The Raleigh Register.

Ours are the plans of fair delightful peace, Unwarp'd by party rage to live like brothers."

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 14, 1861.

AWFUL CONFLAGRATION CHARLES. TON, S. C., ALMOST DESTROYED. By a dispatch received in Raleigh at 9 P. M. on Thursday, we have the truly melancholy intelligence that the city of Charleston has been almost destroyed by fire. The fire broke out on Wednesday night, consumed two-thirds of the city, and was still raging at the last accounts. By a dispatch we learn that the telegraph office at Charles- State. ton had been burned, and thus communicaing here, and of course was much more so at of North Carolina?

a place so near the sea coast as Charleston. The situation of our fellow-citizens of South Carolina appeals strongly to the sympathies of every heart. With a spirit of self-sacrificing patriotism unsurpassed in history, they have destroyed the products of the finest portion of their territory, rather than see them fall into the hands of their vaudal invaders, and now they behold the sad spectacle of their lately beautiful Capital in ashes, with its large population homeless and shelterless in the doad of winter .-Doubtless the doubly-damned Yankees will gloat upon and exult over the misfortunes of a people who, of all others, they most deep-

ANXIOUSLY EXPECTED.

We await daily in anxious expectation of the tidings of the effect produced in England by the insult given to the British flag by Commodore Wilkes. The Canadian press, without an exception, is highly indignant, and we have little doubt that the p the mother country will be outspoken in denunciation of the outrage and demands for redress. The British people are peculiarly sensitive about their naval supremacy, and no ministry can stand which will tamely put up with the gross insult offered their flag by Wilkes. Abraham, therefore, must make up his mind to make just such an apology as the British Ministry may dictate, no matter how humble it may be, or to lock horns with John Bull, who, on the first toss, will serve him as the Bull did Dr. Cophagus.

The New Orleans Crescent remarks upon the fatuity of the enemy's plans for overrunning the Mississippi Valley and capturing New Orleans, by the descent of one hundred thousand men from Caire, supported by a faval expedition in the Gulf. The Crescent considers the approaches to the city, both from above and below, impregnable; and even if the enemy should succeed in overcoming the military obstacles in the way, he would gain no substantial benefit, "beyond the mere occupation of the soil"-since every bale of cotton and hogshead of sugar would be destroyed at every point within its reach. It needs the lesson of an abortive attempt to conquer the lower Mississippi Valley, to teach the enemy the invincibility of Southern arms. When their attempt to reach the great commercial centre of the South has utterly failed, as we have an abiding faith will be the case, they may listen to the logic of facts, and consent to moderate their pretensions and subdue their vain-glo-

SALT.

We call the attention of the State Commissioner for the manufacture of Salt to the annexed communication, which we find in the last number of the State Journal. Would it not be well, too, for Professor Emmons to visit the spot in which this salt well or spring is said to be located ?

HARRISBURG, Cabarrus Co., N. C. Mr. Editor : Sir-As the country is so much excited as to procuring that indispensable ingredient sait, that plays such an important part in the conomy of life, I wish to call the attention of "all whom it may concern't that in all probability there is an abundance of it in the county of Union, N. C. The facts are there: About 16 miles from Charlotte, on the Charlotte and Wilmington Railroad, there is a fountain which has poured out enough of the saline material to have salted all the pork that will be slaughtered this year .-David Phifer owned this tract of land. The water was so strongly impregnated with saline matter that the individual that lived upon the place would go and procure some of the water and put it upon her fresh meat, which would season t as well as the best Liverpool sait. Mr. Philer being a man of wealth, engaged a man to bore one hundred feet deep, which was done. The hole was four inches in diametre and the water flowed in abundance for years. Whether it is still running or not, the writer does not know.— Would it not be well for some of our chemists to pass down that way? I do not know whether Prof. Emmons has ever had any knowledge of the fact, or whether he ever was in that county.

