# 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, MARCH 22, 1862.

THE FOLLY OF PLANTING COTTON. The following article from the Columbus, Ga., Sun will show the folly and madness of planting cotton this year, instead of corn and wheat. If every available acre is not made to bring forth breadstuffs this year, there will be a famine in the land :

A LETTER THROUGH THE BLOCKADE.—A gen-tleman of this city has just received a letter through the blockade, from his Liverpool corres-pondent, who resided in the South over twenty years. We are are permitted to make the following extracts from the letter, which is dated January

To my great satisfaction I received yesterday: your letters of December 20th; all previous letters after November 28th have failed to reach me; No letters by the Tampico route, have come to hand, and the talk upon Change is that that route is a failure. Don't make any advances on cotton ; it will be a long time before it can be shipped, and our cotton dealers and manufacturers look for very low prices when the blockade is removed. They saw that the large supply from India and other places brought to market by our present high prices, together with your crop now on hand added to the crop your planters will soon put in the ground, even if only part of a crop, will swell the quantity to be thrown on our markets, and produce very low prices. Ourpeople, almost, universally sympathize with your Confederacy. We all believe that you cannot be conquered if you are united and determined. Our government no doubt entertains the same view, but appears resolved to act the part of neutrals and thus leave you to fight it out. Mason and Slidell arrived on the La Plata All England and France are indignant at the cowardly act of blockading Charleston with a stone fleet. You have a glorious future before you If your people are true to themselves, you will be triumphant, and command the acknowledgment of all nations.'

## THE FIGHT AT NEWBERN.

After all it turns out that there were some hours of as hard fighting at Newbern as has taken place during the war, with the exception, perhaps, of Fort Donelson. The Yankee loss is at least 1500 men. The militia, it is said, did not commence retreating until ordered to do so, and the question is, who gave that order? It is agreed on all hands that Sinclair's regiment and the Cavalry behaved very badly, indeed.

P. S. Since the above was written, we have seen and conversed with a bighly intelligent gentleman who was at the battle in Newbern, and he has convinced us that the loss on both sides has been greatly exaggerated. Altogether, this effair of Newbern is the very hardest to make head or tail of that we ever heard of.

# GENERAL GATLIN.

We cordially concur in the opinion of the readers to believe it to be. State Journal, that if the Confederate authorities will not promptly remove General Gatlin, the people should drive him from the State. He is a miserable incubus, and should be shaken off before he smothers the State to death. No appeals could induce him even to attempt to do his duty. We hear that even the ladies of Goldsboro actually besought him to leave that town and his own enjoyments, and to repair to the post of duty and danger at Newbern. The appeal, we now know, was vain. Stolid and stupid, unconscious, and therefore careless, he rebern, and had no other intelligence of the fight than that which he received from those who were running from it, panic-stricken, because of his own culpable and criminal negleet to do that which would have given them heart, and nerve, and confidence.

P. S. Since the above was in type we have received the Goldsboro' Tribune, which states that Gen. Gatlin has been removed, and Gen. J. R. Anderson ordered to take his place.-We hope soon to hear that Gen. Gatlin has been tried and dismissed from the service, as the very least penalty for his conduct.

DYING WORDS OF BISHOP MEADE. The Richmond Enquirer reports that Bishop Meade, on his death-bed, said to a friend

"Tell your people to be more determined than ever. This is the most unjust and iniquitous war that was ever waged, and we must be more determined than ever. God will give us success in His own good time."

man. A more "unjust and iniquitous" war and we comust be more determined than evconceive adequately the horrors of subjugation? Rather than this, it would be far better that every man, woman and child in the South should be laid stark and stiff in the grave. Think of it! Ten millions of people to be held in thraldom by the most brutal and cowardly nation on earth, and to fetch and carry, like dogs, at the beck and call of our conquerers! What would life be worth under such eireumstances?

Wm. J. Ellison, Esq., a member of the North Carolina Convention, died last week, after a brief

CABINET CHANGES.

