# The Baleigh Register.

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

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 26, '62

The Semi-Weekly Reisgter Is published every Wednesday and Saturday morn

ng, at \$4.00 per annum, payable in advance, or \$5.00 per annum if payment is delayed until the expiration of the subscription year.

# The Weekly Register

Is published every Wednesday morning, at \$2,00 per annum, payable invariably in advance. Subscribers 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.

#### Club Rates.

Clubs will be supplied upon the following terms For a Club of Ten to the Semi-Weekly, \$30 per ann For a Club of Six to the Weekly, For a Club of Ten to the Weekly, \$15 "

#### The Register Job Office

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

# NOTICE TO SEMI-WEEKLY SUBSCRI-

On and after the 1st of April, we shall strike from our list the names of all Semi-Weekly subscribers who have not paid their subscription; and the Semi-Weekly, like the Weekly, will be conducted on the cash system. The price of paper has risen to nearly. double the amount of its former cost, and can only be had for cash.

We do not adopt this course because we doubt the credit of any of our Semi-Weekly subscribers, but having to pay cash for all the material we use in printing and for all the work we have done, and our advertising patronage being greatly reduced on account of the war, we find it absolutely necessary, in order to meet our heavy expenses, to require the cash in advance for our paper, both Semi-Weekly and Weekly.

# A YANKEE BID FOR TREASON.

On the 7th of this month Abraham coln sent the following message to the House of Representatives of the Yankee Congress:

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Rep resentatives: I recommend the adoption of a joint resolution by your honorable bodies which shall be substantially as follows:

Resolved. That the United States ought to cooperate with any State which may adopt gradual abolishment of slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid to be used by such State in its discretion, to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such change of sys-

It the proposition contained in the resolu-tion does not meet the approval of Congress and the country, there is the end; but if it does command such approval, I deem it of importance that the State and people immediately interested should be at once distinctly notified of the fact, so that they may begin to consider whether to accept or reject it. The Federal Government would find its highest interest in such a measure, as one of the most efficient means of self preservation. The leaders of the existing insurrection entertain the here that this government will be forced to acknowledge the independence of some part of the disaffected region, and that all the slave States North of such part will then say-the Union for which we have struggled being already gone, we now choose to go with the Southern section.

To deprive them of this hope substantially ends the rebellion, and the initiation of emancipation completely deprives them of it as to all the States initiating it. The point is not that all the States tolerating slavery would very soon, if at all, initiate emancipation; but that while the offer is equally made to all, the more Northern shall, by such initiation, make it certain to more Southern that, in no event, will the former ever join the latter in the r proposed Confederacy. I say initistion, because, in my judgment, gradual and not sudden emarcipation is better for all. In the mere financial or pecuniary view, any member of Congress, with the census tables and treasury ing Jefferson Davis, but was serving his reports before him, can readily see for himself how very soon the current expenditure of this war would purchase, at fair valuation, all the slaves in any named State.

Buch a proposition on the part of the General Government sets up no claim of a right by Federal authority, to interfere with slavery within State limits, referring, as it does, the absolute control of the subject in each case to the State and its people immediately interested. It is proposed as a matter of perfectly free choice with them. In the annual message, last December, I thought fit to say : The Union must be preserved, and hence all indispensable means must be employed. I said this not hasti'y, but deliberately. War has been made and continues to be an indispensable means to this end. A practical re-acknowledgment of the national authority would render the war unnecessa-

ry, and it would at once cease. If however, resistance continues, the war must also continue, and it is impossible to forsece all the incidents which may attend, and all the ruin which may follow it. Such as may seem' indispensable, or may obviously promise great efficlency towards ending the struggle, must and will come. The proposition now made is an offer only. I hope it may be esteemed no effence to ask whether the pecuniary consideration tendered would not be of more value to the States and private persons concerned, than are the institution and property in it, in the present aspect of affairs While it is true that the adoption of the proposed resolution would be merely initiatory, and not within itself a practical measure, it is recommended in the Lope that it would soon lead to important practical results. In full view of great responsibility to my God and to my country, I ear-

ple to the subject. ABRAHAM LINCOLN. (Signed,) As a sequel to the message of Lincoln, Mr. Conkling, of New York, moved for the adoption by the House of Representatives, the resolution sketched in the message. After considers. Tr. Crittenden; as usual ble debate, in whi implored and talked soout the effect at this time, &c., the resolution was adopted-yeas 88.

