

The Raleigh Register.

Our are the plans of fair delighful peace. Unsway'd by party rage to live like brothers.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 16, 1861.

THE CONVENTION SHOULD PUT DOWN THE EXTORTIONERS.

We again invoke the attention of the Convention to the operations of the extortioners and land-sharks in our midst. Some law must be passed to remedy this fearful wrong, or Judge Lynch will open his court and try his docket, an event most earnestly to be deprecated.

LES TABLEAUX VIVANTS.

The exhibition of Tableaux took place at the Chapel of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum on Tuesday evening, according to announcement, and was exceedingly beautiful.

Since the above was written we have been favored with the following description of the first scene, "The Southern Confederacy."

In the back-ground, an arch of white, supported by pillars, and decorated with the Confederate colors and evergreens, with the motto in golden letters, "God, And Our Rights." The central and most prominent figure in the group represented the Confederacy; entire; skirt of red and white, bodice of blue, spangled with eleven large golden stars; on the head, cap of Liberty, of red and gold, a drawn sword in the right hand, an olive branch in the left.

REPORTED YANKEE INVASION OF ACCOMAC COUNTY.

Intelligence was received in the city last night and conveyed to the War Department by Mr. Fisher, a member of the convention, who arrived yesterday from Eastern Virginia, that a large force of the enemy, about 4,000 strong, had invaded the Eastern shore of the State, crossing from Somerset county into Accomac.

Accomac, geographically, belongs rather to Maryland than Virginia, and if the Yankees have invaded it with the force reported, they will hold it, and probably the adjoining county of Northampton, until Maryland is redeemed from her thralldom.

SOUTHERN PRINTED ALMANAC.

We call attention to the advertisement of Turner's North Carolina Almanac. This Almanac has heretofore been printed in Philadelphia, but this year it was got up at this Office, and as our perhaps too partial friends say the job has been very well executed, we suppose we must believe them.

COL. BOWMAN.

It will be seen that Col. Bowman, now a prisoner at the Fair Grounds, is among the thirteen Yankee prisoners selected to be confined in cells and treated as prisoners accused of infamous crimes. The retaliatory measures adopted by our Government are the result of a melancholy but stern necessity.

OFFICIAL VOTE IN THE 6TH DISTRICT.

We subjoin the official vote for Congress in the sixth District:

Table with 3 columns: Name, McLean, Dick. Lists candidates like Forsyth, Stokes, Rockingham, Caswell, Person, Alamance, Guilford and their respective vote counts.

TRIAL OF OUR PRIVATEERSMEN.

We have already announced, that the Charleston Privateersmen, forming the prize crew of the Enchantress, have all, with one exception, been convicted in Philadelphia, of piracy on the high seas. Of the man who was acquitted—one Eben Lane—a Philadelphia paper says:

It was tolerably clearly shown, that he was not in sympathy with the pirates, but used his skill as a navigator to deceive the practical crew at night, turning the vessel's head north, and in the day, putting her course south again for Charleston.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

CURRICUCK COUNTY, SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW, FALL TERM A. D. 1861.

The Grand Jurors for the County of Currituck respectfully present, that although conceived in a spirit of justice and humanity, the law commonly known as the Stay Law passed at the late session of the Legislature, is not only incapable of accomplishing the ends designed by its framers, but is the fruitful source of fraud and injustice; that in lieu of relieving the poor soldier enlisted in the country's service, it really debases him by pre-empting the collection of debts due him at home, upon which he relied for the support of his wife and children while he encountered the hardships and dangers of the field; and that, in short, the wrongs and injustice of the said law are infinitely greater than any advantage that can possibly flow from it.

- List of names: E. W. JONES, Foreman; BEN N. BAYL; SAAC SNOWDEN; TULLY WILLIAMS; JOSEPH WILSON; CORNELIUS JONES; JOHN BUNNILL; SAM'L THOMPSON; PETER TATUM; J. C. BURNELL; JOHN SIMMONS; JASPER GUARD; N. N. HAMPTON; E. B. SIMMONS; STEPHEN G. FORBES; THOS. L. SANDEISON; Grand Jurors.

A new Post Office has been established at Danville, in this county: J. H. Bell, Esq., is appointed Post Master.

Robert Johnson and C. B. Mitchell have been elected by the Arkansas Legislature, to represent that State in the Confederate Senate.

SUICIDE.—A most melancholy case of suicide occurred in this county on Thursday last week. John B. Houston committed suicide by banging himself on that morning. He had been laboring for some time, under a very great and troubled state of mind in regard to his religious condition. The deceased was aged about fifty years, comfortably situated in life, had always led a moral correct life. He leaves a devoted wife and eight children to mourn their loss.—Greensboro Patriot.

(From the Charleston Mercury.) THE BATTLE OF PORT ROYAL.

The Battle of Port Royal will be remembered as one of the best fought, and best conducted battles, which have signalized the war in which we are engaged.

If Gen. Ripley had been appointed a General in command two months sooner, every thing would have been in a better state of preparation. But these two previous months were wasted in doing nothing for our defence.

The Island of Hilton Head was commanded by Gen. Drayton. The officers immediately superintending the artillery and conducting the fire of Fort Walker, were Col. Wagner, Major Arthur and Capt. Yates, of the regular service, especially detailed by Gen. Ripley to aid in directing the artillery. Col. Duvaunt commanded at Fort Beauregard, but he generously allowed Capt. Elliott, of the Beaufort Artillery, to direct and conduct the batteries of the Fort.