It was currently reported yesterday, and generally believed, that the President of the Confederate States had sent into the Senate for confirmstion the following Cabinet appointments:

Secretary of State-J. P. Benjamin, of La. Secretary of Treasury—C. G. Memminger, of South Carolina. Secretary of War-Geo. W. Randelph, of Va

Secretary of the Navy-S. R. Mallory, of Fia. Attorney General-T. H. Waits, of Ala. Postmaster General-J. H. Reagan, of Texas. It will be remembered by the reader, that Messrs Reagan, Memminger, and Mallory, are members of the present Cabinet, and retain their places under the new organization. Mr. Benjamin is transferred to the State Department, where his reat mind will soon find ample employment.-The new Secretary of War, Mr. Randolph, is a distinguished son of Virginia, and will bring to the discharge of the important duties of the office high military attainments. Judge Watte the newly-appointed Atterney General, is an eminent Alabama jurist. He is an old-line Whig, and was recently a candidate for Governor of Alabama in opposition to Hon. Jno. Gill Shorter.

We take the above from the Riehmond Dispatch of Wednesday. A telegraphic dispatch from Richmond, dated the 19th, says that the Senate had that morning confirmed the above Cabinet appointments. The appointment of Gen. G. W. Randolph Secretary of War, and the transfer of Mr. Benjamin to the Secretaryship of the State Department, cannot fail to give universal satisfaction. They are both the right men in the right places. Gen. Randolph is a graduate of West Point, has proved himself a gallant and skillful military commander, and is doubtless eminently qualified for the responsible post to which he has been called. We do not think that the retention of Mr. Mallory as Secretary of the Navy is calculated to give so much satisfaction, as the people have lost confidence in his capacity to fill the office. But we suppose the President knows better what he has done than the outside world, and we can therefore only hope that of outrages. his appointment may be for the best.

Governor Bragg, of this State, who is left out of the present Cabinet, will, we learn, be appointed to a seat on the Supreme Court

#### A MISTAKE.

In our last paper we inadvertently said that Gen. Gatlin was in command of the department of Pamlico. We should have said that he was chief in command of all the Confederate troops in North Carolina, with the exception of those in a few of the counties near Norfolk. The Department of Pamlico is under the charge of Gen. Branch, and that of Cape Fear was under the command of Gen. Anderson, while both of these departments were under the command of General Gatlin. Thus it will be seen that the responsibility resting upon Gen. Gatlin was far greater than our mistake would lead our

# IRON SHIPS.

The Charleston Mercury, referring to the recent brilliant exploit of our iron-clad vessel, the Virginia, very pertinently comments as follows :

The sinking of a splendid frigate in fifteen minutes settles one point; benceforth, wooden warships are obsolete, and Iron will rule the sea .-The Yankees have at once grasped this great lesson, and will act upon it with all the energy which their lodging desire to gain the mastery of our harbors can inspire. Probably, before these words meet the eyes of our readers, the timbers for a score of Merrimacs are being hewn in Northern Navy Yards, and a thousand anvils are shaping iron plates, which the shot and shell of mained at a distance of fifty miles from New- our batteries can never penetrate. Iron-clad vessels cannot be built in a day or a week; but it would be madness to disguise the fact that our enemies will have affoat a large number of such vessels in as short a time as the nature of their construction will allow.

Unless we mean to give up our seacoast to the nvader, we must be ready to meet iron with iron. We must build Merrimacs for every Southern harbor, and build them at once. We have everything that is required for the work. We have the live oak, the tar, pitch and turpentine, the copper, the iron, and the men who, from these materials, can build the boats. If we find it difficult to obtain the iron plating insufficient quantities, we should send to Europe without a momen.'s delay, for the plates ready-made We are telling nothing new to the enemy when we say that the blockade is a farce. With proper energy we might have all the plating we require delivered in the Confederate States within seventy days; and before it arrives the new steamers might be

ready to receive ft. We can only blame ourselves if, months hence. when the Yankees bring against us their mailed fleets, they find us still unprepared .- Charleston

We call attention to the card of Mr. P. F. Pescud, soliciting contributions of clo-These words of a dying Christian should thing for the men of Col. Vance's regiment sink deep into the mind of every Southern who lost nearly all of their clothing in their retreat from Newbern. These men, led on than the one waged against us by the accurs- by their bold and chivalrous Commander. ed Yankees was never recorded in history, fought gallantly against overwhelming odds, and we trust that our citizens will show a er." Whose imagination is vivid enough to proper appreciation of their valor by generously and promptly contributing to the relief of their immediate necessities.

