"Our are the plans of fair delightful peace, [nyarp'd by party rage to live like brothers."

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1832.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We lay before our readers to-day the Message of the President to the Confederate Congress. It has the merit of being brief and at the same time dignified and frank .-The President makes no effort to slur over our late disasters, but looks them manfully p avoid a repetition of them. Prominent mong these, is the increase in the term of elisiment by soldiers. The short term of 12 montus he thinks tends greatly to the insenditures since the commencement of the var, and that of the enemy, we must derive nuch pleasure from the comparison, and feel

of the country should follow his example and mke up their minds to "fight on, and fight As germane to this subject we take the mer," until our liberties are achieved.

RECESS OF THE CONVENTION.

The Convention adjourned on Wednesday istafier a session of thirty-seven days, to seet again on the third Monday in April. The eloquent and appropriate valedictory President Edwards in response to a vote thanks, will be found in to-day's paper.

SATHAM COALFIELDS RAILROAD COMPANY .- CITY REECTION.

We call attention to the advertisement of a Mayor giving notice of an election to eneld in this city on the 4th inst., to demined the question whether said city shall beribe the sum of fity thousand dollars the capital stock of the Chatham Railroad

The object of the olds low is of with his rance, and we hope the citizens, in an enplened spirit of combined patriotism and west, will come forward and agree that empo ation of Raleigh, the captal of the ne, suall do its pare in carrying out an movement, wiren, when accomplished, he fruitful of vast Senefits to this city. State, and the whole Southern Confed. m. There is no power of over estimating raine of Railroad connections with the op River region. Looking et the imprepent in the narrow view of the benefit en would accrue to this place in the sinsticle of fael, obtained conveniently cheaply, instead of fuel now obsained at expensively and inconveniently, and caims upon the assistance of the city's unt to a reasonable extent, cappot be de-Not a winter goes by that every fama Rale go does not sigh for good coal at mable prices, instead of swabby wood at abitant prices, and burned at the inconneuce of constantly making up the fire the lime it is lighted in the moining, elit is permitted to sink into sales at

Go in for coal, theu!

ETRADE WITH ALL THE WORLD BUT THE VANKEES.

We rejoice to see the movement of Mr. etins, of Louisiana, to secure free trade all the world but the United States .-this movement be followed up by daties on the manufactures of the aited States, and high tonnage duties on shipping, and we will soon consign Yantion to the great poor house of pations, if than institution exists.

We are requested to state that a Mederate officer is now in Raleigh, who to enlist men by companies for the The battery to which he is attached ne of the best in the service, and the commanding it is one of experience still. Those already enrolled and not into the State service can, if they so be in sight of the Yankees in fortyht bours, by enlisting under this officer. battery to which this officer is attached undoubtedly be engaged in some hot tery shortly, and all who desire to go with into a fight can be accommodated ming it. The officer referred to can be od at the Yarborough House.

MIKEE PRISONERS EXCHANGED. A large number of prisoners from Salis-Thaving been exchanged, passed through place on yesterday on their way to Yan- scheme. don. And yet, while all this is going on, Inkee Government declares the South in a state of rebellion, and Europe on, and says, and does nothing!!

FRENCH TOBACCO.

Petersburg Express on the question of giving egress to the tobacco now held in Richmond by the agent of the French Governmens. The press of France has over and over again protested that Lincoln's blockade Government consents to be blockaded out of its property by an illegal blockade, designed for the injury of the South, let it abide the consequences; let tue tobacco be kept in Richmond and given up to its owner when the blockade is raised, and not before. Nothing would better suit the wily views of the villain Seward, than to see the South soft in the face, and orges the measures necessary and silly enough to permit French and British vessels to come into (with Seward's consent,) our ports in ballast, and take on board tobacco and cotton. If tobacco bought for the French Government may be carried jury of the efficiency of the army. His ac. away (by Seword's permit) why may not sount of our financial condition is gratifying cotton, bought on British accust, be carried and encouraging. When we look at our ex- off by he same process? Any thing which will reconcile England and France to the blockade, and confine its injury solely to the South, would be just into Seward's hand assured that we can pay our way in this war If England and France want our cotton and leng after the Yankees are reduced to pau. tobacco, let them raise the blockade and come and get it. Otherwise, let it remain The President evidently looks calmly for. where it is, or be destroyed, rather than let pard to a continuance of this war for "a se- Lincoln's schemes of keeping them quiet nes of years," and it is well that the people and reconciling them to the blockade succeed.