A more shameless Yankee bid for treason has never yet seen the light of day. It is a would-be insidious attempt to separate permanently from the Southern Confederacy the States of Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri; or, in other words, to break the backbone of the Confederacy. menced. Here Gen. P. graphically describ-The rail-splitting scoundrel's proposition to ed the fierce attack of the enemy's gunboats pay for emancipated slaves is an egregious and their signal repulse; the successful reinsult to the understanding of the veriest pulse of the enemy in his charge upon the simpleton in the States upon which he desires | trenches; and gave a thrilling description of so operate, inasmuch as it is manifest that the terrible battle of the 16th, when our

raise funds to pay for their own emancipated out their way through the investing lines of kee trick. The truth is, the Federal Government is now waging this war for the purpose of recovering Southern trade and making the people of the South pay the enormous debt which its own folly and wickedness incurred. In other words, the people of their own subjugation.

GENERAL GIDEON J. PILLOW. This brave and distinguished officer who during this war, has passed unscathed through two of the bloodiest and most hotly contest ed battles ever fought on this continent, ar rived in this city on Saturday morning last and stopped at the Yarborough House. It the afternoon of Saturday, a large number of our citizens being exceedingly anxious to see, and hear the distinguished gentleman speak, assembled in front of the Court House and appointed a Committee, consisting of the Mayor and two or three other citizens, to wait upon General P. and request him to address them, with which request the gallant officer very obligingly complied. Upon be ing conducted to the Court House, the Court room was in a few minutes crowded to its utmost capacity by a large and intelligent audience. Gen P. was introduced by Mayor Root, and arose and addressed the audience for about an hour, in one of the most interesting speeches to which we have ever L's tened. We should do the speaker injustice to attempt to report his remarks, as we took no notes; but we will attempt to give briefly, though incoherently, the substance of his

General Pillow said that from the first he was confident that the attempt of the South ern to withdraw from the Northern States would involve the country in a desperate struggle. He did not from the first believe that secession could be accomplished peaceably; yet, he had advocated it and urged it upon the people of the South as the lesser of two evils. He believed that it would be better for the South to withdraw from the North, even though that step might involve the two sections in a prolonged and bloody war. While he felt confident, however, that the North would resist to the bitter end the attempt of the Southern States to secede, he had no idea of the gigantic proportions which the struggle would assume. When Fort Sumter fell, he hastened to Montgomery, and offered his services to President Davis. and offered also to bring 10,000 Tennesseeans to the aid of the Confederate States it he should desire it. He thought that his experience, as well as his former rank in the U. S. Army, entitled him to some consideration at the hands of the President, for he outranked every officer in the armies of either the Confederate or United States. He was a Major General in the old U. S. Army, and when he tendered his services to the President, bore the commission of Major General of the forces of his own State, Tennessee. Notwithstanding these facts, when President Pavis did tender him a commission, he placed him at the tail end of the Brigadiers. it had been Jefferson Davis whom he wanted to serve, he would have hurled the commission back in his face. But he was not servcountry, and felt willing, therefore, to serve

