RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 30, 1862.

The Semi-Weekly Reisgter

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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.

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THE FALL OF NEW ORLEANS.

News of the fall of New Orleans reached this city in the Richmond papers of Saturday last, and was received by a great many readers, the writer of this amongst them, with incredulity. We had been so often assured that the Forts below New Orleans were ample for its protection, and that the iron-clad ram steamship Louisiana was more formidable than the "Virginia," and, therefore, could easily destroy the mortar vessels, that we felt almost sure that a mistake had been made made about the fall of this great and most important city. On Sunday night, however, all doubt was solved by a dispatch from Richmond, received here, stating that General Lovell, in response to a demand the city, had evacuated it with his army, after having burned all the cotton and public stores. No mention is made of the performances of the "Louisiana," and he absence from the scene of action goes far to prove the truth of a report that she was sunk in the attempt to launch her, although the newspapers have, over and over again, stated that she was all right and affoat.

It would be wicked, as well as idle, to deny that the fall of New Orleans is a terrible blow upon the cause of the Southern Confederacy. It gives up to the enemy the great outlet of the Mississippi, and cuts off from their sister States of the Confederacy the States of Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas .-The loss of Texas will be most severely felt, as she was relied upon to furnish beef cattle for our armies, and 200,000 beeves were being driven in the direction of New Orleans when that city fell. The loss of Louisiana, too, will be severely felt, as it cuts off entirely from the Confederacy its supplies of sugar and molasses. But, heavy as is the blow, it will not to be a fatal one .-It will remove the theatre of war from the water lines, on which the enemy's vessels can operate, to the interior of the country, where battles will be fought until our independence is achieved. We may derive comfort in the present uy recurring to the past history of the country, and in this connection we may quote the language of the London Times. That paper, in commenting on the capture of Fort Donelson, says:

Its intrinsic value towards the conquest of the Southern States is no more than would be the capture of a fort upon the banks of the Danube towards the conquest of Europe. The distances are enormous, the intervels are not to be march- vided by the ordinance. ed over by volunteer armies, and the capture of Charleston or New Orleans itself would, if the Southerners intend to hold out, be but the commencement of the war.

Let it be remembered that we took all these cities, and Boston and New York besides, during the War of Independence. We marched three taking every city, until the scanty population closed behind us and cut off our commun We had nothing to conquer but the Atlantic coast and nothing to meet but raw volunteer levies and peasants in arms; and our generals, although we condemn them by the event, were experienced soldiers of good reputation in Europe. We found, after a fair trial, that the achievement was imposible. It was not so much the volunteers or the French as the country which beat us. We had a much more desparate battle, and a much more glorious success at Bunker's Hill than the Federalists had at Fort Donelson, but it had no value towards the conquest even of Massachusetts.

GENERALS PILLOW AND FLOYD. The fall of New Orleans naturally suggests the inquiry why it is that these fighting Generals of the genuine Old Hickory stamp are still kept in a state of suspension, country. Did they fight too well at Fort Donelson, and are they, for that sin, to be kept forever in retirement? It would almost seem so. It is our deliberate opinion that'if either of them had been in command at New Orleans we should either have retained the possession of that city, or made the enemy pay a terrible price for its capture. We know comparatively nothing of Gen. Lovell. We know that he is a northern man and that he made his appearance very late in the Southern Confederacy, and was immediately plumped into a most high and responsible position. No censure may attach to him for the fall of New Orleans, but it is remarkably strange that that city, whose capacity for defence was so signally and gloriously tested by Old Hickory, should have fallen into the made to repel the invader, for as far as pres- have resided in this State.

ent accounts go, all the fighting which took place was done at Forts St. Phillip and Jackson, a hundred miles below the city.

We think that Generals Pillow and Floyd should not only be restored to command, but be premoted to higher positions than they have yet occupied. Such a course on the part of the President would give great gratification to the people of the whole Southern Confederacy, and most especially to our gallont soldiers in the field, whose entire confidence these Generals possess, and whose names are regarded by our men as the synonymes of indomitable valor. It is a burning shame that a mere mistake in military etiquette should deprive the country of the services of such men at such a time as this when nothing but hard and persistent fighting can saye us from perdition. Pillow, and Floyd are like Napoleon's "Old Guard," they "may die, but can never surrender."