following article from the Richwood Whig, and cordially concur in the views expressed

It is stated as a fact by a London paper, that as late as the 23d of January, Louis Napolcon was resolved to announce to the Legislative Corps of France, that he should recognize the Confederate States, and disregard the blockade. On that day he was induced to forego his resolution, or to defer its execution, in consequence of some representations made to bim by Earl Russel'. What these representations were, we are not told; but it may not be difficult to conjecture their substance. Our belief is, that Seward bas given the British Government assurances that the rebellion would be crushed in some very short time, and that England should then have abundant supplies of cotton. Thirty or sixty days may have been specified. With these assurances, Lord John Russell probably pledged himself to Louis Napoleon. hat if be would delay his meditated action until the expiration of the specified time, and if then the war in this country was not at an end, Eng-Without some such pledge as this, we cannot account for the change of purpose on the part of the French Emperor. The part enseted by Lord John is in character with the man. He is one of your sentimental champions of liberty, and would ook on and see a free people crushed under the ron beel of despotism, with perfect composure, if his fanatical dogmas were not apparently invaded. Listening, as he was very willing to do, to the lyog tales of Seward about abolition, and assured that cotton should very speedily be forthcoming, he was well content to stand by and passively aid in the subjugation or extermination of the only of the country had showed themselves entitled portion of the American people who uphold civi to reciprocal confidence, and he never would con-

In view of this heartless police on the part of be British ministry, a duty of a vital character devolves on us. Shall we stand icle and with folded arms and permit this iniquitous game to be played out? We know that our costen and topecco are essential to the sustenance of millions of people in Great Britain and France, and that the general prosperity of both those countries is dependent upon these articles. Ten months ago, in he hands of a wise government-of one of ordipary forecast these great staples might have been used to purchase abroad arms and ammunition and sieel plated steamers, which would have rendered us invincible and enabled us, at this very ime, to be ravaging the coasts and rivers of the cleared of all but it. Yankees, instead of having ours exposed to their doors were closed. depredations. But, with a sbort sightedness the most marvellous and deplorable, our rulers did nothing; they knew that England and France must have cotton and tobacco, and they flattered themselves that they would break the blockade to get them. Now our enemies are using their precious treasures, so criminally neglected by ourselves, to ensure our subjugation. Seward undertakes to furnish foreign powers these indispensable articles as the price of their neutrality and their respect for an inefficient blockade-articles which be can only obtain by our subjugation. Our own wealth-that on which we chiefly relied-is employed as the most effective means for our undo-

Shall we permit it? The cotton and tobacco are still in our bands, shall we permit them to pass into the hands of the enemy? If we do we

hall deserve the fale that will follow. Every consideration of bonour and safety dictales that steps should be immediately taken, which will easure the destruction of every hogshead of tobacco and bale of cotton, sooner than suffer them to fall into the hands of the enemy. Where there are large quentities accumulated in any city, they should be at once removed to some point in the interior, and faggots prepared to make the destruction certain, when the occasion spall demand. This is especially a duty here in Ricomond. A thousand times better burn every hogshead than let the enemy get it or any foreign power through the agency of the enemy. We have had a good many mysterious rumors flying around, in coanexion with French frigates in Hampton Roads. Some said they brought sealed packages of recognition; others that they bore a permit from the Lincoln Government to enter the waters of Virginia and receive a cargo of tobacco. We know nothing. We should dislike to do acything ungracions even in appearance to France.
Properly approached she might have been made
an allay of inestimable value. It may not be yet too late. But she cannot complain, if we, for the time being, consult our own safety and self-respect, and wholly repudiate the authority of Lincoln. Not a hogshead should be shipped, and the authorities should forthwith remove from the city all the tobacco now here, and deposit it in some place where, if the exigency arises, it may be certainly and speedily destroyed.