> MAJOR DUNLOP. - This officer has returned to this city from a visit to Bertie, where, we learn, he raised and swore in two companies of artillerists and artificers, to join Gen. J. B. Magruder in Yorktown at an early

> It was intimated in Congress yesterday (says the Richmond Examiner of Wednesday) that President Davis, after the adjournment of that body, would take the field in person, and probably assume the sommand of our forces in the West

AND ASTOUNDING MOVEMENTS IN

TENNESSEE. The Richmond Examiner says that highly important dispatches were received on Wednesday by Congress, giving intelligence of an impending and critical battle at Corinth, in the vicinity of the Grand Junction of the Memphis and Charleston and Mobile and Ohio railroads. These dispatches state positively that General Johnston had made a sudden circuit from Murfreesboro', via Decatur, confronting the whole force of Buell that had been moved from Nashville down the Teunessee river, and the advance of which was last heard of at Savannah, which is on the river, about fifteen miles from where it crosses the Mississippi line. General Beauregard was, at last accounts, at Jackson, in Madison county, within easy reach of Johnston's army .-These wide and rapid movements of the forces in Tennessee have been wholly unexpected; but the dispatches giving the intelligence of them are entirely reliable, and one of the most critical battles that has yet been fought in the West is immediately anticipated on the borders of the State of Mississippi.

THE WAR ON THE SEA COAST-SA-VANNAH AND CHARLESTON TO BE

The Savanuah Republican learns from a gencleman who had been at Fernandina, Fla., (recently occupied by the Federals,) and who effected his escape by wading through a marsh and swimming to the main, some interesting items of the operations and designs of the enemy off that part of the coast. By pretending to be a staunch Union man he managed to get information from the Federal officers that their intention is to lay Savannah and Charleston in ashes in less than thirty days, and that they were expecting the arrival of ten or twelve throughly iron-clad steamers, and thirty others partially iron-clad, when they would proceed to destroy both of these cities.

The same party reports that the enemy, immediately on occupying Fernandina, commenced pillaging the town and committing all manner

### THE SOUTHERN PATENT SYSTEM.

The report of the Commissioner of Patents which has been sent into Congress, shows the following as the condition of the office at the close of the past year: and by the following acknowledgment of the Number of applications for patents, Cincinnati Enquirer, which, in its "Talk on caveats,

ratents issued. United States patents and assignment thereof recorded. Amount of fees received \$9,000.90 6,188.28 Amount of expenditures,

Excess of receipts over expenditures, \$2,812.62 The considerable excess of the receipts over the expenditures, up to the period to which this report extends, and which has resulted in placing a surplus of \$2,812.62 in the Treasury to the credit of the Patent Fund, sufficiently demonstrates that the office is most prosperous in its financial department, and that it is entirely self-sustain-

# OUR LOSS IN GUNS AT NEWBERN.

The following statement of our batteries at Newbern will give our readers an idea of the loss we have sustained in guns: We take the following from the Goldsboro Tribune: We present here a description of the fortifica-

tions taken by the enemy, so that our readers may form some idea of our loss in war material. Fort Thompson was the most formidable fortification on the river. It was four miles from Newbern, and mounted 13 guns, two of them rifled 32 pounders.

Fort Ellis, three miles from Newbern, mount ed eight heavy guns. It was commanded by Capt. Edelin's Company B, First Maryland Regiment. Finding that the other fortifications had fallen, Capt. E. ordered his guns to be dismounted, (having no spikes,) and they threw them down the embankment.

Fort Lane, mounting eight guns, two miles from Newbern, was blown up, Captain Mayo losing his life by remaining to fire the magazine. He was killed by the explosion.

Union Point Battery, one mile from Newbern. mounted two guns. It was manned by the Confederate Minstrels, under the command of Chas. O. White, Manager. This battery fired but twice, and then with but little effect, the enemy being out of range. Three of the Minstrels are missing. It is thought they were taken prison-

We take the following item from the Golds-

LT. COL. CRATON .- We hear that the abovenamed gentleman has been arrested by order of Col. Sinclair on a charge of cowardice, in the late contest at Newbern.

