

Cure are the plans of fair delightful peace Unwar'd by party rage to live like brothers."

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 21, 1862.

The Semi-Weekly Register

Is published every Wednesday and Saturday morning, 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 in advance. Subscribers are notified three weeks before their subscription year expires by a cross-mark on the margin of their papers, and if advance payment is not sent for another year, their names will be struck 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 annum. For a Club of Six to the Weekly, \$10 " " " For a Club of Ten to the Weekly, \$15 " " "

The Register Job Office

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

OUR ARMY NEAR RICHMOND.

Owing to the fact that Friday last was set apart as a day of prayer, the newspaper offices in Petersburg and Richmond were closed, and, of course, no papers were issued from them on Saturday. We are, therefore, without any newspaper intelligence from those quarters of a later date than that brought by the papers of Friday evening. We learn, however, from another source, that the front of our army is within four miles of Richmond, and the gunboats of the enemy are collecting a short distance below the obstructions in the river. We, therefore, will soon hear, we presume, of another attempt to pass Drury's Bluff. We learn, also, that yellow flags are flying over the buildings designated by us for hospital purposes, and that the French Consul has collected all the tobacco purchased for his government in Stearn & Brummell's Distillery Building, and raised the French flag over it. We do not know whether or not this flag will be respected by the enemy in the event that Richmond is shelled, but we do know that it is the duty of our men, when they are destroying property to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy, not to respect the flag. We know of nothing in the conduct of the French Government towards the Southern Confederacy which should give to its property an immunity from danger or loss. Seward has promised the French Government the tobacco, and let it look to him for it. We do not believe that it would be in the power of the Administration, if it was so disposed, to save the French property from destruction, as the people of Richmond would take the matter in their hands, and see to it that every pound of the tobacco was destroyed.

From the region of the Appomattox we hear that the enemy's boats had ascended the river as far as Port Walthall, five miles above City Point, on the North or Chesterfield side of the river, and shelled the woods in that vicinity. A railroad, between two and three miles in length, runs from Port Walthall and joins the Richmond and Petersburg road, about seven miles from Petersburg. The shells of the enemy, we learn, fell within half a mile of the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad.

Sometimes since the Appomattox was navigable to Petersburg by vessels drawing 11 feet water. This depth was acquired and kept by constant dredging, and we learn from a gentleman recently from Petersburg that for the last twelve months the dredging machines had not been at work. The probability, therefore, is, that the channel above Port Walthall has been so choked up by the immense quantities of sand brought down from the upper Appomattox, that few if any additional obstructions will be required to prevent the enemy from getting within shelling distance of Petersburg.

SENSIBLE MOVEMENT.

At a recent meeting of the citizens of the County of Hanover, Va., the following, among other resolutions, was adopted: Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, in the event of our country being occupied by the enemy, it is best that all, who from age or other disability, cannot render efficient aid to the common cause, should remain at home with their families and pursue their usual vocations. We commend this resolution as an example to such of the counties of this State as may fall into the possession of the enemy. It is obvious, that if places regarded as safe are garrisoned by large crowds of refugees, that great distress for want of provisions will ensue.

APPROPRIATE VALEDICTORY.

Our readers will find in to-day's paper the very eloquent and appropriate Valedictory Speech delivered by President Edwards, in response to a vote of thanks tendered to him by the unanimous vote of the Convention for the satisfactory manner in which he had presided over its deliberations.

FIFTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

The Fifty-fourth Regiment N. C. Troops was organized at Camp Mangum on Friday last. The following are the Field Officers of this regiment: Colonel, John Wimshis, of Granville. Lieutenant Colonel, Jas. C. S. McDowell, of Morganton. Major, ————, of Fayetteville.

EDWARD STANLEY TO BE LINCOLN'S SURETY FOR NORTH CAROLINA.—BURNSIDE PUTS A STOPPER ON THE EGRESS OF NOTORIOUS CHARLES HENRY FOSTER.

A number of the Newbern Progress of the 21st of April strayed to this place the other day, and the gentleman who got it brought it to us. We extract from it a letter from Gen. Burnside to the infamous and notorious Charles Henry Foster, and also an editorial article. It will be seen that the Yankee General and Editor, both confidently allege that Edward Stanley is to be appointed Governor of such portions of this State as have fallen and may fall into the hands of the Yankees. But for the fact that Stanley consented to run as the Black Republican Candidate for the office of Governor of California, we should be inclined to discredit the statement that he would consent to act as the Baboon's instrument for the oppression of his native State, and his kith and kin.