A like course, and that instantly, should be adopted with respect to cotton. Place it where its destruction will be sure, before the enemy can get it. Our salvation may depend upon the certain, prompt and vigorous execution of this

A joint stock company composed of the wealthiest and most influential citizens of the patriotic town of Charlotte has been organized for the manufacture of small arms.

RALEIGH WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1862.

SURGENDER OF FORT DONELSON. We entirely dissent from the views of the It will be seen from the Message that the rious in the surrender of so many of our men at Fort Donelson. The escape of Floyd Mr. Sparrow offedered a resolution that the with 800 naturally suggests the question, with 800 naturally suggests the question of suspending the collection of duties on all why did not 12,000 cut, or attempt to cut imports during the war or blockade. Adopted. was an inefficient one, and if the French their way through the enemy? This mystery will not be cleared up until the official acpediency of taking possession of all the cotton,
tobacco, and other products in the Confederate

> in another column, that subscription books to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of the Coalfields Railroad Company, have been opened at the Back of Cape Fear in this city, under the superintendence of Wall

> H. Jones, Esq., the Cashier of said bank. -Let our citizens who have the means subscribe liberally to this work. It is a war measure as well as one of peace.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS .- FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

RICHMOND, MONDAY, February 24. Mr. Brown, of Miss., presented a bill to levy war tax on cotton produced during the year 1862, which was read and placed upon the caieodar. Mr. Brown gave notice that he would press an early consideration of the bill. The ollowing is a copy of the bill:

1. Be it enacted, &c., That it shall be lawful for each head of a family in the Confederate States of America, in the year 1862, to produce free of tax, three bales of cotion, clear of seed, weighing four hundred pounds for every hand actually employed in the cultivation and gathering of cetton, and for every additional bale of four hundred poundes, or less, produced by any head of a family, there shall be assessed and collected, as other war taxes are assessed and collected, the

2. That the head of a family shall be construed to mean a man or single woman having the actoal direction of a plantation or farm, but when wo or more persons have the direction of the same farm or plantation, they shall be construed es one, and a band shall be construed to mean a nerson, whether white or black, between the ages of fourteen and sixty, actually employed in the cultivation of cotton, and woo shall have labored in the field more than one half the time from April 1st, 1862, to September 1st of the sam-

Mr. Phelan of Miss., presented resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Mississippi, in rela tion to the exportation of cotton.

Mr. Dortch, of N. C., presented resolutions adopted by the Convention of North Carolina, in relation to the re-colistment of volunteers. On motion of Mr. Hunter, the Senate adjourn ed; and, at his request, the senators remained in he chamber, to confer informally upon the ep-

pointment of the standing committees. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Swann, of Tenn., thought that the dismasion of this House upon the present crisis of such a character as to require that its sessions should be held with closed doors. This he deemmitted to the House for its consideration this morning. He therefore moved that the House

Mr. Foote obtained the floor, and expressed his surprise at the proposition of his colleague. Not only was he surprised, but astounded and agonized beyond description, by this motion, made by a colleague without consultation, in a matter so vital to every interest of the country. The people sent that they should be shut out from the public deliberations of their representatives. At some length, and with great earnestness, he opposed

the motion of his colleague. Mr. Lyons of Virginia, said that he entertained the highest respect for the judgment and patriotism of the gentleman from Tennessee, but that be bad matters to submit to the action of this House which he could not, and would not do in open session, and be therefore concurred in the opinions of Mr. Swann, that the doors should be

Under a rule of the House requiring the doors to be closed upon motion of a member, seconded by another, the Speaker ordered the hall to be cleared of all but its members and officers, and the

SENATE.