We have not the least idea, that the charge can be sustained-no one here, that we are aware of,

Gen. McClellan has divided the grand army of the Potomac into five corps de armies. He has also ordered the following tariff of exchange of For a General Commander-in-Chief, sixty

Lieutenant-General, forty men. Major-General, thirty men. Brigadier-General, twenty men

Colonel, fifteen men. Lieutenant-Colonel, ten men. Major, eight men. Captain, six men. Lieutenant, four men. Sub-Lieutenant, or Ensign, three men. Non-Commissioned Officers, two men. Privates, man for man.

HON. JOHN BELL. This old statesman made a stirring speech at Winchester, Tennessee, a few days ago. The army correspondent of the Savannah Republican thus alludes to it:

He told the people that all had not been lostthat there was no reason to be discouraged, and that if they would be free they must strike now, and strike with all their power. He urged them to turn out en masse, and to drive the invader from their soil. I hear that he took an encouraging view of our affairs, and that his speech had a good effect. This is the man who was held up to the people of the South as untrue to their institutions; and yet all his property has been seized and confiscated by the invaders, and still he is

GREAT BATTLE EXPOCTED-RAPID FOREIGN INTERVENTION AND THE SOUTH.

> The North is very much afraid of foreign in tervention in this war, and is alarmed lest the great distress of the manufacturing classes of England may furnish a cause for the intervention of the British Government to break the blockade. The New York World, in discussing the

subject, says:

"The war commenced on the 19th of April 1861; it ought to be ended by the 19.h of April, 1862. The amount of cotton now on hand in the warehouses of Liveropol and Manchester is sufficient to keep the Lancashire mills at work, a their present rate of running, until the latter part of May. As that period approaches, the impending distress of the manufacturing population of England will furnish powerful motives for the in tervention of the British Government to break the blockade. The over-mastering instinct at selfpreservation will assert its force, and pretexts will not be wanting for war with the United States, and an alliance with the South: Recent events have shown on how precarious a footing are our relations with Great Britain. It behouves us to strike vigorous, rapid and effective blows while we have but one enemy to contend with, and no formidable third party interferes."

A BIG GUN FOR THE "VIRGINIA." The Norfolk Day Book, of yesterday, makes the following announcement:

We are gratified to learn that the large gun recently cast in Richmond for the Virginia, has been placed in its position on board of that vessel. It throws a solid shot, we understand, weighing 000 pounds. The shot is long, and has a steel point. This, together with her two Armstrong guns, put on board since her return from Newport News, gives her one of the most formidable batteries in the world, in addition to her being perfectly shot and shell proof.

We would like to give our readers a description of this new gun and shot, but fear we have already stated more than is prudent, lest it should get to the ears of those the information is not in-

The iron employed in covering the Virginia was rolled at the "Tredegar Iron Works" at Richmond according to drawings furnished by Constructor John L. Porter. .

DISAPPOINTMENT IN PORKOPOLIS. On the announcement of the defeat of the Confederates at Fort Donelson, the price of perk at Cincinnati advanced from \$9 to \$12 per bbl, the Yankees supposing they would soon be able to open a big trade with Tennessee How grievously they have been disappointed is evinced by the fact, that the price has again rapidly declined,

Change" on the 1st instant says: "The principal 'talk' to day, was in regard to the occupancy of Columbus and the opening of the trade of the South. The disloyalty of the people of Clarksville and other Southern points. tends to dishearten those who, a few days since. were confident that the trade with most of the ports on the Mississippi, Tennessee and Cumber-land rivers, would, within sixty days, be fully open to the commerce of Uincinnati. With these views, some days since, large purchases were made of the product of the hog, which to sell today would entail a heavy loss on the seller.

The iron clad steamer Virginia was constructed at a cost to the Confederate States of only \$185,-000, while the property she destroyed belonging to the Federal Government in her recent exploit was valued at \$2,100,000. To Mesers. Williamson, Chief Engineer, and John L. Perter, Naval Constructor, the former a resident of Norfolk and the latter of Portsmouth, belong the credit of constructing a vessel which is able to defy the whole Federal Navy.