SURRENDER OF FORT MACON. After a gallant defence Fort Macon was surrendered on Kridsy last, ou terms highly honorable to the garrison. Our men were all paroled, and the officers allowed to retain their swords, and the privates their side arms. Our loss during the seige was 7 killed and 30 wounded.

CONCENTRATION OF TROOPS NORTH OF RICHMOND. .

There is no doubt that large numbers of troops are concentrating North of Richmond. Should we succeed in defeating the enemy on that line, we earnestly hope that our army will cross the Potomac, strike the shackles from the wrists of Maryland, and carry the war into the enemy's country. Had this been done last July, when it so easily might have been done, what a vast amount of life, health and money might have been saved to the South. If another opportunity to do what should have been done then is presented, and we repeat the folly of letting a panicupon him by the Yankees, to surrender stricken foe recover his wind and his heart, we shall deserve to be conquered.

MAKE CORN AND POTATOES.

Unless every foot of ground in the South which will produce them is planted with corn and potatoes, we have every reason to believe that before the close of this year the horrors of a famine will be upon us. And yet, such is the insane greed for money that some men in this State are actually planting cotton for market, instead of devoting their land to the production of articles essential to the support of life. Should not the Convention interpose and pass an ordinance prescribing the maxiconcern, and not a moment should be lost in giving it the gravest consideration. The corn planting season is passing away, and if action is not taken now, we may fearfully realise the truth of the adage that "delays are dangerous." Next to subjugation by the most fearful fate we could imagine.

THE ELECTION OF GOVERNOR. The Convention on Saturday passed an ordinance providing for the election of a Governor on the first Thursday in August next, the usual day of election, who shall be qualified on the second Monday in September, before the Chief Justice or some other Judge of the Supreme or Superior Courts, and shall enter on the duties of his office on said second Monday in September next, and hold the same until the first Monday in January, 1865. The ordinance further provides that Governor Clark, the present incumbent of the Executive Chair, shall occupy it until his successor has been qualified in the manner pro-

GEN. HUGER AND ROANOKE ISLAND. We call upon the Convention, by a unanimous vote, to demand the removal of Gen. Huger from command at Norfolk. . It is due armies into the country, winning every battle, and to North Carolina that this removal should pointed by Congress to ascertain at whose door the responsibility lies for the disaster at Roanoke Island, reported that the blame rested upon the Secretary of War and Gen. Huger. Congress neglected its duty by failing to impeach Benjamin, and the President has neglected his by failing to remove Huger, and it is the duty of the Convention of a his remissness, to demand his removal.

"THE VIRGINIA." the Virginia was in the set of firing up. If they might render efficient service to the there is any game affoat in Hampton Roads, we may expect soon to hear more of her performances. We hope the "Monitor," this time, will pull the white feather out of her cap, and make a fair trial of strength with the "Virginia." We doubt very much, however, if she will do any such thing, Sawney Bennett's gasconades to the contrary, quering and driving back the barbarous enemy. notwithstanding.

CITY TAXES.

We are requested to state that the Collecpayers in a few days for their taxes for the year 1862, and he hopes they will hold themselves in readiness to pay up.

A VERY ACCEPTABLE PRESENT.

We are indebted to our friend, Mr. Junius Fort, of Forestville, for a present of some hands of the enemy without a blow being of the nicest Butter we have seen since we

YANKEE DOMINATION.

In the following account, from the Petersburg Express, of some of the diabolical outrages perpetrated by the fiendish Yankees on the Peninsula, we may form a faint idea of the atrocities which we may expect at the hands of the Yankees should they ever succeed in their attempt to subjugate the Southern people. And yet, the half has not been told. Thousands of these revolting outrages will never be known till the end of the war, and perhaps not even then, for the sufferers by these outrages may prefer to hide their shame in silence : INFAMOUS OUTRAGES ON THE PENNINSULA.

A gentleman of the highest respectability just from Williamsburg, gives us information of a series of the most diabolical outrages recently perpetrated on the lower Peninsula by the infamous Vandals now in possession of that portion of Virginia. We would fain hope, for the sake of humanity, that these acts of strocity were untrue, but they come from a source that cannot be doubted. May a righteous God nerve the arms of Confederate soldiers to avenge the wrongs of the defenceless people now overrun by a foe far worse than the Goths and Vandals of historic

