# The Semi-Weekly Register

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### The Weekly Register

Is published every Wednesday morning, at \$2.0 per annum, payable invariably in advance. Subscri bers are notified three weeks before their subscription years expire by a cross-mark on the margin of their papers, and if advance payment is not sent for another year, their names will be stricken from our list at the expiration of the subscription year. This rule will continue to be inflexibly adhered to. The Register Job Office

Is supplied with unrivalled facilities for executing all kinds of Book and Jeb printing with neatness an dispatch. Having an excellent STEAM POWER PRESS, we are enabled to execute Job printing with quunealled celerity.

# KEEPING UP THE FORCE OF OUR

A subject of vital importance, to which the prompt and earnest attention of the Convention should be paid, is that of guarding against the diminution of North Carolina's this date. Force in the field, by the expiration of the term of service of her twelve months volun-While we are hopeful of a speedy and honorable conclusion of it, we cannot tell how long this war will last, and it is the part of wisdom, indeed of absolute necessity that every Southern State should act as if the war was to be continued for an indefiniteit is soon ended, the force we propose raise will not be needed.

up our forces in their present, if not greater numbers, until an honocable peace is secured, will fall heavily upon the Yankee heart, and add vastly to the numbers of those who already wish peace, because they have daily evidence that the subjugation of the South is becoming more and more an absurdity, while the impoverishment and ruin of the North is approaching daily an absolute certainty. Let the Convention at once set about a business, the execution of which would alone have warranted, aye, demanded its re-assembling.

### ELECTION OF SENATORS.

It will be seen that Messrs. R. M. T. Hun-Wm. Ballard Preston have been by the Virginia Legislature to the of the Confederate Congress. this election a spirit worthy of all praise was manifested, inasmuch as both old party and geographical prejudices were laid aside. Of Mr. Hunter as a public man we need not speak, as his career is as "familiar as a household word" to the whole country.

Mr. Preston, though less distinguished as a public man than his collegue, has filled important stations with credit to himself .-He served often in both branches of the State Legislature, at one time represented his District in the Congress of the United States, was Secretary of the Navy under General Taylor, -a member of the State Convention of '50-'51 and '60-'61, and when elected to the Confederate Senate was a member of the Provisional Congress of the Confederate States.

## JONATHAN WON'T FEED SAMBO.

The following is an extract from a letter from a highly respectable and intelligent gentleman in Savannah to his friend in this From it, it will be seen that the Yankees are tired of their bargain in "contrabands," and find that the Union sentiment in South Carolina is all a myth :

"The negroes are returning in a very dessent word to Gen. Lee that the negroes were starving and asked for provisions. Gen. Lee replied that if the negroes were return-Two hundred were said to have returned in a body last week. The desertion of Beaufort and the burning of cotton on the Sea Islands has convinced Dupont and Sherman that there is no Union sentiment here."

## YANKEE EXULTATION.

The Yankees are crowing with a forty cock power over their slim victory over our forces at Somerset. Swaney Bennett opines that it will secure an extinguishment of the "Rebellion" by May. Well, poor Devils the Yankees have been 'so bebattered, and bedrubbed that it looks hard to deny them the small drop of comfort which their success at Somerset afforded them, althoug, has usual they have vastly exaggerated it, and without saying a word about Jeff. Thompson having lately thrashed them soundly in Missouri. Bennett talks about extinguishing the "Rebellion" by May, as if the " fause loon" did'nt know as well as that he is morally and physically cross-eyed, that before the first of May, the Confederate States of America will be one of the brightest stars in the constellation of nations.

In New York, on the 21st., North Carolina 6's sold at 62 : Virginia 6's, 50 a 501; Tennessee 6's, 431 a 441;

THE COTTON SUPPLY IN EUROPE OW LONG IT WILL LAST.