A special dispatch from Cairo to the Chicago Times, dated the 1st inst., reports that the upanimous disloyalty of the citizens in and about Nashville, is confirmed by every arrival from Cumberland. The dispatch adds: "The difference in sentimentbetween the people of the Tennessee and Cumberland is very marked. On the former are many Unionists, on the latters have not yet made their

DESTRUCTION OF MORE WHISKEY. The patriotic ladies of Newton, N. C., destroyd a thousand gallons of whiskey at the depot in that place, one day last week, by knocking out the heads of the barrels and letting the poison

EVAUATION OF NEW MADRID, Mo .- A special dispatch to the Savannah Republican, from Memphis, Tennessee, dated March 15, says that New Madrid was evacuated by the Confederate | fortunate!! his friends were never imprudent

forces on Thursday night last. All our small arms and ammunition were saved, but the artillery was abandoned.

· The Governor of Virginia has issued a Proclamation requiring all persons between the ages of 16 and 18, and 45 and 55 to perform militia duty frog.

as the Second Military class.

FEDERAL VESSELS IN HAMPTON ROADS .dispatch from Norfolk dated the 17th says that seven Federals sailing ships, and four steamers are in the Roads below Fortress Monroe. They do not venture to approach Newport News.

French war steamer is above Fortress Monroe.

THE YANKEE DESPOTISM IN ALEXANDRIA. VA .- The Alexandria Chronicle of Tuesday says: "Gen. Montgomery has issued an order declaring that the practice of making offensive remarks | diers," and taunted with not being in the field. and demonstrations to the guards, military men, and Union citizens of this city, by females and others of secession proclivities, will no longer be tolerated. All those offending in such matters will hereafter be promptly arrested, and treated as the circumstances may require.

When Columbus was evacuated nothing was left but five heavy cannon, which were well spiked, two cribs of corn, a quantity of lumber, and several shanties, occupied by ten or twelve poor tamilies. All other buildings were burned

A correspondent of the Atlanta Confederacy suggests that the churches in Georgia contribute their bells to the State to be cast into cannon. It is stated that bell metal is the finest in the world for artillery, and that, for beauty of finish and accuracy of aim, it cannot be surpassed.

The county of Iredell, with a white population of 11,141, has 900 volunteers for the war

FOR THE REGISTER. THE STANDARD AND GENERAL L. O'B. BRANCH.

Mr. Editor: The course of the Standard towards Gen. Branch, for the last three years, is so well known in this community, that its late rabid attacks on him will create neither interest nor surprise. The hangers-on of the prudent tarry-at-home editor will, of course, re-echo his misrepresentations, and enlarge on his unfounded insinuations; but the friends of Gen. Branch, and their name is Legion, will only see in them the out pourings of the fetid spleen of a disappointed politician. The Editor of the Standard must entertain a low estimate of the intelligence of the people, if he thinks its sheep's clothing of high wrought zeal will conceal the wolf of bitter personal batred which lurks beneath .-All must concede its right, as a public journal, to comment upon public affairs and the current events of the day; but few will acknowledge its competency to criticise, or even understand the movements of an army in the presence of an enemy. If the Editor of the Standard is, or conceives himself competent to sit in judgment and acquit or condemn a General, then the greater shame for him to shelter himself in his editorial sanctum, while the object of his repeated and vindictive attacks carried his life in his hand in the trenches at Newbern. While the fugitives from the battle field were yet fleeing, and the smoke of the fierce contest had scarcely cleared away-upon the ipse divit of a few soldiers, whose activity enabled them to reach Raleigh when they ought to have rallied to their colors at Kinston, the Standard gives a garbled account of the fight, and ex cathedra condemns Gen. Branch as the sole cause of the defeat .-To a stranger, this precipitate judgment would seem premature and unfair, but those who understand the Standard's tactics, know it to be both, and deliberately intended to be so. This indecent haste to blast the reputation of