Tend., arrived at Knoxyille on the 9th first.

brothren, as the late Conference expelled in Congress. him from the ministry and the church. The In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my jurisdiction of his government will not give hand, and caused the great seat of the Novemhim much trouble, as his territory consists of ber, in the year of our Lord 1861, and of the a barren sand bank between the Ocean and Independence of the United States the eightythe Sounds, and his constituents are some two hundred web-footed wreckers and fishermen, who, as long as they can decoy vessels with false lights and signals to their inhospitable shore, and can catch plenty of from the telegraph office at Goldsbore', re- fish, will not trouble the Governor much ecived at the office here on Friday morning, about the administration of the affairs of his

Of course, the Proclamations will go the tion by telegraph has been, at least for the rounds of the Northern papers, and the ninpresent, cut off. The fire is said to have compoop Yankees will believe that Taylor is been accidental. Wednesday night, it will a sure-enough Governor. Will not Governbe remembered, was very windy and bluster- or Taylor visit Raleigh, the former Capital

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

To the People of North Carolina: On Mon-day, the 18th of November, 1861, a Provisional or temporary Government for this Commonwealth was instituted at Hatteras, Hyde county, by a Convention of the people, in which more than half the counties of the State were represented by delegates and authorized proxies. Ordinances were adopted by the Convention, declaring vacant all State offices, the incumbents whereof have disqualified themselves to hold them by violating their official oaths to support the Constituhas solemnly accepted as the supreme law of the land; pronouncing void, and of no effect, the ordinance of secession from the Federal Union. passed by the Convention assembled at Raleigh, May, 20, 1861; continuing in full force the Constitution and laws of the State, as contained in the Revised Code of 1855-6, together with all subsequent acts not inconsistent with our paramount allegiance to the United States; appointing a Provisional Governor, and empowering him to fill such official vacancies, and to do such acts as in his judgment might be required for the safety and good order of the State.

We have attempted no revolutionary innovationer we have made no change in the organic law, or sought to overthrow or disturb any of the institutions of the State. In repudiating and resisting the wanton usurpation which has flagrantly defied the will and now crushes the liberties of the people of this Commonwealth, we act in pursuance of a sacred duty to North Carolina, and to that great Republic, our common country, which invested them with the high dignity of American citizenship. We fulfill, moreover, an imperative obligation to God, to civilization, to freedom, and to humanity. We obey that cardinal maxim of sound government which affirms that the popular welfare is the highest

The good and loyal men of North Carolina have been for months past without any domestic Government which they were bound to respect, and the apparent consent of a large majority of the citizens to the armed power of the revolution ists and traitors, who have unwarrantedly arrogated the governing authority of the State, has not been a voluntary and cheerful acquiescence, but a compelled and protesting submission to a military despotism. The lives of citizens and their rights of person and property have had no pro-tection amidst the anarchy, misrule and disorder which have preveiled throughout the Commonwealth. It had, therefore, become necessary for the most ordinary interests of society, as well as in vindication of our loyalty to the national suthority, that our municipal government, suppressed and over-borne as it was by reckless and irreponsible usurpers, should be revived and maintained under the protection of the banner of the

The temporary State Government which we have accordingly set on foot has the approval in advance of thousands of good and faithful North Carolinians, and should command the prompt and cordial adhesion of all loyal citizens of the State. Of the desperate and ill-starred fortunes of the ding even Sunday. rebellion, and of its ultimate and thorough supression, no rational man can entertain a doubt. It has the recognition of no nation under heaven. and the world's sympathies are unanimous in its condemnation; it is everywhere regarded as not only a revolt against a most beneficent and paternal Government, but as assailing also law, order, rogress, and all the great interests of mankind throughout the globe. It is an aggressive war upon popular liberty in the United States, and its claims can never be conceded short of an absolute surrender of the rights of man and a craven recantation of the holy creed of freedom.

I therefore call upon all the good people of this Commonwealth to return to their allegiance to the United States, and to rally around the standard of State loyalty, which we have re-erected and placed side by side with the glorious flag of the republic. I adjure you as North Carolinians, mindful of the inspiring tradition of your history, and keeping in view your true interests and relfare as a people, to rise and assert your inde-sence of the wicked tyrants who are seeking to enslave you. Remember the men of Mecklenburg and the martyrs of Alamance-dead, but of undying memory-and endeavor to repeat their valor and their patriotism.