that country in any capacity to which he

might be assigned. General P. then went on to refer to the battle of Fort Donelson. He said that leaving Columbus about the first of January, he returned to his home quite sick. When he had yet hardly recovered from his illness, he was ordered by Gen. Albert Sidney Johnsohn to report to him at Bowling Green, to which place he forthwith repaired. When arrived there, Gen. Johnson told him that he desired him (Gen. P.) to go to Fort Donelson and take command of the forces there assembled. Gen. B demurred at taking command of this Fort, for he said Gen. Johnson must have known that the Fort could not be held; and besides, he had no command there-his command was at Columbus, where, he stated to Gen. J., he would prefer going. Gen. Johnson replied that Fort Donelson must be held-that he had selected General Pillow to hold it, and that he must do so .-Gen. P. then urged no further objection, but proceeded to obey the orders of his suon the 11th of February, he found that but but "Fannie" took him out safely. little progress had been made in strangthening the fortifications, and that the soldiers were greatly demoralized and disheartened because of the recent reverse they had sustained at Fort Henry. He found that the defences of the Fort against the enemy's gunboats consisted of eleven small guns, one rifled 32-pounder, and one 8-inch columbiad, the latter not being mounted. He proceeded forthwith to mount this gun, and put the men to work with all their might night and day strengthening the works. On the morning of the 13th of February the attack com-

slaves. Such a proposition shows the despe- the enemy. This part of his speech, though rate straits to which the Lincoln Government of thrilling interest, was necessarily a repeis reduced. Despairing of conquering the tition to a considerable extent of his Official Southern Confederacy by force of arms, Lin- Report, which we have already published .coln has betaken himself to a genuine Yan- After nine hours of as hard fighting as was ever witnessed on this continent, our forces finally succeeded in opening a passage through which our army intended retreating on the next morning. All our forces were under arms and prepared to retreat from the works. when at three o'clock on the morning of the of the South are to be made to pay the cost | 16th information was received that the enemy had been largely reinforced, and had reoccupied the ground from which they had been driven the day before. This information instantly changed the aspect of affairs. A consultation of the chief officers, consisting of Gens. Ffoyd, Pillow and Buchner, was held to decide what should be done. Gen. P. proposed that they should again attempt to out their way out, and that as they forced a passage, they should go on, leaving their dead and wounded on the battlefield. Gen. Buchner replied to this proposition that the men were completely exhausted, that they had been without rest or shelter, in the rain, snow and sleet for five days and nights, and without food, with the exception of raw beef -that it would cost the lives of three-fourths of their present numbers to cut their way out, and that no officer had a right to sacrifice three-fourths of an army to save one-fourth. Gen. Pillow himself did not believe that the sacrifice of life would be so great, but Gen. Floyd, who was chief in command, being the senior officer, concurred with Gen. Buckner, and consequently this proposition was dropped. Gen. Pillow then proposed that they should endeavor to hold out one day longer, saying that by night the boats which had gone up the river with the wounded and prisoners would return, when the whole force could be landed on the other side of the river, and thus escape through the country. In reply to this Gen. Buckner said that the enemy already had possession of the right wing of his line of defences-that he was confident he would be attacked at daybreak, and that in the then demoralized and exhaust cally impossible to hold out another day .-Gen. Floyd concerned with Gen. Buckner in this view of the case, and Gen. Pillow's opinion being overruled by the opinion of alternative was left but to surrender. Gen. Pillow then said, I, for one, will not surrender-I will die first. Gen. Floyd said the same thing. Gen. Buckner told them that they were placing the matter upon personal grounds-that they had no right to do so, hand and glove with the villains. and that if he was placed in command he would surrender. Gen. Floyd replied that he did act from personal motives, and that if Gen. Buckner would assume the command he would transfer it to him, provided he would allow him to withdraw his brigade .-Gen. Buckner consented, provided he would the purpose of conveying off Naval Stores, and withdraw his Brigade before the surrender was made. Gen. Floyd then turned to Gen. Pillow and said: "Gen. Pillow I turn over the command to you." Gen. P. replied, we hear that an effort is being made to save one "I will not accept it." Gen. Floyd then of the Dibbles, now in our hands, from the puntransferred the command to Gen. Buckner, ishment due to his enormous crimes. We sincerely when Gens. Floyd and Pillow, the former accompanied by his Brigade, mostly Virginians, left and crossed the river, thereby ef-