Commenting on the news brought by the Arabia, the New York Herald says

The foreign news received yesterday by the Arabia bad a lavorable influence upon the cotton market. Holders asked one cent per pound advance over previous current quotations, while sales were quite limit 1, owing, in some degree, to the absence of spinners with other purchasers, kept off by the extreme inclemency of the weather .-The stock here is very light, and supposed not to exceed much over 5,000 bales of available cotton. The stock of American in Liverpool on the 27th of Dec., 1861, we learn from the circular of the Liverpool Brokers' Association Price Current, was 216,250 bales against 403,434 at the same time in 1860. Since the 27th ultimo, sales have been active, reaching, during the week preceding the sailing of the Arabia, 80,000 bales. Allowing that a due proportion of the sales have been made for exportsince the 27th ult., (including some parcels to the United States) and for consumption, it is fair to presume that by this time the stock of American cetton in Liverpool does not exceed 150,000 bales. At a minimum week ly export and consumptive demand of 30,000 bales week, (the consumption alone having averaged in 1860, 41,000 per week,) it will be used up in about five weeks. But suppose we reduce the actual consumption down to 20,000 bales per week, this will only give a supply of seven to eight weeks from this date, and which will exi i by the middle of March or the 1st of April at farthest. On the 27th ultimo, the stock of East In dia cotton in Liverpool embraced 205,190 bales, and the supplies from all other countries amounted to 47,100 bales. It must be remembered, however, that the weight of these bales, on the average, is full one-third less, and in some cases one-half less, than the American, and that to spin India cotton successfully requires an admixture of American. Hence it may readily be supposed that the stock of all kinds in Liverpool cannot, with any certainty go beyond a period of three months to three and a half months' supply from

From the above it will be perceived that on the 27th of December last, there remained on hand, in Europe, (says the Lynchburg Virginian of the 25th,) searcely more than one half the supply of American cotton that was held at the corresponding period of the year preceding, and not more than enough, from all sources, than will last length of time. This is a course from which | till the first or middle of April. Then, we much good may arise. If the war continues, have the admission from the Herald that " to we must have the men to meet the foe. If spin India cotton successfully requires an fore, first, the fact which everybody knew Again, the fact of our preparing to keep | before-that India cotton is not equal to the American article, and cannot be worked successfully without an admixture; and second, the still more potent fact that the supply of this article is totally inadequate to the wants

> The "Calcutta Englishman," which may be received as good authority upon the subject, intimates that the low estimate placed upon the value of Indian cotton, as evinced in the difference existing in the market between the price of it and American cotton, will not induce an increase in the cultivation. The "Englishman" puts the expense of cot ton per pound to the cultivator or shipper, at 45 pence, and remarks that "it is thus clearly perceptible that the present price of India cotton in the Liverpool market is not sufficient to induce any increase in the cultivation : the mere so as the charges here given are irrespective of the thousand and one deands made upon the trade by every native agent through whose hands it passes." One agre of cotton land in the Raichere Doab, one of the best cotton districts in India, produces, says the "Englishman," only 260 pounds of cotton in the seed, or when cleaned 70 pounds. To add to its growth, new lands would have to be cleared, upon which that paper remarks as follows:

"The clearing, leveling and preparing the land would scarcely be done under £1 10s. an acre, and the subsequent weedings and hoeings, without which the plant would not thrive in a newly turned soil, would further increase the cultivator's outlay by at least another pound sterling .-It is therefore evident, without some more sure and substantial prospect of remuneration, there can be little prospect of the ryo's being induced to enter largely into the cultivation of new lands; though they may cultivate more of their old lands with cotton. But this cannot and will not be sufficient; and unless Manchester is prepared to raise the price of Indian grown cotton nearer to that now being paid for the produce of American slave labor, there is, we fear, but a poor prospect of any very great increase to the cotton lands now

This statement, put forth by an organ of the British Government in India, and designed, doubtless, to have an effect upon the Home Government and people, indicates pretty clearly that they cannot rely upon Intitute condition to their masters. Sherman dia for a supply of that indispensable article which now controls the commerce of the world. It is not unreasonable, therefore, to suppose that the English demand for cotton without delay. will serve to make the stone blockade appear even more beinous than-were it possibleit is, in English eyes; and prompt the people and the Government to the adoption of Virginia: measures that will tend to remove the blockade of Southern ports.