MARBLE NASH TAYLOR, Provisonal Governor of North Carolina. HATTERAS, Nov. 20, 1861.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. To the People of North Carolina;

Whereas, an ordinance of the Convention of North Carolina, passed on Monday, the 18th November, 1861, directs the Provisional Governor of this Commonwealth in the following words, to "Whereas it is desirable that this State shall be represented in the Federal Congress, and paintain her due weight in the councils of the Union, therefore the Provisional Governor be directed hereby to order special elections in accordance with chapter sixty-nine of the Revised Code, as soon as possible and expedient, in any district or districts now unrepresented;" and whereas the Revised Code of this State, chapter sixty-nine, and section fifth, provides as follows, to wit : "If at any time, after the expiration of any Congress, and before another election, or if at any time after any election, there shall be a vacancy in the representation in Congress, the Governor shall issue a writ of election, and by proclamation shall require the voters to meet in their respective counties, at such time as may be ed away from here, to drive down our pegs else-appointed therein, and at the places established by where. We tive a life very much like that of the Thirty-two traitors, captured in Cocke county, in Congress to fill the vacancy, and the election and I've been told how true it is I don't know at weeks. shall be conducted in like manner as regular elec- and I've been told, how true it is I dont know, six weeks.

We annex the Proclamations of Governor
Taylor, of the Provisional (!) Government

Now, therefore, I, Marble Nash Taylor, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do hereby totify and require the good and loyal people of the Second Congressional District of this State, of North Carolina. The Governor was a qualified to vote for members of the House of mmons of the General Assembly, to attend at Methodist preacher, but his honors do not the several voting places in the said district, on seem to commend him to the favor of his cast their ballots for a representative of the State

MARBLE NASH TAYLOR. Ry the Governor:

Alonzo J. Stow, Private Secretary. Hatteras, Nov. 18, 1861.

D. F. Ferebee, Esq., who has just eturned from a mission to the Confederate lovernment, on which he was sent by the Convention, reports, among other things, that Secretary Memminger expressed a decided pinion that the blockade would be raised in hirty days.

EFEAT OF THE TEST OATH ORDI-

It will be seen on reference to the proeedings of the Convention on Tuesday, that the Test Oath Ordinance was most signally defeated.

FOR THE REGISTER. FIFTH REGIMENT N. C. VOLUNTEERS.

CAMP MARTIN, 3rd Dec., 1861. Mr. Editor :- Soon after a child is born, say a wiek or two, it's Papa or Mama, or Aunt Tibitha, is sure to name it Tommy, Jane, Caro life, or something or other, by which name it shall be dignified and known by all the world.

It is not a common thing for a child thus namd before he gets old enough to get into a fight, totake a notion, and have his name changed from that this thing is ever done by one who has gown up to manbood, although he may have foight his way through the world, and gloriously won his freedom at twenty-one. Even then, he carnot, at his own option, say Mr. Smith shall be Mr. Jones, or vice versa.

As a fellow has nt the authority to change his own name, it makes him as mad as the d-l for

anybody else to assume that high prerogative. What do you think, sir? 'Twas only last June Re't. N. C. Vols. We've just got used to our nape, and it comes natural with us now, when we write to our friends, to commence, "Camp so and so, th Reg't. N. C. Vols.;" and besides, it has been but a short time ago since we got some pretty bres 5's, for every fellow to stick on the front of hiscap. We felt proud of this ornament; in fact, it nade us feel quite large, for all the big officers wor a 5 too.

Now, sir, to our great mortification and chagrin somebody has issued some sort of paper, an edic bull, or order, I don't know what they call t, which says, that we aint the old sleepy 5th, butthat we are the 15th. How can we stand such as this? We are all fondly attached to our realname, but we ignore this 15th concern, and then aint a man of us that will ever acknowledge that he belongs to the 15th. No. Sir! as bad as somiof us want wives, not one of us would be wiling to marry on the 15th of the month .-D-n the 15th,-God bless the 5th.

It was rather unfortunate that we got the name of the sleepy 5th. I don't know why it was, for I don't think we are inclined (if so, we are not allowed) to indulge in the great luxury of sleep regularly every morning before breakfast, inclu-

On secount of this unfortunate prefix, we attr'buts our being without a preacher for so long a time At last he came. Bro. McRae reported tor duy the latter part of Augus', at Hobday's Point, [elegant summer retreat, and magnificent] watered place, on York River, nearly opposite Yorkuwn.