feeting their escape. Gen. Pillow, to show that he was determined never to surrender to the Yankees, incidentally referred to the battle of Belmont, where he was Chief in command .-At one time during the progress of this battle, when our men were forced back by the overwhelming odds against them, General P. was flemmed in on three sides by the Yankee forces, and the fourth side was blocked up by almost impenetrable trees, which had been felled by our troops to impede the progress of the Yankees. Gen. P. was the at present the Colonel of the 14th Regiment, (4th only officer who was mounted, his staff and all other officers being dismounted by the enemy's fire. If he had ever thought of surrendering he must have done so here; but he had no idea of doing so here, or elsewhere. He was mounted on a beautiful mare, which he called "Fannie Belmont," and saying to her, "Fannie, you must take me out of this difficulty," he turned her head to the open space, when she darted through the tops of the fallen trees like lightning, splitting through those which she could not leap over. The Yankees seeing their prey escaping from their clutches, sent nestly beg the attention of Congress and the peo- perior officer. Arriving at Fort Donelson a shower of minnie balls whistling by his ears,

> In the face of the facts above detailed the President had thought proper to suspend him from command, and he was now on his way, to Richmond in obedience to the order of his Secretary of War. Though the President was a man of strong convictions and somewhat mulish, he did not believe that he would do any one intentional wrong. He believed that the President was a sincere man, and a true patriot, and he was willing to abide any decision that might be the result

of the investigation of his conduct. In conclusion Gen. Pillow stated that Gen. Albert Sidney Johnson was now hastening to the West to form a junction of his forces with those under Gen. Beauregard-that the enemy had already landed some 60,000 or 70-000 troops on the East Bank of the Tennessee

the people of those States would be taxed to gallant soldiers made a desperate attempt to would be fought on the borders of the State PERFIDY OF THE NORTH-MESSAGE of Mississippi, which would have much influence in deciding the fate of our Confederacy. He stated that he was now hastening to Richmond with dispatches from Gen. Johnston. If we were whipped in this battle, the enemy would take possession of all the lines of railroad leading into the Cotton States, and Texas, Arkansas and Missouri would be subjugated. But if we should gain the victory the enemy will be driven, dispirited and routed out of the Mississippi Valley, and the success of our cause will be insured. Gen. P. urged our people as one man to put forth their whole strength in this great struggle, and to cease speculating and trying to make money, when no man knows how long he will be allowed to retain what he already has. He gave a vivid picture of what our fate will be if we should be subjugated, saying that the Yankee Government will tax this State \$40,000,000 a year, and they will reduce our State to the condition of a territory, and will appoint our Gov ernor, legislators, Judges and other officers now elected by the people, and will perform other acts revolting to the feelings of every Southerner. He urged our people, if they would escape this condition of affairs, to come up manfully to the work. He amused the audience very much by saying that if we had an "Andy Johnson" among us old Lincoln would make him our Governor.

Gen. P. was frequently applauded during his interesting address, and was given three cheers at the conclusion of his speech.

He left this city on Sunday, morning for Richmond.

### THE STEAMER NASHVILLE SAFE.

We had the pleasure on Sunday afternoon of seeing the gallant officer who on the previous Monday night extricated the Steamer Nashville safely from the toils of the blockading squadron at Beaufort, although twenty-two shots were fired at her. Like the Sumter, the Nashville seems to bear a charmed life. She is now the property of private individuals, and saugly anchored in a South-

# TIDINGS FROM ABOUT NEWBERN.

We learn that our pickets a short distance from Newbern, captured one day last week three ed state of his troops he could not possibly of the Yankers, who were out on a theiring repulse them, and consequently it was physi- expedition. Among other articles in their possession, were found two pianos. These gentry, with five other prisoners, were carried through this city on Friday, on their way to the prison at Salisbury. Among the prisoners was a Mr. Dibble, of Newbern, who is justly suspected of both his senior and junior in command, no | complicity with the Yankees. A brother of his, suspected of the same or a higher grade of offence, has also been captured, but is still in the hands of our army, and the probability is that he will pay the penalty of his treason with his life. It is said that he sold the Yankees on their arrival a large quantity of turpentine, and wass

> The hanging of one traiter who has moved in decent society would have the finest effect. The Dibbles are of Yankee origin.