## THE BURNSIDE FLEET.

The movements of the Burnside Fleet are s mysterious as those of the Flying Dutchman. It is reported as here to-day and gone to-morrow. On Monday we had two reports in Ralsigh. In the morning it was reported that 150 vessels were in Pamlico Sound, and 25 lying off the bar; and in the afternoon, another report said that there were no vessels in the Sound, but 26 were outside.

Our readers must make what they can out in the Cabinet. of these conflicting rumors. There has been very stormy weather on the coast ever since the great expedition left Hampton Roads. and we should not be at all surprised if very many of the vessels composing it had gone to the bottom.

## MAJOR H. A. GILLIAM.

The many friends of this gentleman will rejoice to learn that he arrived in a flag of ruce steamer in Norfolk on Saturday, after a sojourn of some months, in durance vile, with the Yankees.

GOOD NEWS FROM ABROAD.

Our readers will see by the news brought by the last steamer from England that the probabilities of our speedy recognition as a Sovereign Nation are very strong indeed .-They will also see that the very reliable Richmond correspondent of the Savannah Republican has good reason to believe that Great Britain, France and probably Spain, are only awaiting the organization of our permanent government to recognize it as Sovereign and Judependent,

JOE SEGAR. The Yankee House of Representative have decided that the redoubtable Joe Segar is not entitled to a seat in that body. While we rejoice that the traitorous Joe has been baulked in his aspirations, we do not see the reason why he is not as much entitled to seat in Congress as Carlisle and his confreres who claim to represent Virginia.

### WAKE RANGERS.

We learn that this Company organized or Saturday last by electing the following offi

R. S. Tucker, Captain. T. J. Utley, 1st Lient. G. J. Allison, 2nd Lieut.

W. W. Clements, 2nd Lieut. The following non-commissioned ere appointed:

Wiley J. Riddick, 1st Serg't. C. H. Stephenson, 2nd Henry W. Jones, 3rd Peyton A. Norris, 4th G. W. Boling, 1st Corp. Z. J. Lemay, 2nd Corp. A. J. Woodard, 3rd Corp.

Thos. Jeffreys, 4th Corp. We learn that this Corps will take a fer nore good, reliable men, &c. The Wake Rangers are ordered into Cam at Camp Mangum on Saturday week.

THE STONE BLOCKADE The Boston Courier, one of the most respectable as well as able journals in New England, and of the Northern demons against the South, bas the following very sharp article on the stone

"The criticism to which the plan of choking up the harbor of Charleston is subjected by the London Examiner, with which we perceive other foreign journals coincide, deserves much more than trans'ent consideration. We may find the carrying out of this delenda est Carthago policy much more serious cause of hostility, and even atred towards us among all civilized nations, than any deviation from a doubtful principle of international law. We had supposed when we ad glanced at the accounts of preparations for this expedient, and until quite recently, that it was only intended for a more effectual but still eracy. emporary blockade than could well be put in force by other means; but we did not imagine that the object was to change the very geography f nature in a point so essential. We only but on record against it an unavailing remonstrance The scheme is more than heathen. When old Cato repeated at the end of every speech his perpetual formul., even in a Roman Senate, there was a Scipio always ready to retort, "And my opinion is that Carthage should stand.