He treached for us a great many times-twice, I believe it was, - perhaps three times. I did not hear im, and consequently can't give an opinion as to lie powers in pressing deep down into the also thable to say. I hav'nt heard of any, though he might. I heard him pray once. He can, I should judge, make a tolerable good prayer, when he spreads himself.

In September brother McRae left us. I did not hest of his saying, "Ephraim is joined to his idols;" I only know he's gone, and we aint got a preachet. We want a preacher, we need a preacher, and a preacher we must have.

An appeal made to the Methodists I know will not be fuitless. To them, therefore, we look for a preacher. Send us one, for God's sake, as well as for the sake of about one thousand reckless, thoughtles sinners. You can't send a missionary to a fine field, not even should you go and hunt one among the jungles of Hindostan. Send him on your ows hook. We'll take good care of himwill blanket him, feed him, and pay him out of our ownhand earned \$11 a month. If you can possibly spare little Jimmy Wheeler, send him to us, and to will joyfully receive him with open hearts and hands.

Doctor Deems -can't you spare him? If so, send him to is. The Chatham Rifles will take as good care of him as they do of themselves on a pay day.

I am truly rejoiced to let our folks at home know, (specially in Chatham) that at last we've commenced this very day to notching our timbers, with a view to putting up our cabins. With ordinary good luck, we'll be boused in a fortnight or three weeks, unless, peradventure, we are orderthere. We tive a life very much like that of the which

MORE OF THE HATTERAS FARCE- tions." And it appearing that the Second Con- that some of the boys have been Gipsies enough to GOVERNOR MARBLE NASH TAY- gressional District is unrepresented: steal a chicken or two, as they were taking some of their pleasure tramps up and down the Penin-

> ere are other matters I wish to write about, There are other matters I wish to writ but will defer doing so till another time.

We have no serious cases of sickness the Regiment, with a few exceptions. The Chatham Rifles were never in finer plight, either to work or to fight. There is plenty of work to do, but no old whate rer upon u a. fighting. All the fighting we'll do here this winter will probably be among ourselves over a Beef Bone. AMINADAB.

PROVISIONAL CONGRESS-AN IMPOR-TANT BILL.

Congress has passed and the President approv ed a bill providing for the granting of bounty and furloughs to privates, musicians, and non-comcommissioned officers in the Provisional army. It is in the following words:

SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate dollars be, and the same is hereby, granted to all privates, musicians, and non-commissioned officers in the Provisional army who shall serve continuously for three years or for the war, to be paid at the following times, to wit: To all now in the service for twelve months to be paid at the time of volunteering or enlisting for the next two ensuing years subsequent to the expiration of their present term of service. To all now in the service for three years or for the war to be paid at the expiration of their first year's service. To that these vite criminals affect to despise your all who may hereafter volunteer or enlist for three years or for the war to be paid at the time of enry into service.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That furloughs, not exceeding sixty days, with transportation home and back, shall be granted to all twelve months men now in service who shall, prior to the expiration of their present term of service, volunteer or enlist for the next two ensuing years or for three years or the war; said furloughs to be issued at such times and in such numbers as the Secretary of War may deem most compatible with the public interest; the length of each furlouga being regulated with reference to the distance of each volunteer from his home: Provided. That in lieu of a furlough, the commutation value in money of the transportation herein above granted shall be paid to each private, musician, or non-commissioned officer, who may elect to reotherwise be granted.

SEC 3. This act shall apply to all troops who have volunteered or enlisted for merm of twelve months or more in the service of any State, who are now in the service of the said State, and who may hereafter volunteer or enlist in the service of the Confederate States under the provisions of the meetings being held at the North, or when they

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That all troops re-volunteering or re-enlisting shall, at the expiration of their present term of service, have the power to organize themselves into battalions or regiments and efect their field officers; and by promotion from the company, battalion, or regiment in which such vacancies may occur Provided, that whenever a vacancy shall occur: whether by promocion or otherwise, in the lowest grade of commissioned officers of a company, said vacancy shall always be filled by election: And provided further, that in the case of troops which have been regularly enlisted into the service of any particular State prior to the formation of the Confederacy, and which have by such State been turned over to the Confederate Government, the officers shall not be elected, but appointed and promoted in the same manner and by the same authority as they have heretofore been appointed

THE EFFECTS OF WAR ON ENGLAND. The English press are beginning to discuss the advantages and disadvantages to England of a war with the Yankee States. It is very evident that Yankee insolence has very much exasperated English feeling-and this too before the outrage to the steamer Trent.