> The Goldsbero' correspondent of the Peters burg Express says that Calvin Dibble, for some time a resident of Newbern, accompanied the Burnside expedition, bringing several vessels, for that a quantity of Turpentine, owned by John Dibble, was not disturbed by the Yankees. A gentleman informs us that this Turpentine was sold to the Yankees. And yet, strange to say, hope these efforts will prove abortive, and that both these Yankees and Traitors will be made to

The insane leniency manifested towards Brownlow and other tories and traitors in Tennessee, has cost and will cost the lives of many good and true men. Let the Dibbles be hung.

#### FORTY-THIRD REGIMENT N. C. TROOPS.

The Forty-Third Regiment North Carolina Troops, was organized at Camp Mangum, near following field officers

Colonel-Junius Daniel.

Lieut. Colonel-Thomas S. Kenan. Major-Walter J. Boggan.

These are all good officers. Colonel Daniel Volunteers) and is justly considered one of the very best officers in the service.

Lieutenant Colonel Kenan is from Duplin County. In April last he tendered a Volunteer company, and was placed in the 12th Regiment, (2nd Volunteers.) Upon the expiration of their term of service the company returned home for a short time, but has patriotically re-enlisted for the war, and is now company "A," of the 43rd. Col. K. is a fine officer, and will reflect credit on

those who placed him in the position. Major Boggan has also seen service. He was an officer in the 14th, but resigned some time since to go in the regular service. He returned home, raised a company for the war, and his friends in old Anson, which boasts of having three full companies in this Regiment, will be pleased to hear of his promotion

There was no connection between Weldon and Petersburg on Monday, and Tennessee. Ten thousand of the enemy were reconsequently the Norfolk Day Book was the only paper received from the North.

#### CAPT. ROBERT B. PEGRAM. This distinguished and gallant Officer passed through Raleigh on Monday, on his way South.

THE HON. W. L. YANCY, who recently returned from England, made a speech in New Orleans the other day, in which he stated that we need expect no aid from foreign powers that England and France cared neither for the South or the North, that they wanted both sides exhausted as much as possible; but, he said, he believed if those powers thought there was any danger of the South being subjugated, they would interfere Dr. John Mayo. -but they don't believe such a thing possible .-He said the Europeans had no respect for the River, and that in two weeks a great battle publish a synopsis of the speech in our next.

SESSION OF CONGRESS.

We carn that yesterday a message from the President was sent into Congress, in secret session, recommending that all our prisoners who had been put on parole by the Yankee Government be released from the obligation of their parole, so as to bear arms in our struggle for inlependence.

The recommendation was urged as a retaliation for the infamous and reckless breach of good faith on the part of the Northern Government with regard to the exchange of prisoners, and was accompanied by the exposure of this perfidy in a lengthy corresp ndence conducted by the War Department. We have been enabled to extract

the points of this interesting correspondence. It appears from the correspondence that, at the time permission was asked by the Northern Government for Messts. Fish and Am's to visit their prisoners within the jurisdiction of the South, our government, while denying this permission sought to improve the opportunity by concerting a settled plan for the exchange of prisoners. For the execution of this purpose Messrs. Conrad and Seddon were deputed by our government as commissioners to meet those of the Northern Gavernment under a flag of truce at Norfolk.

Subsequently a letter from Gen. Wool was addressed to Gen. Huger, informing him that he, Gen. Wool, had full authority to settle any terms for the exchange of prisoners, and asking an interview on the subject. Gen. Howell Cobb was then appointed by the government to mediate with Gen. Wool, and to settle a permanent plan for the exchange of prisoners dufing the war .-The adjustment was considered to have been satsfactorily made.

It was agreed that the prisoners of war in the hands of each goverment should be exchanged, man for man, the officers being assimilated as to rank, &c ; that our privateersmen should be exchanged on the footing of prisoners of war; that any surplus remaining on either side, af er these exchanges, should be released, and that hereafter, during the whole continuance of the war, prisoners taken on either side should be paroled.