"We hold with Scipio, not with Cato. even the purpose of the cruel old Runan was nothing to this. A bostile or rebellions city, destroyed by ordinary means, may be rebuilt, and be to other generations, if not now, the seat of comfort, prosperity, and happiness. But this choking up forever nature's channels of life, in tercourse, and plenty,' is a measure dictated by neither wisdom nor any feeling with which Christian principle could have any sympathy .-It will make us expressly execrated as it become known by all the civilized world. Nor is it to be overlooked that other nations may allege, with a reason which we shall find it difficult to answer : You can blockade your ports and exclude us for a time, for your advantage or from your necessi-ties, from commercial benefits ordinarily free to all mankind. But you have no right to change the ordinance of nature, so as to deprive us and all mankind forever of those benefits. If you do. we can no longer regard you as of the family of nations, but rather, like some savage beast retiring to his den, whom those who are able have a right

to assail and destroy-after your own example " As for the article quoted from the New York Times, there is a depth of unearthly malignity about it which we do not remember ever to have read in any composition. Even were the deed necessary in itself, to perpetrate it with such feelings and motives would be to surpass the barbarity of the most remoraeless savage."

IMPORTANT MILLITARY CHANGE. The Richmond Dispatch has reliable authority for making the following statement: General Beauregard, the distinguished officer of the Army of the Potomac, takes command of the Army at Columbus, Ky, and General Gustavus W. Smith ucceeds him in the position he has so long and acceptably occupied. At Columbra, we understand, he is subordinate to no one except Gen. A. Sidney Johnston. This change goes into effect

WESTERN VIRGINIA .- The following resolution has been adopted by the Provisional Congress and will be communicated to the Governor of

"Resolved, That Congress hereby approves of ately.—Lynchbury Virginian. the resolutions passed by the Legislature of Virginia, expressing her determination to vindicate the integrity of her ancient boundary, and pledges all the resources of the Confederacy to unhold her determination."

THE GREENSBOROUGH AND DANVILLE RAILROAD CONNECTION.

The Richmond Dispatch urges the speedy build-

A fire occurred in Memphis, Tenn., on the 22nd inst., on the Southside of Court Square, destroying three houses valued at \$10,000.

Messrs, R. M. T. Hunter and Wm. Ballard Preston, have been elected by the Legislature of Virginia Senators from that State to the Confed erate Congress. Mr. Hunter being now Secre tary of State of the Confederate Government, his election to the Senate will occasion a vacancy

A private letter from Charleston states that the Federals succeeded in sinking five of their stone-laden vessels in the channel of that harbor

The Savannah Republican says that the statement that the Federal vessels had gone up Broad river is incorrect.

The Washington Congress has refused to admit Joseph Segar, of Old Point Comfort, Va., to a seat in that body. Served the traitor right.

John Hughes, from Virginia, aged about forty years, a shoemaker by trade, was found dead on Monday night, the 13th inst., in a grog shop in Salisbury, N. C.

IMPORTANT FROM RICHMOND.

e War correspondent of the Savannah Re-2, whose statements and opinions hitherto save always proved just and well founded, writfrom Richmond, on the 20th inst., give the following interesting information :

I should have written you before this, but fo the reason that I desired first to procure re information in regard to a matter of great public concern. I am glad to have it in my power now to say, that day is beginning to break in the east. At least, it is reported, and I believe it, that the Independence of the Confederate States will be conceded and recognized by Great Britain and France within the next forty days.

It is also said, and I think truly, that an inti-

mation was given to our Government some weeks overnments, and probably the Spanish Government also, were favorably inclined towards the onfederate States, and that they were disposed to to swait the inauguration of the permanent govrement on the 22d day of next February. These advices had left Europe before information had been received there of the unwarrantable seizure of Mesers. Mason and Slidell. This latter occurrence, and the increasing distress occasioned the withholding of the cotton crop may, as a ready intimated, bring about our recognition an earlier day than that mentioned above.