The following article appears in the London Herald, the organ of the great conservative party. It shows that the English people are coming to see where their interests lie. With the temper of mind prevailing, which dictates this article, we to an greater extent than any other Regiment, can imagine what sort of reception the news of for, a I stated in my former letter, we get up the indignity to the Trent will meet with on the other side of the water :

First, we have no trade worth keeping with the North: second, war would open to us a most valuable direct trade with the South. Viewed purely from a commercial point of sight, it is even possi ble that a war with Mr. Lincoln's government would be a blessing to the staple manufactures of this country. We trust that our transatlantic contemporaries will make a note of this fact, and bear in mind that what further patience and forbearance Great Britain may show to the reckless and insolent men who unfortunately rule and represent the Northern States, is granted to kindred blood and to institutions free from the stain of slavery, not to trade connections. So long as honor permits, we would fain avoid avenging on heart he great truths of the gospel. Whether he the Northern States the lawless outrages and impersuated any to become Christians or not, I'm pertinent language of their rulers, ambassadors and officers; but we would not that they should attribute the dignified patience and long suffering of England to a wrong motive, least of all to a fear of injuring interests which would certainly not

We deprecate war at all times, when war can be avoided without incurring worse disasters-we deprecate above all wars a war with a kindred de, where victory is too certain to be glorious, people, where victory is too certain to be glorious, and where our victory must be encouraging to the supporters of a cause detestable to English hearts. But we believe that the only danger of war arises from the violent temper and unprincipled calculations of certain leaders of public opinion in the Northern States; and we wish to warn them, and their friends in England, that their calculations are utterly unsound; that they have already done to the English people all the mischief in their power, and that to compel us to war would be to repair the worst material injuries they have already inflicted on us. If they understand this in time, we believe peace to be maintainable; if net, the guilt will rest with those whose wanton outrages disturbed it, not with those who forbear as long as forbearance is possible. It is to them, not to us, that remonstrances in tayor of peace should be addressed.

After giving statistics to show that England has lost three-fourths of her trade with America, the

article concludes: What more could we lose by war? Is it not likely that we should gain by it? Is there a man in the Northern States so grossly ignorant of the trade between England and America, as not to know that a very large portion of her export trade and by far the most important portion of her im-port trade, was with the South, even when through the North? The North, war or no war, is pretty well closed to us by the Morrill tariff The South we remaining neutral, is closed to us by the Northern ships, which pretend to blockade its coasts, but

If, then, we grant that half of our exports and our imports were for and from the North ; the first are now reduced by at least one half, the latter we will suppose to remain the some; we have, then, to lose by the war, one-fourth our total trade with America as it was in 1860, and we regain at once one-half the export and three fourths of the import trade, which was done in that year in Southern goods, or English goods intended for Southern consumption. So ar as trade goes, then, it gives the Americans no

LETTER FROM A YANKEE PRISONER AT CHARLESTON-WHAT HE SAYS OF HIS TREATMENT.

The following letter from Lt. Dempsey, of the Second regiment N. Y. S. M., was received by a Mr. William Sorley, of New York city:

CHARLESTON JAIL, S. C, Nov. 24, 1861. My Dear Friend-Here we are, back in jail again, after being on exhibition for four menths, to show the strength and power of the rebel rsg under which we (I had almost said live, but that would be a enlogy) stay, in order to revive the dreoping spirits of its admirers.