We have heard that it has been suggested that if Stanley does accept such an appointment at Lincoln's hands, he will do so for the purpose of having North Carolina dealt with as gently as possible. In other words, that he will give the pill of slavery, and by his benign rule reconcile the people of his native State to their down-trodden condition. For our own part we would rather be under the most despotic rule of the vilest Yankee ever whelped, than under the domination, however mild, of a vile traitor to his native land. We sincerely hope, if Stanley does accept this appointment, that the bullet of some patriot will find a lodgment in his skull; or, what would be still better, that the rope of some lover of his country will choke the wind out of him.

We also publish to-day a letter received by the late Governor Ellis, in May last, from Charles Henry Foster, in which he says that his oath as a member of the Order of the Knights of the Golden Circle will prevent his taking up arms against any part of the South.

SKIRMISH BELOW KINSTON. We understand that a portion of Ransom's Cavalry had a skirmish with the enemy below Kinston, on Monday, in which our loss was nine killed and wounded, and that of the enemy about seventy-five.

A letter from Professor Emmons on the subject of Salt is unavoidably crowded out of to-day's issue. It will appear in our next.

Go and see the Great Wizard, "Mago del Mage," at Phillips' Hall, "for three nights only," commencing this (Tuesday) evening. The proceeds to-night will be given to the families of indigent soldiers.

"A CITIZEN."—We call attention to the communication of "A Citizen" in to-day's paper.

FOR THE REGISTER.

MR. EDITOR:—The article in your paper of Saturday last referring to the fact that a large number of ladies had to sleep upon the floor at the hotels, suggested to my mind that some arrangements ought to be made whereby the large number of persons now arriving in our City could be accommodated at private houses. There are a great many families in Raleigh who could accommodate from one to a dozen persons; but strangers do not know where to apply, and the citizens do not go out and solicit their company. Would it not be well, Mr. Editor, to have a committee of two or three, whose business it shall be to ascertain from each housekeeper in the City how many they can accommodate, and then let this committee have some regular place to sit for an hour or two after the arrival of the train each evening, to whom strangers can apply, and be directed to some place where they can obtain lodgings for the night. The Committee can have some three or four boys who will conduct strangers to the houses of the different citizens where they may be sent. I call attention to this matter with the hope that our excellent Mayor will take it in hand, and have the proper arrangements made. In times like the present, we all ought to do our duty, and extend every accommodation in our power to those who have had to flee from their homes. We know not when we too may be placed in the same condition. A CITIZEN.

From the Newbern Progress, of April 21st. [COPY.] HEADQUARTERS, Department of North Carolina, Newbern, April 21, 1862. CHAS. HENRY FOSTER, Esq., Sir:—I see by the "Newbern Progress," of Saturday morning, that you propose to speak at a political assembly in this place on Wednesday next, which I think would be very unwise in you to do, and decidedly unwise in me to allow. You occupy no official political position in the State, as was evinced by the refusal of the House of Representatives to grant you a seat in that body. The President of the United States has very wisely appointed a Provisional Governor for this State, who is a native thereof, and was at one time, one of its most prominent and influential citizens, and represents at this moment, the views and feelings of a majority of the people of the State of North Carolina. The Government will doubtless indicate its civil policy to Gov. Stanley, and I cannot consent in the meantime to embarrass either him or the Government, by initiating myself or allowing any one else to initiate any civil policy. From my own inexperience in matters of this kind, I am sufficiently embarrassed already in taking note of civil cases that absolutely require immediate attention. The occupation of North Carolina is entirely military. Another very serious objection to the assembling of such a meeting as you propose, is, that I have never been informed by any one that it was in contemplation. None of the citizens have presented to me that they desire a meeting of this kind, and officers and soldiers of the army have no right to originate or organize political assemblies. I beg to say that I do not question the honesty or disinterestedness of your intention, but the wisdom of your course is to me clearly open to criticism, and the meeting cannot be allowed to assemble. Very Respectfully, A. E. BURNSIDE, Maj. Gen. Commanding Dept. N. C.

LETTER FROM THE NOTORIOUS CHAS. HENRY FOSTER TO THE LATE GOV. ELLIS.

We are indebted to Governor Clark for the following letter, which was found among the official papers of the late Gov. Ellis: MURFREESBORO, N. C. May 19, 1861. To His Excellency, Gov. Ellis, Raleigh N. C.