There is reason also to believe that simultane ous with the acknowledgment of our independence, the blockade will be declared, by the same Powers, to be ineffectual and illegal, and as suc not binding or worthy to be observed. Should the United States resist this proceeding, the there will be war between them and the maritime Powers of Europe. Upon the raising of the blockade, the shipment of cotton abroad and the introduction of foreign goods, will commence.—
A sense of relief will then be experienced thoughout the Confederacy. Money will become abundant. An adequate supply of arms and ammu-nition will be obtained. The occupation of the extortioner-the aider and abettor of the enemy -will be gone, and the Government and people be placed in a position to conduct the war wi

I have nothing to report of the army which you will not find in the papers. The rumor that Gen. Price, now in command of the State troop of Missouri, has been made a Major-General in the Confederate army, is I understand, without foundation. The people of Missouri are very desirous that the President should confer upon him the appointment in question—in which event the State troops would immediately enlist into the Confederate service. But the President is said to take the position that the troops must enlist first, and that then he will take into consideration the appointment of Gen. Price. Meanwhile the Confederacy is in danger of losing Missouri, the in a military view, of all the border States. It is believed that the people and the troops would readily consent to the transfer of the latter to the Confederate service, but for the a paper which never has joined the hue and cry attempt, which was happily defeated, to supersede their favorite officer by the appointment of

I may mention a rumor in this connection, that a committee of Congressmen proceeded to Ma-nassas yesterday, charged with a request to Gen. Beauregard, that he would consent to be transferred to the military department embracing the State of Missouri. Gen. B. is almost indispensable to the Army of the Potomac, and there are many who would regret to see him leave it. It is reported that the President is entirely willing to make the transfer. Of one thing you may feel satisfied-to wit: that Gen. Beauregard will do what he believes to be best for the public service. A more loyal and unselfish patriot does not breathe within all the bounds of the Confed-

### THE LATE GEN. FELIX K. ZOLLICOF.

The intelligence of the death of this noble and

rallant man will be received everywhere in the South with regret. Though not a soldier by profession, he had many qualities that admirably fitted him to command. He was a brave, yet discreet, and mingled great firmness with marked kindness and urbanity. Though not what might be termed a brilliant man, his endowments were far above the average, his predominant traits be-ing good judgment and strong common sense.— In his intercourse with men he was very courteous and polite, and exacted the same deportment from others toward himself. In the U. S. House of Representatives, of which he was a member from the Hermitage District, for six years, he held a high position, and was esteemed for the excellence of his judgment, the integrity of his character, and the firmness with which he adhered to his convictions. He was a very modest man; without pretension, bluster or bravado; and yet, he not only had commanding influence, but was really feared by the Black Republican

members of the House. We can call to mind an instance when, as one of the members of that little band that upheld the fortunes of Millard Fillmore, in opposition to those of James Buchanan, and Jno. C. Fremont, a taunt was thrown out by one of the Republicans which provoked the General to take the floor .-After rising he indulged an expressive pause, meanwhile shaking his long finger in the direction of the Black Republicans, and producing a visible sensation all over the House. They knew that he was not a man to be trifled with, and would not submit to any imputation upon his Such was the man as we knew him-and we

had the honor of a personal acquaintance with

A Union man while it was honorable to be such, he was a leader in the movement that separated his State from the abolitionized government of Abraham Lincoln, and has sealed his devotion to his principles with his blood. His death is a oss to the whole nation, and especially so to our cause in the State of Tennessee, where his name was a tower of strength. Gen. Zollicoffer was a boy to the State of his adoption. Not only is the death of such a man a serious loss to us at this time, but we fear that the engagement in which he met his end is the most serious reverse that we have yet experienced. How shall it be repaired? of railroads in the South. A cordon is being drawn around Virginia, and she may be within the foul coils of the serpent unless the important point now referred to be strengthened immedi-

ing of this road in view of the following facte: The disaster in Eastern Kentucky and the spprehension it has excited for the sefety of our connection with the Southwest through the Virginia and Tennessee, and the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroads—and the possible interruption of our intercourse with the South via the Wil-mington and Weldon Railroad, by the Burnside Exped tion, directs attention to the vital importance of completing the connection between the Richmond and Danville and the North Carolina Central Railroads. This connection, only some 35 or 40 miles long, might be made in a few communication with the South and Southwest, which at this time is of vital importance. We trust that Congress will promptly address itself to the consideration of the matter, and that it may adopt such measures as will effect this work as speedily as possible.

magnificent entrenchments at Curtis' Lane. We are all in a sort of don't care way about every thing, except as to the joyful day when we shall leave this Peninsula bound for our loved and happy homes. God bless our mothers, sisters, wives and friends till we see them!