As you are aware, we were here before; but it is something new for men to be imprioned twice for the same office. However, they say we are now permanently located for the winter. We are surrounded by all the vile features peculiar to prison life. There are under the same

roof with us persuns guilty of the most revolting crimes that ever disgraced human nature-murderers, thieves, mail robbers, even the abandoned wretches of easy virtue; and so powerful is the the secession feeling in this stronghold of a rebellion correspondent and his fellow-prisoners of war. You know that I was always of the opinion that the South contained the better portion of our people; but I now see under what a delusion I labored. When I think of our condition, and

the many petty tyrannies we have been subjected to, I wonder how they reconcile it with their boasted chivalry. I wish I had paper to give you a full account of all that has occurred to us since the battle of Manassas; but this is the last sheet in

You no doubt received the letter I sent you from the tobacco factory at Richmond, and I hope that this—which I send by an under ground route—will also reach you. The inactivity of a life of this sort, to a man brought up to active business, is sufficient punishment, to say nothing of the many indignities which are heaped upon us. We have lost two men by death since we that given to him in his infancy. It is quite rare ceive it, at such time as the furlough itself would left Richmond. They belonged to the Michigan first regiment. Now that the winter is upon us, how our poor fellows will get along I don't know -some of them without a shoe to wear, and many without a second shirt. Their sufferings you can better imagine than I can describe; yet they sel dom grumble, except when they hear of peace think of those who were gallant soldiers in peace but are civilians in war.

We-that is, the "New York mess." consisting of Col. Corcoran and Lieut. Connolly, Sixtyninth; Capt. Farrish, Seventy-ninth; Capt. Downey, Eleventh; Capt. Griffin, Eight, and your predicament had it not been for the kindness of Bishop Lynch, of Charleston, who visited Col. Corcoran, and seeing us without a bed to sleep on, sent us cots, mattrasses, pillows, &c., a.d, without being solicited, lent Col. Corcoran some money, which he, with his usual benevolence, distributed among us. The Bishop told the Colonel to draw on him for whatever money he wanted. But we were not allowed thus to be happy very long .-On the 19th inst., the officer who had charge of us informed Col. Corcoran that in consequence the conviction of Smith, the privateer's man, Philadelphia, General Ripley had ordered the Colonel to be placed in one of the felon's cells there to be kept in close confinement, with the positive assurance that if Smith was executed he would be also. To this Col. Corcoran replied Well, sir, I am ready; when I engaged in this war I made up my mind to sacrifice my life, necessary, in defence of that flag under which have lived and gained an honorable position."

The condemned cells in this jail are in the tow er, seven cells on a floor; his cell is on the third floor, West side, No. 19. There are no means of heating the cells in the tower, exceps by a stove, situated in the cellar, the pipe of which runs up through to the roof. This stove is usually heated with coal; but I am told there is none to be had at present; and as a cold, damp air arises here at this season of the year, the Colonel suffers severely, yet he does no. complain. I know he i in good spirits, for, as I was talking with him through the iron bars this morning he joked about his quarters, saying it was cold, but it could not intimidate him; yet I think his constitution will not stand it long. If our Government hangs Smith the Colonel will certainly be hanged; and although I am in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, I cannot see any good that would result from hanging the privateers' men. One thing is certain, for every pirate our Government hangs the rebes will hand an officer and a valuable citizen. But if, on the other hand, the Colsufferings, his country will have lost a true patriot and a gellant soldier.

Every channel of communication being cut off newspapers included, we imagined something extraordinary had occurred, which was agreeably confirmed by underground intelligence, which informed us of the capture of Mason and Slidell, and the glorious victory at Port Royal. It is said that "Royal Run" was second only to Bull Run. We have also heard that the notorious Wigfall has been taken. This gratified the prisoners, as he called on them in Richmond, and said they would be hanged, and otherwise cowardly browbeat them.

Hoping soon to see all my friends in New York, I remain, yours truly, John W. Dempsey,

Lieut. Co. H, 2d regt., N. Y. S. M.

OUR FORCES IN THE BATTLE OF LEES BURG-OFFICIAL.