a supposed political rival, -whose blood-stained laurels might give a claim upon public honors. which would interfere with long cherished lans of aggrandizement—will appear the more disgusting when the real facts of the affair become known. With an engineer, whom rumor asserts to be incompetent, on the one hand, and a superior officer whose gross neglect, or perhaps worse, has been generally acknowledged on the NO FEDERAL TROOPS IN EAST TENother, Gen. Branch, with less than 5000 men, a large portion of whom were raw militia, only partially armed, had to combat upwards of 20, 000 men, flushed with recent victory, and well acquainted with the weakness of the army opposed to them. In addition to this overwhelming! force, their advance was flanked by gunboats; whose rifled guns out-ranged our few batteries, and threw shot and shell with full impunity from danger. Under such circumstances, the result was a mathematical certainty. The fight might be prolonged with a greater sacrifice of life on both sides, without an adequate result : but a successful defence against such odds was thus speaks of the Hon. John Bell and lady : an impossibility. Hatteras, Roanoke, Port Royal, Forts Henry and Donelson, have all been captured by a superior land force, accompanied by a gun-boat fleet. And Newbern is only another instance which proves the wisdom of President Davis' recent recommendation, to abandon our present worse than useless system of out-post fighting, and concentrate our armies in masses. Would to Heaven! this recommendation had been given and acted on from the commence-

At Roanoke, all our men were captured, with out any necessity for such a disgraceful termination. At Newbern, our men fought bravely, and retreated with small comparative loss, and are now rallied and showing a brave front at Kinston, only 30 miles from the enemy. Yet, Dickerson, a Quartermaster in the Federal army, if we remember aright, the indignation of the Standard was great, because certain Virginia editors dare, to express their disapprobation of such tame fighting, and it threatened terrible things, if such language was repeated. But now the scene is changed; our army is neither captured nor disgraced; 'yet the Standard denounces the event in language which it was careful not to apply itself or allow others to apply to the disaster at Roanoke. The only difference being, that Col. Shaw commanded at the one place, and Gen. L.O'B. Branch at the other. Fortunate Shaw! his ambition was confined to the First Congressional District; and still more enough to hint at his qualifications to properly fill the Executive chair of the State. If Col. Shaw had the bad luck to represent this District in Congress, or was ever suspected of aspiring to gubernatorial honors, the Standard would have been after him like a black snake after

For three years the Standard has been the bitter and relentless assailant of Gen. Branch. Every mode of attack, fair and unfair, has been resorted to, -the cowardly innuendo-the sly insinuation-and even, as in the present instance, bare-faced misrepresentation, all of which has been answered by silent contempt.

When he undertook the laborious office of Quarter Master General, and fully organized that important branch of our army, he was repeatedly sneered at as "one of the writing sol-When he resigned that office and took the field. he was denounced as "inexperienced," while political friends of the Standard, his inferiors in personal energy and political experience, were highly eulogized. Such is the Standard's idea of political journalism. A mere machine for the glorification and political advancement of a chosen few, and a persistent and vindictive persecution of all outsiders who do not basely bow to clique domination. Such a course is a foul abomination to all lovers of FAIR PLAY.

The Arkansas papers say that volunteering is going on rapidly, and that companies are being formed in every county. Arkansas had already 21 regiments in service—15 east of the Mississippi, and 6 on the Missouri frontier.

Colonel James N. Ramsay of Georgia, and who commanded the First Georgia Regiment, has been promoted to be a Brigadier General.

RUTHERFORD COUNTY, N. C., C. S. A., March 15th, 1862. Mr. Editor: At a very respectable assemblage of a portion of the citizens of Ruthford county, at the above place and time, on motion of Gen. G. W. Logan, a meeting was held for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the office of Governor of North Carolina at the pext election; whereupon, James L. Taylor, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and Dr. J. W. Harris requested to act as Secretary. The object of the meeting was explained in a few brief remarks by Gen. Logan, and the following premable and resolutions were then introduced and passed with-

HAMILTON'S OLD FIELD,

out a dissenting voice: WHEREAS, The perilous condition of our country renders it necessary for the people to meet together in their sovereign capacity to consult for their common good; and whereas, it is highly important that the wisest and best men of our country should be placed at the head of our civil authority; and whereas, we are opposed to being longer governed by men selected

be it therefore resolved. That we recommend to the good people of North Carolina to fill the office of Governor of said State at the next election, the name of the Hon., now Col. Z. B.

Be it further resolved, That we will use every honorable effort in our power to procure the election of Col. Z. B. Vance for Governor: Be it further resolved, That the Henderson Times, the Raleigh Standard, and Raleigh Register be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting in each of their papers.

J. L. TAYLOR, CA'm'n.

J. W. HARRIS, Sect'y.

FOR THE REGISTER.