Craven County has eight coumpanies in the field, seven for the War and one for twelve

The contributions received in Charleston thus far from all sources for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire amounts to \$294,164.78.

(Correspondence of the Raleigh Register.) FIFTH REGIMENT N. C. VOLUNTEERS

CAMP \_\_\_\_\_, 15th Jan., 1862. It seems that I write from no where, and really it is pretty nearly the case I don't know what the name of our Camp is. The ost of the boys call it Camp Douglass. It don't seem to me that a camp of the celebrated sleepy Fifth would be named after the dead "Little Giant," nor can I bring myself to believe that Fred Douglass would ever be immortalized by so distinguished a compliment. It may be on this wise.

The late "Little Glant" married a Miss Martin, of N. C. They had children. How many, I dent know. It's not important. It may be-I say, it may be that our Camp was named after little Steve, because his Ma came from North Carolina, and little Stave, poor fellow, is at the recognize our independence at an early day. It was thought best, however, as the time was short, bonor as paming our camp after him is due to his North Carolina blood, He certainly is a half

I hear some call it Camp Dudley. This sour more like. If it is Camp Dudley, I recken they must have heard of Gov. Dudley, who was once the chief magistrate of North Carolina. Be this as it may, I don't suppose old Gov. Dudley cares much about it now. In such confusion, I can't much about it now. It such to Fearing that the barrel of a flint-lock musket the thicken tell what is the name of our camp. Fearing that the barrel of a flint-lock musket the thicken tell what is the name of our camp.

I may have it wrong, I leave it blank, and let not sufficient to give a long enough thread to be the tube thrmly in its place. your readers guess for themselves.

We are now about one and a quarter miles from the heart of Yorktown, if you could find it. We came to this delightful spot first, on the 15th Dec., 1861, last, on the 5th of the pre

My last letter to you was written from Camp Martin (near Bethel) on the 7th ulto.

It may be a matter of interest to the friends the Chatham Rifles, and the regiment generally, to know something of our movements since that time. I mentioned in my letter the joyful news of our second beginning on winter quarters on the

The boys went at it with a hearty good will and worked like noble fellows. In a few days nearly all the poles and boards were ready, and the cabins commenced going up like magic. were all in fine spirits, because we had such a blooming prospect of being sheltered from the bitter cold of a winter that was then already

Not so. On the 9th, at 9 o'clock, P. M., the long roll fell most un welcomely upon our ears .-We were ordered away. At 10 o'clock, we took up line of march for Camp Eureka. Dec. 15, left Eureka for Yorktown.

20. left Yorktown for Wormley's Creek. 26, left Wormley's Creek for Yorktown. Jan. 3, left Yorktown for Wormley's Creek. 4, left Wormley's Creek for Yorktown. 4, left Yorktown for Clarke's Mills.

5, left Clarke's Mills for Yorktown. Such moving as this tries both our patience and constitutions, as well as our poor flimsy little tents. The boys, however, have got so used to moving about from one camp to another, that they don't seem to mind it. "There's nothing like get-

ting used to a thing." We commenced for the third time on our winter quarters on the 2nd inst. After getting out a good many poles, we abandoned the work altogether, and I believe it is the universal desire among us that a fourth beginning shall never be made. The winter is now half gone, and the presumption is, I suppose, if we can stand the first half in our tents, we can stand the last Any how, we've got it to try.