Sir:—You are ere this in receipt of a communication on behalf of a meeting of the citizens of Murfreesboro requesting your decision in my case. I trust this decision will not be rendered hastily or upon ex parte evidence. That the matter was referred to you, I do not regret, because I am confident that the Chief Magistrate of a great State, with honest, unimpaired, and just entering upon a mighty political career, standing as she does in the most solemn and responsible hour of her existence, will be adequately impressed with the importance of his every act, and calmly weigh its issues. I am a citizen of North Carolina, recognized as such by its Constitution, and entitled to the protection of its laws. The State has not yet, that I am aware, called upon its loyal citizens to resign Federal office, nor has it yet formally seceded. I have, however, resigned my place at Washington, and am now absolved, legally and morally, from all the obligations of official oaths. As a member of the order of Knights of the Golden Circle, I am bound by an oath, unlimited in tenure, never to take up arms against the South. For several days before troops began to arrive in Washington, and while it was credibly reported that the city was threatened with attack from a lawless combination unrecognized by Gov. Letcher, I was attached to a volunteer company, organized for the express and sole purpose of defending the city temporarily.

As being myself a husband and a father, I could not refuse to aid in defending the women and children of my country, standing as she does in the most solemn and responsible hour of her existence, I should assent to a similar call, were I sojourning in Richmond, Montgomery, or any other place; and I solemnly affirm that I never for a moment regarded the act as committing me to any aggressive or coercive policy of the Administration.

If I am suffered to remain in North Carolina, where my wife and child, and the six ladies of her family, I shall be found even more prompt in defending the Commonwealth, and not only that, but in cheerfully conforming to any military requirements whatever that may be made of me.

All that I ask is that, if my word of honor or my oath cannot be considered as substantiating my statement, I may be allowed reasonable time to support it by other evidence, which I think I can produce.

Meanwhile, I refer you to Mr. Holden, of the Standard, to Hon. K. Rayner, and to Messrs. Yeates and Slaughter of this county. But, if it is deemed inconsistent with the safety of the State to permit me to remain in North Carolina, I pray you not to allow me to be driven out until I shall have received the safe conduct of Gov. Letcher through the territory of Virginia to Richmond, where I propose to reside here, to tender my services in behalf of that chivalrous and gallant Commonwealth.

I think that my past record, which can be proven to be irreproachable up to the time I went to Washington, at least, and the honorable recognition I year last received from the Democratic party of the District, as one of their representatives in the National Convention at Baltimore, give me the right to be admitted to the city.

Many prominent citizens of Murfreesboro have expressed themselves as satisfied with my position, and a vote of expulsion taken last Monday night was rescinded the following evening. But there is still great excitement, and consequent danger of the perpetration of an outrage which will forever disgrace North Carolina, at a time more historic than any other, and when it most becomes her people to act with dignity and moderation. Very Respectfully, Your obedt. servt., CHARLES HENRY FOSTER.

From the Newbern Progress, of April 21st. MILITARY GOVERNOR FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

The policy inaugurated by the President, when he made Andrew Johnston Military Governor of Tennessee, seems to have been followed by the appointment of Edward Stanley to exercise a like responsible authority in North Carolina. A telegraphic dispatch from San Francisco of the 10th inst., states that Mr. Stanley will leave California in a few days to assume the duties of the new office in that part of North Carolina which is under the actual control of the United States. It is added that the people of San Francisco, who have long known Mr. Stanley, consider him the best man for the office, and that the President could have selected to lead North Carolina back to the allegiance from which she was so forcibly wrested. Edward Stanley early enjoyed office and distinction by the suffrages of the people of his native State, and never forfeited the confidence they reposed in him. When young he was elected District Attorney, and after completing his term in a manner satisfactory to the public was returned to the State Legislature. His tact and ability were already so well known in the State at large that he was chosen Speaker of the House—a remarkable distinction for a new member and a young man. He was afterward elected to Congress from the Newbern District, and served in that capacity for many years. At the close of his Congressional service, he was chosen by the Legislature of North Carolina as Attorney-General of the State, which office he filled for some time with the same capacity and regard for the public interests which had marked his employment in other positions. All this advancement and reputation he secured in a district famous beyond all others in the Commonwealth for the able men it has produced. His own father was the most eminent lawyer of North Carolina, as well as distinguished for his services in Congressional and Legislative capacity. While acting as the presiding officer in the State Legislature he was stricken with palsy, which put an end to his public services. His son Edward succeeded to the confidence and affection of the people which his father had so long and worthily enjoyed. Newbern, too, was the birthplace of George E. Badger, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, William Graham, Judge of the Supreme Court, William Graham, Judge Manly, William Shepard, the Rev. Francis L. Hawks, Cicero Hawks, the present Bishop of Mississippi, and other men of distinction. Mr. Stanley's knowledge of the public men, and of the people of North Carolina, is not exceeded by that of any other native of the State.

FROM THE VALLEY.