T LSDAY, February 25, 1862. Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, from a committee selected in the informal meeting of the Senstors on vesterday, to recommend nominations to the standing committees, made the following report. The committee recommend the following re-

Committee on Foreign Affairs .- Mr. Orr of South Carolina, chairman; and Messrs. Yancey of Alabama, Wigfall of Texas, Clark of Misseuri, and Preson of Virginia. On Finance.-Mr. Barnwell of South Caroli-

na, chairman; and Mesers. Hunter of Virginia, Davis of North Carolina, Semms of Louisiana, and Henry of Tennessee. On Commercs. - Mr. Clay of Alabama, chair-

man; and Messrs. Maxwell of Florida, Dorich of North Carolina. Peyton of Missouri, and Burnett of Kentucky. On Mili'ary Affairs .- Mr. Sparrow of Louisi-

On Naval Affairs .- Mr. Brown of Mississippi, chairman; and Messrs. Oldham of Texas, Baker of Florida, Simms of Kentucky, and Dorich of

ana, chairman; and Messrs. Preston of Virginia,

North Carolina. On Judiciary .- Mr. Hill of Georgia, chairman ; and Messrs. Haynes of Tennessee, Phelan of Mississippi, Semms of Louisiana, and Burnett of

Kentucky. On Indian Affairs .- Mr. Johnson of Arkansas, chairman; and Messrs. Clay of Alabama, Oldham of Texas, Peyion of Missouri, and Simms of Kentucky.

On Post Office and Post Roads .- Mr. Oldham of Texas, chairman; and Messrs. Haynes of Tennessee, Mitchell of Arkansas, and Baker of On Public Lands .- Mr. Clark of Missouri.

chairman; and Messrs. Baker of Florida, and Yancey of Alabama. On Patents .- Mr. Maxwell of Florida, chairman; and Messrs. Haynes of Ternessee, and Hill

On Claims .- Mr. Davis of North Carolins chairman; and Messrs. Burnett of Kentucky, and Peyton of Missouri. On Territories .- Mr. Wigfall of Texas, chairman: and Messrs. Brown of Mississippi, and Yancev of Alabama.

On Accounts .- Mr. Mitchell of Arkansas, chairman; and Messrs. Dortch of North Carolina, and Simms of Kentucky. On Printing .- Mr. Phelan of Mississippi, chair-

man; and Messrs. Hill of Georgia, and Clark of On Enrolments .- Mr. Phelan of Missouri, chairman; Maxwell of Florids, and Mitchell of

Mr. Sparrow, of Louisiana, presented a joint resolution passed by the Legislature of that State, for the encouragement of the introduction of President thinks there is something myste- foreign merchandise, and urging the suspension of duties on foreign imports during the blockade or war. Ordered to be printed.

Committee on Finance enquire into the expedi Mr. Phelan offered a resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs enquire into the ex-States, with a view to their destruction, when-If It will be seen from an advertisement over they shall be threatened by the enemy, bich was adopted.

Mr. Dortch pressented a resolution passed by liect that, as rumours were current in relation o the Roancke island disaster, that some of the Confederate forces behaved badly, the Confedee Congress be requested to investigate the truth of such rumours, and acquaint the Convention

On motion of Mr. Orr, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. The Senate then went into executive session on message from the President and adjourned some fiteen minutes after.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The Chair annoused, through the Clerk, the various standing committees of the House, remarking that there were so many new members unknown to the Chair that it was impossible to do justice to all, but he had done the best in his

HOUSE STANDING COMMITTHES. On Elections .- Messrs. Smith of North Caroina, Vest of Missouri, Stapples of Virginia, Crocket of Kentucky, Gardinhier of Tennessee, Curry of Alabama, Clapp of Mississippi, Dorkins

of Florida and Trippe of Georgia.

Ways and Means, —Messrs. Kenner of Louisiana, Jones of Tennesse, Bonham of South Caroios, Garnett of Virginia, McRae of Mississippi, Lyons of Alabama, Machen of Kentucky, Holt of Louisiana, and Graham of Texas.