We now have some hard weather upon u The snow is about six inches deep and it's bitter

We manage to keep from freezing by having chimneys to our tents. Our fires are not always good, because it is rather inconvenient and troublesome to get our wood. Sometimes we have it hauled to us-sometimes we don't. Upon the whole, there's very little fun in being a soldier any way. The only luxury we now enjoy, consists in the most delightful reflection, that our term of service is fast drawing to a close. A few more weeks, and we'll be free. God be praised for the

There's a good deal of interest being manifested in our camp [Chatham Rifles,] as to the exact time when our twelve months shall end. The officers of the company were commissioned on the 15th April, 1861. The muster rolls were made out, and every soldier was put down as enlisted at that time, by the direction of Capt. Love, the must ring officer. We were mustered into service at Raleigh on the 4th day of June, with the express understanding, before the oath was administered to us, that our term of service com-menced on the 15th April, 1861, and ended on the 15th April, 1862. The Confederate Government paid our officers from the 15th April, but the privates, (poor unworthy devils,) were paid from the 4th June only. A private is not considered any body. They are supposed to be able to get along with little or no food and never to have any use for money. (This is the reason why they don't pay them.) The coldest weather that ever comes don't effect them at all. Just give them two balf cotton blankets, and they can aleep soundly and sweetly upon a snow bank, or in a pool of water. Yes, sir ! two blankets is a plenty for any private to have. In fact they ought'nt to be allowed to have any more. To return to our time. When is it out? It seems to me that no power can hold us longer than the 15th April next. We are anxious, extremely so, to return to our homes at the earliest

pessible day, and we hope that some one in auour time is out. Doubtless we'll be kept here as long as possible. The officers of a company get from \$80 to \$130 per month, and to all ances do nothing, while the privates get \$11, and do every thing that is done, or will be done during the terrible struggle that lies before us. It is a fact indisputable, that there are many officers in the Army new who are making more money than they ever made before. I wouldn't be surprised if there aint some in the service who were satisfied heretofore with forty cents a day. Their pay now is somewhat of an inducement for them to hang on as long as possible, and with some I suppose their patriotism is worth just \$80 per month, no more. To speak a little plainer, there are doubtles some officers in the service who would not be in it but for the one consideration of money, and they'll hang on (if they can get sick every time there's a prospect of a fight) just as long as the Government will continue to

I've written enough. We are, as I've said, near Yorktown at this time. They say we'll remain where we are during the winter, but they weeks. We have the rails, we imagine, or may get enough from the Baltimore and Obio Rail-road to add to those we have, to finish the line.—
It would be a surety against an interruption of a magnificent entrenchments at Curtis' Lane. We

> IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY. LOUISMILLE, Jan. 17.—The Munfordsville cor-respondent of the Journal of this city says the Confederates are driving cattle into the ponds and watering places on the route of the advance of United States army, and killing them, so as to render the water unfit for drinking.

AN IMPORTANT ENTERPRIZE OF THE RAILROAD COMPANIES We are gratified to learn that a well one ted movement is on foot for a general mestry and officers in Richmond on the 5th off ry next, to devise mea ures for the many of railroad fron and such other articles of neable necessity as have hitherto bear from countries outside of the limits of the federate States. To keep up a perfect not an occasional renewal of material; and if i proaching meeting can suggest a plan by the South can place herself on an independent basis in this respect, it will have done as a solving the great problem. towards solving the great problem of make freedom, as any class of individuals have since the breaking up of the old Union. therefore hope that a large number of pueblic minds will be brought together in Richmond the day designated, and that a combined and well than he combined and well than he combined and well

considered project will then be sent forth to the ALTERED MUSKETS Considerable prejudice exists against fint les is, no doubt, well-founded in most case, in as many of the pieces so altered have been re dangerous and comparatively inefficient may be said of the great proportion of these tered by private contract. In these the b having so slight a hold in the barrel, is an blow out and injure the firer more than the pe son fired at. In truth, where a hole is drilled in the tube firmly in its place.