In carrying out this agreement, our government has released some three hundred prisoners above those exchanged by the North, the balance in the competing numbers of prisoners in the hands of the two governments being so much in our favour. At the time, however, of sending North the hostages we had retained for our privateersmen, General Cobb had reason to suspect the good faith of the Northern Government, and telegraphed in time to intercept the release of a portion of these hostages (among them Colonel Corcoran) who were en route from points further South than Richmond to go North under flag of truce at Norfolk. A number of these hostages, lowever, had already been discharged.

It now appears that, in contravention of the olemn agreement of the Northern Government, not one of our privateersmen have been released, and the Fort Donelson prisoners, instead of being paroled, have been taken into the interior, where they are still confined.

As a judgment upon this open and shameless perfidy of the North, it is proposed that our prisoners, who have been paroled by the Yankees, shall be released from their obligations. There is as little doubt of the honour of such a proposition as there is of its justness and meetness as a retaliatory measure for an act of flagrant perfidy. Richmond Examiner.

Though we have no news of battles, the militay news of yesterday was important and interestog. The Virginia is still at Norfolk, and the Yankees are said to be sinking hulks about Newport News to prevent her free movements in those waters. We have a very large force, a real army, at Fredericksburg, and in advance of the city, in Stafford county. Another army, under General Longstreet, passed through Culpeper Court-house on Saturday last. It is said to have presented a splendid appearance. It consisted of several brigades. General Jackson, at the head of the left wing of the army of the Potomac, is at Mount Jackson, fifty miles this side of Winchester; his force is in admirable condition. The whole of Virginia north of James river is teeming with soldiers. The volunteering surpasses all expectation or previous belief. The soldiers and officers returning to their regiments fill all the roads. The whole army is burning for a fight with the enemy, and some of the most serious work ever done in warfare is soon to be witness-

There is great distress and consternation in the country now evacuated by our forces. The recple will lose much property, and the great maority of them will remain, of necessity, at their homes. Many of the negroes are running off, though we hear that they are beginning to re turn in Loudoun county, saying they are afraid of the Yankee armies, and that they will be taken to the South. The Yankees are making use of every pretext to seize the property of citizens.

They have seized that of the sheriff of Jeffer son county for the purpose of selling it for the taxes he paid to the State Government at Richmond, alleging that it is due to the government

There is no further news of operations in East Tennessee. Preparations are active at Knoxville for meeting and intercepting any invading force approaching that town. Passengers on the cars report that the Floyd brigade, under command of General Floyd, had reached Knoxville, that officer, doubiless, not having yet received the order from Richmond turning over his brigade to Col, Reynolds. Passengers also say that a good many young men were going to him from Southwestern Virginia, expressing the determination to Raleigh, on Monday last, by the election of the fight under him in whatever capacity he may

> There are no further advices from the neighbourhood of Corinth. It would seem that the battle in Arkansas of the 6th, 7th, and 8th was a drawn one, our side being probably rather more worsted than the enemy. A senator is reported to have received a dispatch yesterday from General Van Dorn, saying that he expected to defeat and destroy Curtis. We may expect to receive decisive news from that quarter in a short time.—Richmond Examiner.

FURTHER DISPATCHES FROM TENNES-

We are indebted to Hon. W. G. Swan, member Congress from the Knoxville distric, t Tennesee, for copies of the following dispatches received vesterday. The dispatches are composing, at least to the extent that no immediate advance of the enemy is anticipated upon Knoville:

"CHATTANOOGA, March 16 .- There is no immeliate danger. The enemy have possession of Big Creek Gap and Jacksboro'. It is not thought probable that the enemy can advance until we are

correct. We lost only six men. The Yankees had returned to Kentucky. General Ledbetter, with three regiments, had gone to Jacksboro'. ported to be near Big Creek Gap. We have no ack of troops. Knoxville is considered safe." Richmond Examiner.