The first on the list given us, is Capt. Samuel Holley, who resided in the lower end of Warwick Co., a gentleman about 55 years of age, of the highest respectability, and universally esteemed by his neighbors. His residence was invaded by a lot of Yankee officers and men, who introduced themselves by a brutal proposition to Capt. H.'s two daughters, both young and beau tiful ladies. While endeavoring to accomplish their designs by force, the indignant father shot one of the demons dead, and had taken aim at

nother, when he was instantly killed. Mr. John Patrick, who resided near Warwick Courthouse, was killed last week, by a party of the invaders, while endeavoring to save an only and beloved daughter from a fate worse than death. Deceased was a pious and consistent member of the Baptist Church, and we understand, has for a long time filled the post of dea-

He was nearly 60 years of ago. Mr. Edward Harwood, who also resided in the vicinity of Warwick Courthouse, was butally murdered a few days since, while defending his daughter's honor. We were unable to ascertain the particulars of this case.

The fourth and last victim to the lust of these worse than demons who now infest that section of Virginia, was Mr. Thomas R. Dunn, of York county, who resided near Harwood's Mill. He died in defence of his much beloved daughter, who was being outraged by a Yankee officer .-He killed the monster, but was in turn quickly killed himself. Mr. Dunn is represented to us as having been a gentleman of universal and deserved popularity. His age was 45 years.

whese are the scoundrels who profess come South for the purpose of restoring the Union and defending the old flag. The accursed calendar of their crimes exceeds in enormity any we have ever been called upon to record.

Major Wm. Gaston Lewis, of the 33d Regiment N. C. Troops, has been elected Lieutenant Colonel of the 43d Regiment, at Camp Mangum, near this City. Maj. Lewis distinguished himself at the battle of Newbern, and behaved gallantly, as a Lieutenmum of cotton which should be made to the ant, in the Edgecombe Guards, in the battle hand? This is a matter of most momentous of Bethel, and we are glad to see fighting men promoted.

FOR THE REGISTER.

The spirit of faction is even more to be dreaded than the spirit of avarice and plunder. It is equally selfish, and is, besides, distracting and divisive. The man who now labors to weaken the hands of the Government, that he may Yankees, death by starvation would be the seize the reins of authority, or cavils at public measures and policy, that he may rise to dis-tinction and office, has all the selfishness of a miser and all the baseness of a traitor. Our rulers are not infallible: but their errors are to be reviewed with cander, and their authority sustained with unanimity. Whatever has a tenlency to destroy public confidence in their prudence, their wisdom, their energy, and their patriotism, undermines the security of our cause. We must not be divided and distracted among ourselves. Our rulers have great responsibili lies; they need the support of the whole country; and nothing short of a patriotism which buries all private differences, which is ready for compromises and concessions, which can make Maritable allowances for differences of opinion, and even for errors of judgment, can save us from the consequences of party and faction .-We must be united. If our views are not carried out. let us sacrifice private opinion to pubic safety. In the great conflict with Persia. Athens yielded to Sparta, and acquiesced in plans she could not approve, for the sake of the public good. Nothing could be more dangerous now than scrambles for office and power, and collisions among the different departments of the Government. We must present a united

MR. EDITOR:-The above extract is from a recent address by that truly pious and patriotic divine, the Rev. J. H. Thornwell, D. D., of South Carolina. Does it not appeal to us at this be made. The Investigating Committee ap- time with peculiar force? Do we not witness still, in our Convention, the continued strife and antagonism of party, and of individual partizanship? Does this not mingle with almost every question? Witness the voting. Witness the clinging of parties to individual leaders. Is them to France. there not a certain press in this city which has been striving during this, our second war of Independence-yea, even in this, the darkest hour of the bitter struggle against the hordes of invading marauders and desolating plunderers, State which has been so seriously injured by not only to organize a new party for the benefit of certain individuals -if not for itself !- but, in its blind and bitter enmities, to decry the Government, to denounce our leaders, and to When the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad insinuate repudiation? Could the Government train left Portsmouth on Sunday morning, have been struck a more mortal blow than even to whisper to its creditors that it would, or it night violate its promises to pay? It is not. however, to partizans that I would address these lines, but to the people-to the honest, well meaning and patriotic people of this country who now have their all at stake in this struggle. and who can only save their property from confiscation and plunder, and their families from violence and degradation, by bending their whole energies and life to the battle, and by con-It is to plain, unsuspecting people, who have so unfortunately bestowed their confidence where their watchful suspicions alone should rest, that I speak, and hope to influence at least so far as tor of the City Taxes will call on the tax- to watch closely the conduct of those who are throwing obstacles in the way of, and casting suspicions upon our Government.