We learn that this objection does not apply to the muskets altered at the Confederate Armeria Fayetteville, where, by a process of punching the metal is crowded up around the hole made for the tube, so as to add materially to the length of the screw and render ite hold in the barre fully as firm as that of any original percusica gun-The old State arms thus altered are said to be equal to any muskets in use, and probably suprior to any guns that could now be made, since it might be difficult, if not impossible, now hoptain se good materials as were used in the man facture of guns made carefully during pace, and when unlimited opportunity of selection

Experiments have been made at the Armore to test the value and efficiency of the gum to altered, especially with reference to the tobs, and they have been perfectly satisfactory. Bres in cases of guns that did not pass inspection the ir. ing of a hundred rounds failed to show any elect whatever on the firmness of the tube.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN NEW OBLEARS NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 25.-A disastrous frees. curred this morning, which destroyed the stees on Mugazine street, occupied by Chas C. Gar Hansell as a manufactory of harness and military equipments. The loss is about \$150,000, while the insurance does not exceed \$20,000.

#### IST OF LETTERS REMAINING UN Averitt, Miss Carrie R Blake, Mrs Joseph Kennon, William

Lucas, George Lowder, William Bozeman, James 1 Moore, Miss Julia Covington, Lt M F Morgan, A G Medlin, Muss Virginia ! Medlin, Miss Ann Elin Carpenter, Miss Helen Nipper, Louis 3 O'Neal, Tyne Edgerton, Dr T R Emery, George Person, Hon Samuel J. Flowers, Joel Rideout, Miss Nancy Gully & Leach Gwynn, Gen'i Walter Ragle, Adjt B Y Hill, Miss Elizabeth Smith, Miss G Hambrick, D N Swann, Joseph Heflin, Rev R T William , Addie

Jewell, Miss Julia Watson, Mrs W Wilson, James M lones, Misc Willey Watkins, Miss Milly Jordan, Capt B J Kelley, Miss Mary Webb, Messrs J&JII GEO. T. COOKE,

# Bethel Regiment to be Re-organ

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT N. C. ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, January 27th, 1862. THE FIRST REGIMENT N. C. VOLUM the companies of the old Regiment about to re-on ise for the war are requested to report to this ment, which will receive the "Bethel Flag."

Additional volunteer companies for the var sill.

epted to whom a bounty of fifteen dollars per a

States. When a full company is tendered for corn will be commissioned; with a less number pointments will be given as follows: A Capter forty men; First Lieu nant for twenty-fre; Lieutenant for fifteen. The Militia who have been ordered at to be in readiness, can still aya" themselves a opportunity of getting into the volunteer saving the number so doing will be credited to their many

will be paid by the State and fifty by the Co

J. G. Marris, Adjutant Gen Jan 29—1t

Notice to the Militia.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT N.C. ADJUTANT GEFERAL'S OFFICE, (Milita,) ACH REGIMENT THAT HAS BE

made, and should one hird of any District at ment, volunteer for the war, such District at ment will be exempt from the call.

Rags! Rags!! THE FOREST MANUFACTURING O PANY will pay the highest cash price for Osland Linen rags delivered at Forestville. R. POOL Jan. 29, 1852-3w Standard please copy.

BYKENT, PAINE & CO., Auction LARGE SALE OF FRESH AND SEAS ABLE DRY GOODS AT AUCTIO

ON THURSDAY, 30th inst., we shall solve the sundry consignments, consisting of:
Olothe, Cassimeres, Vestings, Drillings, Cassimeres, Vestings, Embroided ditto, Elegant Silk Robes, Ladies Lambs was and Silk Hose, Ladies Mering and Lambs and Lambs and Silk Hose, Ladies Mering and Lambs an

broideries, Laces, Cloaks, Cloths, Hearth Rugs, Worsted Serges, St. Cloths, Hearth Rugs, Worsted Serges, St. Ac., &c. The whole to be closed with the series of the series

NOTICE.