Pugh of Alabams, Davis of Mississippi, Harris of | plish. Missouri, Swan of Tennessee, Bridgers of North Carolina, and Batson of Arkansas. Foreign Affairs. - Messrs. Foote of Tennessee

Perkins of Louisiana, Smith of Alabama, Dejarnette of Virginia, Barksdale of Mississippi, M.c. Queen of South Carolina, Breckinridge of Kentucky, Preston of Virginia, and McLean of North Naval Affairs .- Messrs. Conrad of Louisiana,

Boyce of South Carolina, Wright of Georgia, Clopton of Alabama, Currin of Tennessee, Smith of Virginia, Gaither of North Carolina, Dorkins of Florida, and Chambliss of Virginia. Judiciory-Messrs. Gartrel of Georgia, Russell

of Virginia, Dargan of Alabama, Moore of Kentucky, Garland of Arkansas, Heiskell of Tennessee, Gray of Texas, Ashe of North Carolina, and Holcombe of Virginia. Commerce - Messrs Curry of Alabama. Trippe of Georgia, Cooke of Missouri, McDowell

of North Carolina, Lyons of Virginia, Sexton of Texas, Villere of Louisiana, Bruce of Kentucky, and Chambers of Mississippi. Post-Office and Post Roads .- Messrs. Chitton

of Alabawa, Conrow of Missouri, Boyston of Ar-icanasa Johnson of Virginia, Davigson of North Carolina, Clark of Georgia, Welsh of Mississippi, Hilton of Florida, and Herbert of Texas. Territories and Public Lands .- Messrs. Wilcon of Texas, Marshall of Louistana, Jenkins of Vir-

ginis, Freeman of Missouri, Foster of Alabama, Batson of Arkansas, Lewis of Georgia, Ewing of Kentucky, Mences of Tennessee. Indian Affairs .- Messrs. Singleton of Mississippi, Elliott of Kentucky, Hanly of Arkansas, Dupre of Louisians, Goode of Virginia, Tibbs of

Tennessee, Wright of Texas, Arrington of North Carolina, and Rawls of Alabama. Patents.-Messrs. Bell of Missouri, Lander of North Carolina, Read of Kentucky, Chilton of Alabama, Staples of Virginia, Marshall of Louisiana. Hilton of Floride, Strickland of Georgia

and Wright of Texas. Claims .- Messrs. Smith of Virginia, Clopton of Alabama, Burnett of Kentucky, Villere of Louisiana, Clapp of Mississippi, McLean of North Carolina, Munnerlynn of Georgia, Farrow of South Carolina, and Gardenbier of Tennessee.

Accounts .- Messrs. McQueen of South Carolina, Foster of Alabama, Kenan of North Carolina, Strickland of Georgia, and Hunley of Ar-

Rules and Offices of the House .- Messrs. Jones of Tennessee, Perkins of Louisiana, Boteler of Virginia, Lewis of Georgia, and Smith of North

Pay and Mileage .- Messrs. Burnett of Kentucky, Singleton of Mississippi, and Bridgers of North Carolina.

Enrolled Bills .- Messrs. Elliott of Kentucky. Chambers of Mississippi, and Tibbs of Tennessee Printing .- Messrs. Barksdale of Mississippi, Jenkins of Virginia, Wright of Georgia, Menees of Tennessee, and Dupre of Louisiana. Flag and Seal - Messrs. Boteler of Virginia,

Smith of Alabama, and Gray of Texas. Mr. Gartrell offered a resolution to the effect that the Committee of Military Affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of increasing the pay of non-commissioned officers and privates of the army of the Confederate States .-

Mr. Perkins presented a bill to admit duty free all wares and merchandise imported to the Confederate States, except such as may be brought from the United States of America .-

before Congress, heads of departments to give in- for their families during their prolonged abany charges whether a necessity existed for such

Mr. Foote had intended to offer an amendment to this, but in deference to the request of his colleague be would not now do so. He thought that some measure or rule should be adopted by which, when a member of the Cabinet was voted down, be should forthwith resign. This had been the uniform practice of the English Parliament.— And Mr. Macauley had expressed the idea that if a government officer were to refuse to resign when voted against by a majority in the House of Lords or Commons, it would cause a civil revolution in England.

