of the from Hampton Roads, Southward, and was sup-posed to be destined against Fort Hatterss, and

The man reported that there are twenty guns n Fort Beacon, and four eight-inch shell guns at Portsmouth, that the guns were spiked and the carriages burned on the 1st instant, as already reported to you. He also stated that a steamer

I am very truly and respectfully yours, W. S. G. ANDREWS.

COL. BRADFORD'S REPORT. U. S. SHIP MINNESOTA, AT SEA.

midshipman Stafford cheered on the men, behaving in a most gal ant manner. After the fall of Lieut. Murdaugh, his men bore States steamer Pawnee: him to the the Commodore's boat and he escaped

mouth Island, and bring me a true report of the condition of things, the number of guns mounted,