But a word to these partizans and these lead-

Vain are your best laid plans, idle your deepwill end? when it will, or what new questions will arise at its end? You are laying your plans as if the war was to end in time for the next Elections! What folly! Go and reflect! next.

WHAT MAY BE EXPECTED FROM | Possibly you may have planned and plotted and suvred only to ruin yourselves.

The only real capital a politician can not up, for future use, is an earnest, energetic, selfish service to his country, to extricate it from its present danger by an earnest, energetic and useful prosecution of the war. B.

LATER FROM THE NORTH.

The latest Northern papers received in Rich nond are dated 21st inst. We subjoin a few ex-

FROM THE PENINSULA. A letter dated Fortress Monroe, 19th inst., says: Thirty-nine wounded, from Yorktown, arrived to day, making ninety in all, wounded in the fight on the left flank on Thursday. (He means Wednesday:) The whole number was thirty-two killed and ninety wounded. Gen. Magruder's report of the same fight, in the Norfolk papers, gives twenty five killed,

ncluding Col. McKinney, and seventy five woun-We can hear occasional cannonading towards Yorktown, but learn that it is merely attempts of the enemy to disturb our working parties,-With the exception of the affair of the rifle pits on Thursday, they get the worst of all skir-

The work is progressing rapidly, and when the siege does commence, it will be the most terrific.

AN INTERCEPTED DISTATCH. The Herald publishes the following despatch from Nashville, under date of 15th inst:

Later information from the South is of the ut most importance. Beauregard's army has been terribly demoralized, and according to his own confession, he has now only 35,000 men. The following telegram has been intercepted by General Mitchell and is a full confession of the hopelessness of the rebel cause in the West. I append it verbatim, leaving you to comment on its importance. CORINTH, April 9, 1862.

To Gen. SAMUEL COOPER, Richmond, Va .-All present probabilities are that whenever the enemy move on this position, he will do so with an overwhelming lorce of not less than 85.000 men. We can now muster only about 35,000 effectives. Van Dorn may possibly join us in a ew days with about 15,000 more. Can we not be reinforced from Pemberton's army? If defeated here we lose the Mississippi Valley, and probably our cause. Whereas, we could even afford to lose for a while, Charleston and Savannah for the purpose of defeating Buell's army, which would not only insure us the Valley of the Mississippi, but our independence.

The above is all gammon. It is nothing more than a Yankee attempt to "screw the courage" of Buell's army to the sticking point. On the 9th of April, General Van Dorn's command had ar rived at Corinth, and all accounts from that point represent our army to bein fine spirit and "eager for the fray."-Richmond Whig. 1

The Herald says: The news from Banks' department reports that the rebels have left Harri-

sonburg for Gordonsville. A despatch from General Hunter, dated Port tinuous firing, a practicable breach was made in Fort Pulaski, and preparations for storming the Fort were about to commence, when the rebel flag was struck. We captured 47 guns, 7000 shot and shell, and 360 prisoners. One of our men was kill-

The capture of Fort Craig, New Mexico, by the Confederates, is contradicted. Later advices say that Col. Carby has obtained a success over the rebels, has been reinforced, and is now in pursuit

was thought that no attack would be made, but that the garrison would be starve out. Slight expectations prevailed that the rebels would attack Newbern, and fortifications were being built for the defence of the town.

NORFOLK, April 25 .- Northern papers of the 24th instant have been received here. The following is a summary of the news:

The Persia, from Liverpool, via Queenstown, with dates to the 13th instant, arrived at New York on the 23d. The privateer Sumter was at Gibraltar, the

Tuscarora at Algiers. The schooner W. C. Alexander, of Savannah, was boarded at Palermo, by armed boats and crew, from the United States Corvette Inc .-The master and crew were taken prisoners, but were released by the interference of the officer of Recent experiments in England give reason to

believe that Armstrong will soon produce a six hundred pounder, which will do great damage at the distance of 22,000 yards to mail clad The doings of the Virginia in Hampton Roads

are still discussed by the leading English journals. They say that Great Britain has two effective war ships to one of the United States. Lord Palmerston thinks that the unity Italy will soon be completed by the possession

It is said that Count Walewski will make a otherwise ordered, and their respective States, special mission to England, on the subject of the dants of the recruits of their respective States, and, with their corps, will be placed by him in a camp of instruction, and reported immediately It is said that Count Walewski will make

THE FRENCH MINISTER. WASHINGTON, April 23 .- No political imporlance is attached to the visit of the French Minister to Richmond. It is said that his business was to close his connection with the Confede-

Dispatches from the French Minister have gone to New York, where a steamer is waiting to take

SENATOR GWINN. It is stated that the business of ex Senator Gwinn in Richmond was more of a domestic character that political.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS. A political caucus was held at the capitol the 23d. The sense of the caucus was in favour of discriminating against the leading rebels in the confiscation of all kinds of property.