Mr. Smith wanted to know if the Cabinet should be thrown into the minority whether or not; as a matter of course the President would be li kewise subject to be thrown out?

Mr. Foote said the King por the Queen of England were never voted out. [Laughter.] Mr. Chilton, of Alabama. moved to refer to the Committee on Judiciary, which, after some discussion was finally done.

The following bills, resolutions, &c., were presented and referred to appropriate committees ." Mr. Marshall, a resolution concerning the destroying of tobacco and stores to prevent their seizure by the enemy.

Mr. Conrad, an amendment, to the effect that we will destroy all sugar, tobacco, rice and other stores whenever such shall be deemed necessary to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy; and that the Confederate States shall

the House into secret session, be rescanded.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, a bill providing for the increase of the pay of non-commission officers and privates.

Also, a bill to purchase arms and erect gunboats for the navy. Mr. Marshall, of Louisiana, a memorial from the North Carolina Convention in relation to the

resuming the operations of the mint for the coinage of money in that State. Mr. Smith, of North Carolina, moved to go in-

o secret session. Mr. Lyons seconded the motion, and the doors

The doors having been re-opened, the followng message was received from the President. MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States:

In obedience to the Constitutional provision, requiring the President, from time to tine, to give to the Congress information of the state of the Confederacy, and to recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. I have to communicate that, since

my message at the last session of the Provisional Congress, events have demonstrated that the goverument had attempted more than it had power successfully to achieve. Hence, in the effort to project, by our arms, the whole of the territory of the Confederate States, seaboard and inland we have been so exposed as recently to encounter serious disasters. When the Confederacy was formed, the States composing it were, by the pe-culiar character of their pursuits, and a misplaced confidence in their former associates, to a great extent destitute of the means for the prosecution of the war on so gigantic a scale as that which is

has attained. The workshops and artizans were mainly to be found in the Northern States, and one of the first duties which devolved upor this government was to establish the necessary manufactories and in the meantime to obtain by purchase from abroad, as far as practicable, whatever was required for the public defeace. No effort has been spared to effect both these ends, and though the results have not equalled our hopes, it is believed that an impartial judgment will, upon full investigation, award to the various departments of the Military Affairs.—Messrs. Miles of South Car- government credit for having done all which hu-

> The valour and devotion of the people have not only sustained the efforts of the government, but bave gone far to supply its deficiencies.

The active state of military preparation among the nations of Europe in April last, the date when our agents first went abroad, interposed unavoidable delays in the procurement of arms and the want of a navy has greatly impeded our efforts to import military supplies of all

I have hoped for several days to receive official reports in relation to our discomfiture at Roanoke island and the fall of Fort Donelson, They have not yet reached me, and I am, therefore, unable to communicate to you such information of those events. and the consequences resulting from them. as would enable me to make recommendations founded upon the changed condition which they have produced. Enough is known of the sarren der at Roanoke island to make us feel that it was deeply humiliating, however imperfect may have been the preparation for defence. The hope is still entertained that our reported losses at Fort Donelson have been greatly exaggerated, inasmuch as I am not only unwilling, but unable, to believe that a large army of our people have sur-rendered without a desperate effort to cut their way through investing forces whatever may have been their numbers, and to endeavor to make a junction with the other divisions of the army. But in the absence of that exact information. which can only be afforded by official reports, it would be premature to pass judgment and my own is reserved, as I trust yours will be, until that information is received. In the meastime, strenuous efforts have been made to throw forward reinforcements to the armies at the positions threatened, and I cannot doubt that the bitter disappointments we have borne, by nerving the people to sill greater exertions, will speedily secure recruits more accordant with our just expeciations, and as favourable to our cause as those which marked the earlier periods of the

The reports of the Secretaries of War and the Navy will exhibit the mass of resources for the conduct of the war which we have been enabled to accumulate notwithstanding the very serious difficulties against which we have contended. They afford the cheering hope that our resources, limited as they were at the beginning of the contest, will, during its progress, become developed to such an extent as fully to meet our fuinre wants.