The Richmond Whig, on the authority of Lt Col. Jennifer, who commanded on the field, gives the following at the number of the Confederate forces engaged in the battle of Leesburg: Cavalry, 70; Eighth Virginia Regiment, 375; Eighteenth Mississippi, 500; Seventeenth Mississippi (one company) 60; making in all, 1,605 ! The loss of the enemy was 200 killed, 500 wounded, 300 drowned, 672 privates and 24 officers prisoners-making, in all, 1,716! These figures show that the enemy had a larger force put hors de combat than the whole number of the Confederate

LOUISIANA WAR HORSES EN ROUTE.-Two fine horses, 'Kentucky" and 'Glancer," arrived Mrs Wm Lassiter, 1 blanket and 5 pair socks; Mrs at Memphis on Sunday from Louisians, in care Calvin Latsiter, 2 pair drawers, 2 shirts, 2 pair socks, of Col. Coleman, the former for Gen. Breckinridge and the latter for Col. Kean Richards .-They were forwarded by railroad to Bowling Green yesterday morning.

During the connonade at Pensacola, the enemy which pretend to blockade its coasts, but fired from Pickens above six thousand shot, equal uld be captured or driven ashore before to 85 tons of iron, and with all this tremendous NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.

This body met in Louisburg on Wednesday of last week. Bishop Andrew did not arrive until Thursday. Rev. Dr. Deems was chosen President pro tem. The session, we learn, has been a very harmonious and interesting one, and adjourned on Mondoy last.

The following action was had in the case of Rev. Marble N. Taylor, whom our readers will recollect to have figured somewhat notoriously after the saking of Fort Hatterss.

On motion of Rev. William E. Pell, seconded by Rev. Dr. Deems, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, without de-

WHEREAS, We have learned with surprise and and regret both through the public press and general rumor, that Rev. Marsle N. Taylor, a member of this body, stationed at Hatteras dur-ing the past year, did after the late capture of Fort Hatterss, take the oath of allegiance to the Government of Abraham Lincoln, and has identified himself with that unmitigated despotism and thus become a traitor to his Conference, his State, and the Southern Confederacy; and where as, it is new impossible to investigate the conduct of said Taylor, according to the forms of our church. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the name of the said Marble N Taylor be stricken from the roll of the North Carolina Annual Conference of the M. E. Church,

Resolved, That the action of the Conference in this case be published in all the papers of the State.

The following were elected delegates to the General Conference, to be held next April in New Orleans:

N. F. Reid, C. F. Deems, N. H. D Wilson, D. B. Nicholson, William Barringer, Peter Doub, Ira T. Wyche. Reserve Delegates-William E. Pell and Wil-liam H. Bobbitt.

THE TROUBLES IN EAST TENNESSEE.

WAR ON OUR BORDERS! NORTH CAROLINA INVADED!

A terrible state of affairs exists in the border counties of Tennessee. A fight occurred last week at Parrottsville, Cocke county, about fiffy miles from this place, in which Capt. Gorman and two privates of the Confederate eavalry were killed. A messenger reached this place day before yesterday, from the commanding officer at Greeneville, Tenn ,urgently requesting that a force be immraediately dispatched to the adjoining county of Madison, to intercept some two or three hundred Tennessee and North Carolina tories, who had fled before the Southern troops, and taken refuge in the mountains of Madison county. About 1000 tories, the messenger informed us were at Newport, in Cocke county, armed and organized. Col. R. B. Vance's regiment had had been ordered to desperse them, and would, it was supposed, reach Newport last Tuesday .-

presumed a collision has taken place, before no.

We learn that a great many arrests have been made, and no little old fashoned hanging has been done at Greenville. The authorities having exhausted all mild remedies, are determined to crush the rebellion by force, and teach the traitors that the Southern Confederacy is a Government, with ample power to enforce obedience to the laws.

News from Col. Vance's regiment is most anx-

iously looked for. We will give it to our readers at the earliest possible moment. Asheville News.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF CLOTHING AND OTHER ARTICLES RECEIVED BY THE LA-DIES SOLDIERS' RELIEF SOCIETY OF JOHN-STON COUNTY.