FROM THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA. HARRISONBURG, April 22 .- This townwas entered and occupied by Donnelly and his cavalry to be employed. to-day. Large quantities of forage and grain FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 22 .- A boat arrived here to-day, from Norfolk, with three men, woman and two children-refugees. They report that the steamer Virginia will be out in two or three days, and give information about the work of the navy yard, and also about the troops and army movements in Richmond and Norfolk. A Federal steamer reached Fortress Monroe on Wednesday, having on board fifteen bodies of officers and one hundred and fifty wounded soldiers. Strict military law was enforced at Newbern.—

ding all the approaches to the town. REMOVAL OF PRISONERS. Washington, April 23.—The Confederate officers who are prisoners at Columbus, are to be removed to Sandusky. They will be required hereafter to wait upon themselves.

Heavy earthworks had been thrown up comman-

LETTER POSTAGE.-The Congress which has just adjourned, passed a bill raising the rates of postage from five to ten cents for all distances. est plottings, for who can tell how this war This act was rendered necessary by the constitutional clause which declares that the Postoffice Department shall be self-supporting after the year 1862. The new law takes effect on the lat of July

THE CONSCRIPTION AC 1. The following regulations of the War Departthe Conscription Act are published by authority for the information of the public:

II. ENROLLMENT AND DISPOSITION OF RE-1. An officer not below the rank of major will be detailed for each State to take charge of the en-

rollment, mustering in subsistence, transportation and disposition of the recruits raised under this 2. Application will be made immediately to the Governors of the several States for per mission to employ State officers for said enrollment; and in case such permission be not granted officers of the army will be selected by the department to perform that duty under such regulations as may be prescribed. Where State offi-cers are employed the regulations of the respective States in regard to military enrollment will be

observed as far as applicable.

3. The enrolled men in each State will be collected in camps of instruction by the officers in command of the recruits, the said camps to be selected with reference to health and the facili itlesforobtaining subsistence and transportion. The number of these camps shall not exceed two in each State, without authority from the department, and to each will be allowed a quartermaster and a commissary. .

4. The commandants of the camps of instruction in the several States will call upon the generals commanding the military departments, in which their camps may be situated, for competent drill officers to instruct the recruits, and will prepare them for the field as rapidly as possible. They will cause them to be promptly vaccinated, and in ordering them to the field, will, as far practicable prefer those who have passed through the usual camp diseases. They will establish hospitals in furnished by him with a certificate of such enconnection with their camps, and make requisition | emption. for such medical attendance and stores as may be

5. The commandants of regiments, battalions, squadrons and unattached companies in service on the 16th instant, will send copies of their muster rolls to the commandant of the proper camp of instruction in their respective States, with officers to take charge of such recruits as may be furnished to said corps. The said commandants will apportion the recruits among such corps in proportion to the deficiency of each, except when otherwise specially directed by the department, allot-ting, as far as practicable, to each such corps the men from the regions of country in which is has been mised. They will from time to time send off such bodies of recruits as are ready for the field : and will report on the first Monday of every month the number of recruits in camp, their condition, the number sent off during the month, and the regiments and corps to which they were

6. The commandants of regiments and corps will distribute the recruits among their several ompanies, and in such as have not the number of companies allowed by law to a regiment, the said such officers as he may deem proper, with authorcommandants may organize the required number Lity to form bands of Partizan rangers, in companof new companies, after first filling up the exist- ies, battalions, or regiments, either as infantry or ing companies to the minimum numbers required cavalry, the companies, battalious, or regiments by law; that is to say, for each company of infantry, sixty-four privates; of cavalry, sixty privates, of artillery, seventy privates

7. The recruits will be apportioned among the several arms of service, according to their respec-Royal, April 10, says: After thirty hours, con- tive wants, consulting, as far as practicable, the preference of the men; where a greater number offer for a particular arm than can be assigned to it, the distribution will be determined by lot; but recruits for the cavalry will only betaken from those who furnish their own horse.