The policy of enlistment for short terms, against which I have steadily contended from the commencement of the war, has, in my judg ment, contributed in no immaterial degree to the recent reverses which we have suffered, and even now renders it difficult to furnish you an accurate statement of the army. When the war first broke out, many of our people could with difficulty be persuaded that it would be ong or serious. It was not deemed possible that anything so insane as a persistent attempt to subjugate these States could be made; still less that the delusion would so far prevail as to give to the war the vast proportions which it has assumed. The people, incredulous of a long war, were naturally averse to long enlistments, and the early legislation of Congress rendered it impracticable to obtain volunteers for a greater period than twelve months. Now that it has become probable that the war will be continued through a series of years, our high-spirited and gallant soldiers, while generally re-enlisting, are, from the fact of having entered the service for a short term, compelled, in many instances, Also, another bill with reference to the calling | to go home to make the necessary arrangements

The quotas of new regiments for the war. called for from the different States, are in rapid progress of organization. The whole body of our new levies and re-enlisted men will probably be ready in the ranks within the next thirty days. But, in the meantime, it is exceedingly difficult to give an accurate statement of the number of our forces in the field. They may, in general terms, be stated at four hundred regiments of infantry, with a proportionate force of cavalry and artillery, the details of which will be shown by the report of the Secretary of War. I deem it improper to advert to the fact that the process of furloughs and re-enlistment in progress for the last month had, so far, disorganized and weakened our forces as to impair our ability for successful defense; but I heartily congratulate you that this evil, which I had foreseen and was powerless to prevent, may now be said to be substantially at an end, and that we shall not again, during the war, be exposed to seeing our strength diminished by this fruitful cause of disaster-short enlistments.

ful cause of disaster—short enlistments.

The people of the Confederate States, being principally engaged in agricultural pursuits, were unprovided at the commencement of hostilities with ships, ship-yards, materials for ship building, or skilled mechanics and seamen in principally engaged in agricultural pursuits, were unprovided at the commencement of hostilities with ships, ship yards, materials for ship building, or skilled mechanics and seamen in sufficient numbers to make the prompt creation of a navy a practicable task, even if the required appropriations had been made for the purpose. Notwithstanding our very limited resources, however, the report of the Secretary will exhibit reimburse the owners for the property thus destroyed.

Mr. Kenner, of Louisians, a resolution to the a number and class on which we may confidenteffect that the rule 27 of the House, which resolves ly rely for contesting the vaunted control of the l enemy over our waters.

The financial system devised by the wisdom of your predecessors has proved adequate to sup-plying all the wants of the government, not-withstanding the unexpected and very large increase of expenditures resulting from the great augmentation in the necessary means of defence. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will exhibit the gratifying fact that we have no floating debt; that the credit of the government is unimpaired, and that the total expenditure of the government for the year has been in round numbers, one hundred and seventy millions of dollars; less than one-third of the sum wasted by the enemy in his vain effort to conquer usless than the value of a single article of export-

less than the value of a single article of export—
the cotton crop of the year.

The report of the Postmaster General will
show the condition of that department to be
steadily improving—its revenue increasing, and
already affording the assurance that it will be
self sustaining at the date required by the Constitution, while affording ample mail facilities
for the people.

In the Department of Justice, which includes
the Patent Office and Public Printing, some
legislative provisions will be required which

legislative provisions will be required, which will be specifically stated in the report of the head of that Department.

I invite the attention of Congress to the duty

of organizing a Supreme Court of the Confederate States, in accordance with the mandate of the Constitution.

I refer you to my message communicated to the Provisional Congress in November last for such further information touching the condition of public affairs as it might be useful to lay before you; the short interval which has since elapsed not having produced any material changes in that condition other than those to which reference has already been made.