Get down on your hands and knees a minute. ms, please," said an incipient artist the other day to his mother. Why, what on earth must I do that for "Cause I want to draw an elephant!"

Dr. Robert J. Ware, has negotiated an arrangement with the Central Bank of Alabama, by which he will contribute immediately the sum of

An old brass church bell, of tolerable size, bearing the words "York county, in Virginia, 1725," has been received at the Virginia Armory from York county, as a present to the State, from

Gov. Rector, of Arkansas, has issued a proclamation calling for 8,500 men, to fill the ranks of Lincoln government and did not believe anything the ten regiments called for by Gen. Van Dorn— as a soldier's servant, and may be trying to escape to a northern man or newspaper said. We will eight for his own command, and two for the command of Gen. Pike.

RATHER FUNNY .- The Greenville Banner relates a funny incident of the war which happened lately in one of the border counties of Tennessee

A company of some thirty or forty Union men were trying to make their escape to Kertucky to join the Northern army; they came to a creek which they were compelled to wade. Not wishing to get their clothes wet, shelled off, to their shirts, and while in this condition they were surprised by a company of Jeff's cavalry boys, who were in hot pursuit of them. Being somewhat frightened, they fled in double quick, making a strait shirt tail" up hill and down hill, leaving their clothing in the possession of our boys, who of course took possession and appropriated the same. What became of the tories, we are unable to say; but rather suppose they are in a poor condition for the cold weather.

#### IST OF LETTERS REMAINING UN-A called for in the Raleigh Post Office, March 24th,

Byrum, Joseph Brock, Joseph Barber, Miss Lucinda Burns; Thos W Ballard, Virg Carpenter, Z R Ellington, Miss Julia A oshee, Miss Sarah O Floyd, Wm H Gibson, Gilice Hawton, Mrs Rebecca Hunt, M R

Hines, Capt J M

Kelly, Miss Ann

Howard, Mrs Strah

Manuel, Miss Nancy McDuffle, Miss Sarah McAllister, Mrs A Mendenhall, A G Nickerson, Mrs C Parish, P Patterson, P D Patrick, Jno A Payno, Capt J W Richardson, Jnc Sheads, Miss Lucinda Smith. Miss Martha Terrell, W D Winslow, W C Wells, Mrs Arebella White, E W

Lowery, James Call for Advertised Letters, and give the date GEO. T. COOKE, P. M. mar 26-1t

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT N. C. ADJUTANT GEFERAL'S OFFICE,

Releigh, March 22, 1862. GENERAL ORDER LL NEW COMPANIES OF NORTH Carolina Volunteers must be tendered directly to the State, otherwise the bounty authorized by the ordinance of the Convention to raise North Carolina's quota of troops will not be paid to them, as the law does not allow it. The Companies so tendered will be organized into Regiments by the State, the commis-

sioned officers of which elect their field officers. The bounty will be paid each company as soon as possible after their arrival in camp.

II. No organization of Regiments or Battalions will be recognized unless the same is done by the authority of the State and in compliance with its laws. III. These Troops being raised for immediate field service; should have no more baggage than each man can carry in his knapsack. It is desirable that each

man bring a blanket (if he can furnish it;) any additional articles must necessarily be lost if brought. IV. All communications on Military matters must be sent to this office, In no other way will they receive immediate attention. By order of Governor Clark. J. G. MARTIN. Adjutant General.

RALEIGH, N. C. March 24, 1862. DARTIES WISHING TO PURCHASE North Carolina 8 per cent bonds can do so by applying to JOHN A. LANCASTER & SON, Agents for the State, Richmond, Va. Present price \$102.

All papers in the State copy four times.

ORDINANCE DEPARTMENT. RALEIGH, March 24th, 1862. LL PURE SALTPETRE DELIVERED

Adjutant General and

at the Ordinance Depot at' R leigh within the the next six months, will be paid for at the rate of sixty cents a pound. All that is impure will be received and paid for at the same rate for the pure Saltpetre it may contain. All communications on this subject should be addressed to Capt. A. W. Lawrence, Ordinance Department, Raleigh, N. C. J. G. MARTIN.