Contributions received by Mrs Ashley Sanders, Miss E. Sanders, Mrs. Dr. Vaden, Mrs. E. A. Cullum and Miss M. R. McKinney:

From Mrs. Ashley Sanders, 15 flannel shirts, 4 blankets, and 10 pair woolen socks; Mrs Edward Sanders, 3 pair drawers and 3 shirts; Mrs Eli Olive, 2 shirts and I pair of socks; Mrs E Wallis, 3 pair of drawers; Mrs Green Johnson, 1 shirt; from different enes at the poor house, I shirt; Mrs Peleg Massey, I pair socks; Mrs Willis Bell, 2 blankets and 4 pair socks; Mrs Julia C Bryan, \$3, 5 lbs wool. 20 lbs soap, 13 pair rocks, 12 blankets, 1 pr gloves, spinning 23 lbs wool, weaving 27 yds flannel, 12 flannel shirts 6 pr drawers and 20 lbs soap; Miss Madaline R. Mc-Kinney, \$1, 2 pr socks, 1 pr gloves, weaving 73 yds fiannel, 9 shirts, 3 pair drawers; Mrs L P Lindsey, 1 shirt, 1 pr drawers; Mrs Edwin Boykin, spinning 5 lbs wool, weaving 11 yds fiannel, making 8 shirts; Miss Love Boykin, making 5 pr drawers and 2 shirts; Samuel G Smith, \$2: J R Brooks, \$1; Mary Williamson, 50c; C O Harris, 2 pr socks; Dr John I Beckwith, 4 blankets, 4 pr flannel drawers, 6 flannel shirts, onel is left in his present quarters until he talls a 2 pr socks, 1 frock coat, 3 handkerchiefs, 2 towels, prey to disease, and death relieves him from his | 2 lbs soap; Mrs Baldy Sanders, 10 fiannel shirts, 10 pair flannel drawers, 4 blankets, 4 pr socks, and 8 lbs soap; Miss E and J Sanders, 24 flannel shirts, 17 pr fiannel drawers, 6 pr socks, 2 blankets, 1 pr gloves; Mrs Rebecca Hodges, 2 blankets and 6 pr socks; Mrs Simeon R Morgan, 1 blanket, 2 pr socks, and making 2 shirts; Mrs Dr J M Vaden, 2 blankets, 2 pr socks, and making 4 pr drawers; A Holland, 1 blanket and 2 pr socks; Mrs S Sneed, 2 Blankets, 1 pr socks, and making 6 pr drawers; Miss Patty Crocker, 2 pr socker Mrs Mountcastle, 2 pr secks and making 6 pr drawers. Mrs Dr Telfair, 3 pr socks; Mrs R S McCullers, 5 pr socks, eash \$5; C G Holt, 4 pair socks; Mrs M Helme, 12 pr socks and weaving 30 yds cloth; Miss Jane Kenneday, weaving 26 yds cloth; Mrs H Irby, making two shirts; Mrs A Thane, making 4 garments; Mrs D Boykin, making 1 shirt; Mrs M A Northam, making 3 shirts and 2 pr drawers; Mrs W Lockhart, making 8 shirts; Mrs Susan Gay, making 4 shirts and spinning 6 lbs wool; Mrs R Renfrow, making 2 shirts and I pr drawers; Mrs B D Adkinson, making I shirt and 5 pr drawers, 2 blankets; Mrs Jane E Boykin, weaving 11 yds cloth, spinning 2 lbs wool; Mrs Mary Hobbs, 2 blankets and 1 pr socks; Miss Emms Northam, I pr socks; Mrs Earby, I blanket, I pr socks; Mrs B H Tomlinson, 7 shirts and 5 pr socks; Mrs Lucinda Sanders, 4 blankets, 5 shirts, 12 pr drawers and I pr socks; Miss Esther L Vinson, 4 pr socks; Mrs L Eldridge, \$1; O C Harris, \$1; Mrs Wm H Morining, \$2; Mrs Waddell, 50c; Simeon B. Morgan \$1; Mr McGrantham \$1, A G Wellons \$1, Mrs Dr A F Telfair \$3, Mrs Carson Parker \$2, J H Abell \$3, Sonns Mountcastle \$1, Mrs Harriet Jones \$2, Seth Woodall \$1, Y N Thornton \$2, Dr J G Rose, \$1; Mrs James Mitchener, 2 pr drawers, 2 shirts and 5 pair socks; I blanket; Miss Martha Lassiter, 2 flannel shirts, 2 pr drawers, 2 pr woolen socks.

[TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR WEXT.]

Australia.

MARRIED. On the 12th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Mason, at the saidence of H. W. Husted, Han to Ralaigh WIT. HARRIET D. BATTLE.