In conclusion, I cordially welcome representatives who, recently chosen by the people, are fully imbued with their views and feelings, and can so ably advise meas to the needful provisions for the public service. I assure you of my hearty welfare of the country.

JEFFERSON DAVIS. co operation in all your efforts for the common

The message was laid on the table and a number of copies ordered to be printed for the use of the House.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, called up the resolution in reference to the suppression of intoxication in the army. The merits of the resolution were discussed by Messrs. Smith, of Virginia, Foote, Wilcox, Read and Bonham. The reso. lution was finally referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and the House adjourned.

IMPORTANT, IF TRUE.—The Atlanta (Ga.) Confederation contains a dispatch from the Memphis papers, dated the 21st, stating that Columbus had been evacuated by order of Gen. Beauregard, and that all the men, guns and siores had been removed to an island forty-five miles down the river, which is being rapidly fortified under the special inspection of Beauregard, who has the services of 1,000 negroes, owned by the river

CONFEDERATE POSTAGE STAMPS .- THE five cents stamps bereafter issued will be blue, and the ten cents red, as announced officially?

DIED:

At the residence of her sister, Mrs. Willis H. Whitater, near this city, on Saturday last, after a sudden but severe illness, Mrs. MARTHA COURTS, wife of Daniel W. Courts, Esq., State Treasurer, in the

38th year of her age. Mrs. Courts was on a visit to her sister and relatives, and was in her usual health, when she took leave of that earthly home and endeaved family to which she was to return no more. She was, however, but a short distance removed from them, and had the consolation and sympathy which conjugal love and filial affection can impart in the hour of affletion. Her attack was sudden, and gave early indications to her physicians that He who had builded the earthly house of her papernacle had ordered its dissolution and would be obeyed. Her husband and relatives were summoned to her bedside, but only to mourn over and share the sorrows which they could not soothe, and sympathile with the apperings which they could not feel. This pointed the arrow which pieced their hearts, and constitutes the anguish which they now feel, and which the hand of Time may eventually soften into melancholy resignation, but can never obliterate. While life lasts, the true husband's affections will never cease to pay a casual visit to the lonely tomb which contains the dust of all that

was once lovely in his eyes. To point out the virtues of the deceased is only a tribute due to the memory of her who is now no more, in common with those whose lives have added lustre o female excellence. Among such, the lamented Mrs. C. has been always regarded, among her acquaintences, an amiable rival. The memory of these virtues will flourish and bloom until ber lest acquaintance has joined her in her distant home, and will perfume the air which drinks the dew from the sombre willow which overhangs her tomb. As while in life, her chief happiness consisted in fulfilling the end of her Creator, in whatever relation she occupied, she cannot fait now to be "dressed in robes, washed and made white in the blood of the Lamb." To the stricken hearts whom she has left behind, we offer our warmest sympathy and earnest condolence; id view of our common mortality and the certainty of its inevitable but imperceptible approach.

(FORMERLY HYDE & GOODRICH.) Corner Canal and Royal Streets,

NEW ORLEANS, MANUFACTURERS OF JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, SWORDS, and MILITA-RY ACCOUTREMENTS; and importers of WATCHES, DIAMONDS, CLOCKS, BRONZES POCELAINE, PLATED-WARE, GUNS, CUT-

LERY and FANCY GOODS. The subscribers, WM. M. GOODRICH, WENRY THOMAS, Jr., and A. B. GRISWOLD, call attention to the change in the style of their firm, which is still conducted by the same partners who have managed its affairs for the last fifteen years, with the same Capital and business facilities as formerly. We shall have always on hand for the inspection of our friends and the public the largest and best selected stock of goods in our line, in the Confederate States.

THOMAS, GRISWOLD & Co

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. District Court for the District of Pantice, N. C. February Term, 1862. Ordered that the following terms of the District Courts of the Confederate States, in the District of North Carolina, be held at the times and places fol-

lowing: For the District of Pamlico, at the Court House in Goldsboro', on the 4th Monday in May and Novem-

For the District of Albemarle, at the Court House

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