III. VOLUNTEERS FOR EXISTING CORPS.

8. Persons liable to military service under the above act, not in service on the 16th of April, and wishing to volunteer in any particular company in the Confederate service, on the 16th day An arrival at New York brings Newbern dates of April, may report themselves, prior to their to the 18th. Fort Macon is reported to be "thor- enrolment, at a camp of instruction within their oughly cut off." It having been ascertained that respective States, where they will be enrolled the supply of provisions in the Fort was short, it prepared for the field, and sent to the said company until the same shall be filled up.

9. Recraiting officers may be detailed with the permission of the generals commanding military departments, by the commandants of regiments and corps, and sent to their respective States for the purposing of receiving for such regiments and corps, in conformity with recruiting regulations heretofore adopted, (general order No. 6,) volunteers desiring to join them. Such volunteers may be assembled at the camps of instruction in their respective States, prepared for the field and sent to their respective regiments and corps until the same shall be filled up, or if ready for the field may be ordered directly to their corps by the officer so recruiting them.

IV. VOLUNTEER CORPS HERETOFORE AUTHOR

10. Persons liable to military service under this act, and not in service on the 16th day of Apri may, until the 17th day of May next, volunteer in cops heretotore to be raised by the Secretary of War, or by the Executive of any State, as part of the quota thereof; in pursuance of a call made upon such State by the President. Persons authorized to receive such corps who may not on that day have the necessary number of men enrolled and mustered into service, according to the terms of their authority, will proceed with their men to a camp of instruction in their respective States, and will deliver their muster rolls to the commandant thereof.

11. The commandants of such crops as are com-pleted on or before the 7th day of May, and not otherwise ordered, will report to the commanto the department. Such corps will be under the command of the commandants of recruits in their respective States, and will be prepared for the ield in like manner with the recruits until removed from the camp. They will only be moved under orders from the department, from the commanding general of the army, or in urgent cases from the commanding general of the military department in which the camps may be situated; and in such cases report will immediately be made to the department by the officer in command

V. ADDITIONAL CORPS GUERRILLA SERVICE. 12. Under the prohibition of this act against the organization of new corps, no further authority for that purpose can be given, except that specially provided for in the act of Congress, entitled "An act to organize bands of partizan rangers." For this latter purpose applications must be made through the commanding generals of the military departments in which the said crops are

VI. RE-ORGANIZATION OF TWELVE MONT

13. All regiments, battalions, squadrons and companies of twelve months volunteers will reorganize within forty days from the 16th of April, by electing all their officers which they had a right heretofore to elect, and en such days as the brigade commander may prescribe, and the said brigade commanders are hereby ordered to fix and announce the day for such re-organization as soon as practicable. No person who is to be discharged under the provisions of the act will take part in such election.

14. The form of holding and certifying the elections will be in conformity with the laws of the State from which the men, or the major part thereof, may come; and when the election of field officers is to be made by company officers, the latter will be first elected. All certificates of election will be returned to the Adjutant-General's office, and the officers will be commissioned by the President. They will, however, on receiving a copy of the certificate of election immediately enter upon duty. Officers not re-elected will be relieved from duty, and the brigade commander will return their names to the department.

VII. CORPS RAISED FOR LOCAL DEFENCE. 15. Corps raised for local defence will retain their organization during the term of such enlistof such corps may volunteer into crops for general VIII. DISCHARGES.

16. When any company now in service for twelve months shall, before the 16th day of July fext, attain the maximum numbers prescribed by this act without including the men under eighteen and over thirty-five years of age, all such men may be discharged, and such of them as remain in service on the said day will, upon their application, be then discharged, whether such maximum be attained or not. IX. TRANSFERS

17. The right to change company or corps, in virtue of re-enlistment, ceases to exist by the repeal of all laws in regard to re eplistment, but transfers of individuals or of companies may be made as heretofore, within the discretion of the epartment. X. SUBSTITUTES.

18. When any person liable to military duty under this act, but not yet mustered into service in any company, desires to furnish a substitute, he shall report himself, with the substitute, to the commandant of a camp of instruction, and if the su'stitute be lawfully exempt from military duty, and, on examination by a surgeon or assistant surgeon, be pronounced sound and in all respects fit for military service, he may be accepted and enrolled, and the person furnishing such substitute may be discharged by the commandant of the camp; but no substitute shall be entitled to transportation or other allowance at the expense of the government until so accepted and enrolled XI. EXEMPTIONS.