Chief of Ordinance. mar26 - wtmay Wilmington Journal, Fayetteville Observer, Greens-boro' Patriot, Balisbury Watchman, Charlotte Democrat, Asheville News, Western Carolinian, Salem Press and Runderson Times, please publish weekly till 1st of May, and forward accounts to this Depart-

# Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Com-

A N ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company, charged with the transaction of highly important business, will be held at the Court House, in the city of Raleigh, on Tuesday, the 1st April, 1862. Sec'y and Treas.

Raleigh, March 22, 1862.

Twenty-five Dollars Reward. OST OR STRAYED .-- A BAY MARE, with a gall on the left side of her back, caused by the rubbing of the saddle, being shod in the two fore feet. Said mare is young and slim built. She strayed away from Moore's battalion of Artillery now stationed at Camp Mangum, on Friday night the 21st inst. The above reward will be given to any person who may secure her so that I may get her again.

Apply to the subscriber at Camp Mangam, or to L. T. Clayton at his Livery Stable in Raleigh.

mar26—2t Lt. JNO, M. JONES, JR.

Louisburg Female College. MR. JAMES SOUTHGATE, OF THE University of Virginia, (but for several years past, President of the Norfolk Military and Classical Institute,) has taken charge of this elegant College, with the hope of establishing a School, in every respect, highly acceptable to the people of the South.

MR. SOUTHGATE will be assisted by his LADY. teacher of varied accomplishments and vast exper'

ence, who for fifteen years has been connected with some of the largest and best Seminaries in Virginia. The Schools of ANCIENT and MODERN LAN-GUAGES, MUSIC and PAINTING, will have gen-tlemen Professors presiding over them. We shall offer the best educational advantages to a people whom we know can appreciate them, and all weask, is, give us a trial, and after that is fairly done, those who are not satisfied can remove their children or wards, free of charge.

The Boarding Department shall have all the comforts and attachments of a well-ordered home, and

the Boarders as tenderly and affectionately watched over and cared for, as even the most anxious parent could desire. Every attention being given to the health, manners and literary advancement of each pupil. Diplomas will be given to those whe can pass rigid examinations on five Schools. Gold and Silver-Medals will be awarded for perfect deportment—Young ladies wishing to educate themselves for teachers will find unusual inducements here, as the terms for them shall be made suitable to circumstan.

The School is not sectarian, though the purest morality is taught and required of every member of the Institution. The building is large, new and magnificent, well adapted to School purposes. The location is unsurpassed, being one of the loveliest, healthlest and most refined sections of the South, 30 miles North of Raleigh, and 10 miles from Franklinton Depot, where backs are always in readiness to convey the capture or stampede of our cavalry is in-For further particulars apply to Gen. J. B. Littlefohn, Wm. P. Williams, Daniel S. Hill, Richard P. Yar-JAMES SOUTHGATE, mar26-10w

> \$25 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR the apprehension or delivery of a mulatto boy belonging to my mother. He is named WILLIAM, and calls himself William Haskins. He has been called SANK, and many know him by that

The said boy is a mulatto, about 19 years of age, about 3 feet 6 inches in height, stout built, weighed a day or two before leaving 165 lbs. He is a little round shouldered, is inclined to hold his head down when he walks. He walks and speaks fast-his eyes are prominent, and he has rather a sullen look. No marks five thousand dollars to aid in the prosecution of the war.

An old bress church bell of tolerable size on Wednesday last, the 12th inst. He was raised in Petersburg, Va.; has lived at Louisa Court House — He is a Tobecco Twirter and Snuff Maker by trade. His brother has a wife at Chapel Hill.

William dressed on Sundays very genteelly. He is known to have a green and blue suit of broad cloth, and a military coat. He may have gone off as a free boy with the soldiers, or taken the cars and pareing

Raleigu, March 24, 1862.