Col. Z. Vance's brave and gallant men are entirely destitute of socks, or a change of under clothing. The undersigned calls upon the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country to aid him in making them comfortable. I wish to send a box of socks, shirts; drawers, &co; on Saturday of this week or early next week .-Who will be first to send a contribution?

P. F. PESCUD.

CAPTURE OF YANKEES, -A dispatch from Charleston dated the 17th says:

Lieutenant-Colonel Bennett, of the 51st Pennsylvania regiment; Lieut. Riley, of the 47th New York, and L. H. Wills, Federal Government Agent and cotton broker, were captured by our pickets on Edisto Island, on Sunday, and brought here to-day as prisoners of war. They were riding in a buggy when captured.

RICHMOND, Va., March 19th, 1862. Dispatches have been received bere this morning from Knoxville, from well informed parties which state that there are no Federal troops in East Tenneisee, and the former report of a contrary character is a mere hoax.

Gen. Beauregard calls on the planters of the Mississippi Valley to give all their plantation bells to be cast into cannon.

JOHN BELL'S PATRIOTISM. A member of the "Hinds Light Guards," writing to the Raymord Gazette from Murfreesboro'

I cannot close this letter without alluding to the noble conduct of Hon. John Bell and his most excellent lady. Mr. Bell procured medicines and the services of physicians at his own expense, while Mrs. Bell attended about two hundred sick in the Court House, who had no medicine, no nurse, no physician, and nothing to eatyet she, like an angel of light, came along among the sick, nursed, fed them, and, with her husband, secured for them all the medicine they received. About forty of the above mentioned sick belonged to the 22d Missiesippi Regiment. I speak of the above, for it came under my own observation for two day during my stay in Nashville.

AN INCIDENT IN CINCINNATE-The abolitionists of Cincinnati desecrated the 22d of February by what they called a celebration and illumination. Mrs Dickerson (a true Southern woman, notwithstanding she is the wife of Capt. who was boarding at the Burnett House, declined, in the absence of her husband, to permit the windows in her room to be illuminated. For this she was denounced as a "secesher" and grossly insulted by Mr. Johnson, a clerk of the house, and a Mr. Barbour, a boarder. Indignantat this infamous and unmanly treatment, Mrs. Dickerson immediately left the Burnett House and sought the protection of a friend who resided near the

city. When Capt. Dickerson returned and was made acquainted with the circumstances, he inflicted summary chastisement on both Johnson and Barbour, damaging the frontispiece of the latter individual quite seriously, and bunging both his peepers in the most artistic style. For this he was brought before the police Court, and pleading guilty, he was fined \$36 for assault and battery, which he cheerfully paid.

DEPARTURE OF VOLUNTEERS. Some 250 new volunteers for the war left this place in the train, Monday last. They were chiefly from Iredell. Many others will follow in a few days .- Iredell Express.

NORTH CAROLINA .-- WAKE COUNruary Term, 1862 :

Wesley O. Smith, Petition for settlement Charles H. King and others.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the following defendants, to wit: Solomon Todd and wife, Biddy Scott, John E. King, Edward King, Rufus King, Elias King, Rebecca King, Ann Elias King, Nancy, Ann and George Buffalce, Andrew, Calvin and John L. King, Solomon King and wife, Edith, and Sereny King—reside beyond the limits of the State: It is therefore ordered that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Raleigh Register notifying the defendants of the filing of this petition, and to appear and answer, &c., or the prayer of the petition as to them will be granted.

Witness, Jas. J. Ferrell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Raleigh the 3rd Monday of February, 1862.

JAS. FERRELL, Clerk.

mar 22-w6w. Pr Adv

CITATE OF NORTH CAROLINA -- WAKE County—Court of Equity—Fall Term, A. D. 1861.
Andrew G. Hill and others Petition to sell Land for

H. A. Cope and others.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants Burwell B. Buffalew and his wife Candace, Thomas Cope, Isaiah Cope, Henderson A. Cope, John Cope, William L. Cope, James A. Highfield and wife Bethens, John E. King and wife Grissy, Anderson Byers and wife Icey, and Lucy Todd, are non-residents of this State, it is ordered that publication be made in the "Raleigh Register," a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, that unless the said defendants appear at our next Court to be held for said county, at the Court House in Raleigh, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demar thereto, the said petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard as perfe as to them.

Mar 15—2666