19. Persons claiming exemption from military duty under this act shall be required by the enrolling officer to make oath that they are lawfully exempt under the act of Congress, and shall be

PARTIZAN RANGERS.

We publish, this morning, the recent act of Congress, authorizing the raising and bringing into service, of partizan rangers. This is a most attractive branch of the service to men of cour. age and enterprise, and the condition of affairs now is most inviting for the operations of such bands. Now is the time for free fighters, the men of dash and daring. Let the fox hunters and mountaineers, and woodsmen, and the brave and adventurous everywhere unite into squade. choose their leaders, and fall to work. This is the way to achieve individual fame, and reader the most effective service.

AN ACT TO ORGANIZE BANDS OF PARTIZAN RAN-

SECTION i. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to commission to be composed, each, of such number as the President may approve.

SEC, 2 Be it further enacted, That such Partizan Rangers, after being regularly received into the service, shall be entitled to the some pay, ration, and quarters, during their term of service, and be subject to the same regulations, as other

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted. That for any arms and munitions of war captured from the enemy by any body of partizan Rangers, and delivered to any Quartermaster at such place or places as many be designated by a Commanding General, the Rangers shall be paid their full value in such manner as the Secretary of War may

Approved April 21, 1862.

OUR BELEAGUERED CAPITAL. The enemy is pressing on with vast and splendidly appointed armies to the capture of Richmond. McCLELLAN has promised to his people the speedy fall of the rebel Capital, and the North now regards the event as a foregone conclusion. What military measures have been taken by our Generals to avert so great a calamity, it behooves us not to say; but we may mention that General Lee, Gen. Johnston and Gen Randolph, the Secretary of War, concur in the confident belief that we shall certainly beat the invading armies in Virginia, and that Richmond cannot be taken

authority .- Charleston Murcury. A country paper refuses to publish obituaries gratis, but adds: "We will publish the simple announcement of the death of any of our friends with pleasure."

We have this encouraging statement from high

The Chemical Works at Moutgomery, it is ancounced, will, in a few weeks, be in a condition to make from three to four hundred weight of sulphur and brimstone daily.

IST OF LETTERS REMAINING UNcalled for in the Raleigh Post Office, April 28th

Marlar, Henry
McCorkle, J M
Morse, R H & Co
McAlister, Mrs Martha T
Poole, Needham W
Powell, Miss Cora Alston, E F Ashe, Thos S Pato, Tho Powell, Mrs Mary E Cox, Isham. Cobb, Misa Mary S Rogers, Miss Celestial Rankin S Cor J M Wharton Rowlet, Mrs Mary Summey, Jno S E Smith, Capt A Q M Singleton, G W Scott, Abram Jones, Miss S A Jordan, Lieut H B Jones, Jno Thompson, Mrs S. Tucker, Jno D Jr Lynn, Jne M Lane, Mrs Mary Laughter, J E Tool, Miss M E Lee, Thos W Long, Robt W Taylor, Miss Caroline Weaver, H C Miney Wily McRae, Henry Letters, and give the date GEO. T. COOKE, P. M. Call for f the List. apr 29-1t

Executive Department North Carolina, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RALBIGE, April 28th, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER]

A LL COMPANIES AUTHORIZED BY
the Governor to be raised prior to the passage of
the law known as the "Conscription Bill," must come
to Camp Mangum, near this city, before the 17th day
of May; otherwise they will not be received.—
All those not in by that time will be subject to the War Department under that law, and had better remain at home till ordered by that Department.

By order of Governor Clark:

J. G. MARTIN,

All papers in the State copy twice. COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF LIN-COLN County, on the 18th instant, a Negro Boy named JIM, who says he belongs to Wm. Davis, of Elizabeth City, N. C. Said boy is about 9 or 10 years

old, dark complection. The owner is requested to preve property, pay charges, and take him away, oth-erwise he will be dealt with as the law directs. C. MILLER, Lipcolnton, N. C., April 29-36

WYANTED TO HIRE FOR THE BAL-NANCE of the year a GOOD COOK, without noumbrance. Apply at this office. apr 19

BANK CAPE FEAR, WILMINGTON, April 16, 1862.

DIVIDEND OF 5 PER CENT. HAS A been declared by this Bank, payable to the Stockholders on the lat of May next. ment, unless previously disbanded, but members apr 26-time