The day was beautiful—calm and clear, with scarcely a cloud in the heavens—just such a day as our invaders would have ordained, if they could, to carry on their operations.

PRELIMINARY OPERATIONS OF THE ENEMY. The great fleet of the enemy passed our Bar on Sunday, the 3d inst., and on the following day was anchored off Port Royal entrance. About 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon, Com. Tatnell, with his "mosquito fleet" ran out from the harbor and made the first hostile demonstration.

The seven o'clock on Tuesday morning, several of the largest Yankee war steamers having come within range, the batteries of Fort Walker and Beauregard were opened, and the steamers threw a number of shells in and over our works, inflicting no damage upon Fort Walker, and but slightly wounding two of the garrison of Fort Beauregard.

THURSDAY THE DAY OF THE BATTLE. Thursday dawned gloriously upon our weary but undaunted gunners, and all felt that the day of trial had at last arrived. Scarcely had breakfast been despatched, when the hostile fleet was observed in commotion. The great war steamers formed rapidly in single file, and within supporting distance of each other, the frigate Minnesota, the flag ship of Com. Dupont, in the van.

A heavy gun was fired from the battery at Warsaw, which was the signal, but on going out we found none of the vessels, as the night was dark, rainy, and stormy, just the thing for us, as they were so completely, all of us returning in high spirits and "nobly hurt," as we certainly anticipated engaging their last night.

A State withdrawing from an alliance of a permanent nature was, according to both to principle and precedent, but justly compelled to return by war, if other means fail.

THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF SECESSION.—The London Standard, of the 2d of October, has a "leader" in reply to an essay in McMillan's Magazine, on the American question and the right of secession.

PRESTONSBURG, KY., TAKEN BY THE FEDERALS.—THE CAPTURE OF THE SALT WORKS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA THREATENED. The Tazewell (Jeffersonville, Va.) Democrat of the 8th instant says: A rumor has reached this place, seemingly from reliable sources, that the Lincolns have taken possession of Prestonsburg, Ky., and that the Confederates have fallen back on Pike.

THE BATTLE AT LEESBURG—INTERESTING DESCRIPTION.—AN AFFECTING INCIDENT, &c. The Charleston Courier, of Tuesday, the 5th instant, has another letter from its special army correspondent, ("Personna,") dated Leesburg, October 20, which far surpasses all others from the pen of that gentleman, in vivid description and intense, soul-thrilling language.

EVIDENCES OF DESTRUCTION AROUND THE BATTLE FIELD. In passing over the ground the first thing which attracts attention is the shattered condition of the trees and bushes. Limbs hang by a mere shred; in many instances trunks are perforated with a dozen balls; the bark has been torn off by glancing bullets, and occasionally you see great blots of blood and brain splashed around, where some unfortunate fellow has taken shelter to secure a shot.

PORT WALKER ABANDONED.

In this strait, it was determined to abandon the fort. A long waste, about a mile in extent and commanded by the enemy's guns, intervened between the Garrison and the woods. Across this they were ordered to run for their lives, each man for himself; the object being to scatter them as much as possible, so as not to afford a target for the rifled guns of the fleet.

The abandonment of Port Beauregard was equally a necessity. The garrison were exhausted and in momentary danger of being cut off. When Capt. Barrow ordered a retreat, tears of mortification and indignation filled the eyes of Capt. Elliott at the sad necessity. The retreat was admirably conducted, and rendered entirely successful by the prudent energy of Capt. Hancock, one of General Ripley's Aids, who had got together some twelve flats at Station Creek, by which the troops escaped safely over to St. Helena Island.

EVACUATION OF BAY POINT. The rest of the story is briefly told. Late Thursday night the garrison of Fort Walker had collected at the landing, in the hope of being able to reach Bluffton by water.

Thus ended the defence of Port Royal. The mortification of the disaster is lessened by the consciousness that our troops deserved success. What injury we were to suffer, we do not know, but it was only after a vast variety of strategic approaches, that they reached the conclusion that it was "all right."

SUCCESSFUL DEPARTURE OF THE BERMUDA. The Lynchburg Republican has been permitted to publish the following extracts from a private letter, written by an officer in the Confederate Navy, giving an account of the manner in which the Bermuda raid on Old Abe's blockade:

C. S. STEAMER HUNTERS. Savannah, Ga., Nov. 3, 1861. Dear — I have only time to write you a very hurried letter. We came back from a successful expedition a while ago. We went down last night to carry the Bermuda out, loaded with about 2,000 bags of cotton.

A heavy gun was fired from the battery at Warsaw, which was the signal, but on going out we found none of the vessels, as the night was dark, rainy, and stormy, just the thing for us, as they were so completely, all of us returning in high spirits and "nobly hurt," as we certainly anticipated engaging their last night.

This vessel has to be laid up for a few days for repairs, so we are to be distributed to the other vessels for the present expedition. This is the third now in as many days, and this place is in considerable excitement. I can assure you.

Two days ago one of Lincoln's steamers attacked one of our batteries at Warsaw, just here, but was driven off. No one hurt on our side, but we could not tell whether they were with them. We saw the vessel as we were coming up, but could not go down near her, as our pilot said he did not know the channel. He is an old darkey, and I suspect, more afraid than ignorant. He was scared like the mischief last night, and I don't blame the old fellow much, for his station is a very dangerous one.

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