The Lynchburg Republican of Thursday contains a letter from Buford's Depot, Va., and Tennessee Railroad, in which the writer says he has just arrived there from Fincastle, and that place there was great excitement. Mr. Wm. Skoen, the Provost Marshal of Alleghany, had sent a despatch to that place, stating that the enemy had taken possession of Lewisburg with 800 men, advancing either towards Fincastle or Jackson's River Depot, Va. Central Railroad. He stated that old and young were rallying at Callahan's, in that county. The people of Botetourt, of all ages, were assembling at Fincastle when I left, with all the arms they could get to aid the Greenber Cavalry, who had in charge, this side of the White Sulphur, wagons loaded with supplies for Gen. Heth's army, now at Dublin Depot. The mountaineers were determined to give them fight. The 800 men may be the advance guard of a large force. Couriers had been despatched to Craig, Roanoke and Rockbridge counties for aid, and the people of the upper part of Bedford were also called upon to help their brethren demolish the hirelings.

THE FIGHT AT DRURY'S BLUFF—RE-PULSE OF THE ENEMY'S IRON-CLAD GUNBOATS.

The Richmond papers of Friday contain highly interesting accounts of the repulse of the Yankee iron-clad gunboats on our batteries on James River about seven or eight miles below the city, on Thursday last. At this point the authorities have been for sometime engaged in filling the river with obstructions, and we presume that the river is by this time so effectually obstructed as to render their removal a tedious and difficult matter.

The following official account of the engagement between our batteries and the Yankee Gunboats: DRURY'S BLUFF, May 15, 1862.

Hon. S. R. MALLOY, Secretary of the Navy: Sir:—The enemy came up the river at half-past 6 A. M., the "Galena" ahead, the "Monitor" and a small iron steamer, a side wheel and a smaller gunboat following in succession.

When about four hundred yards from our obstructions our batteries opened fire upon the "Monitor" and "Galena." They did not reply until the "Galena" had placed herself directly ahead of the "Monitor." After which the "Monitor" opened a brisk fire, the other vessels keeping under way, and at about a quarter to a mile lower down, and so close under the opposite shore that only four of our guns could bear upon them. Our fire was mostly directed upon the "Galena," only occasionally paying a compliment to the "Monitor."

Several of our shots at long range passed through and through them, and they soon dropped out of range. The small iron-clad and the side-wheel gunboats were badly crippled. We turned our attention to the "Galena"—nearly every one of our shots telling upon her iron surface—at eleven o'clock A. M. one of the Patrick Henry's eight inch solid shot passed into her bow port—immediately the smoke rushed out of her ports, showing evidently that she was on fire. We gave her three hearty cheers as she slipped her cables, and moved down the river. Our pickets heard her captain say, to one of the other gunboats, that she was "in a sinking condition."

Our sharpshooters did good service, picking off every man who showed himself. There is no doubt we struck them a hard blow. The last that was seen of them they were steaming down the river.

Every officer and man discharged their duties with coolness and determination, and it would be doing injustice to many if I should mention or particularize any. Captain Drury and his company fought their guns with great effect.

CASUALTIES.—Seven killed, among them Midshipman Carroll, and eight wounded. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, EBEN FARRAN, C. S. N., Commanding Post.

It would appear from the above that our gunboats also participated in the fight. The Petersburg Express gives the following interesting account of the fight:

The fight at Fort Drury yesterday on James River, (Chesterfield side), was quite an exciting affair, and we have good grounds for believing, resulted in a decided repulse to the Lincoln gunboats. A gentleman who was present, informs us that the approach of the Federals was first discovered by our pickets about daylight. The fighting was commenced at half-past seven, and was continued without intermission until 11, when the gunboats, entirely satisfied, retired rapidly down the river. The "Galena," an iron-clad, but not so formidable as the "Monitor," was the only vessel engaged, although the "Monitor" and three gunboats were present. The enemy fired very rapidly, and did some execution in and around the Fort, but many of the shells went far beyond the works, some of them exploding a mile distant, and others burst over the turnpike. The "Galena" was placed hors du combat by a plunging shot, which entered her upper deck, razing downwards, and setting her on fire. She proceeded a mile or so down the river, when she was run into shallow water and sunk, to save her from total destruction by fire.

A shot from one of our rifled guns cut a small boat in twain, which was swinging from the side of one of the wooden vessels, and sent two men which it contained to the bottom.

As the fleet covered the river, from any cause, and all others who may be willing to unite in defending the capital of this State, to assemble this evening at the City Hall, at five o'clock, and proceed forthwith to organize a force to co-operate with the Tredegar Battalion, and any other forces which may be detailed for the purpose indicated. The organization, upon being reported to the Executive, will be recognized and properly officered, as prescribed by law, and be subject to the orders of the Governor for local defence, under regulations to be hereafter prescribed.

Prompt and efficient action is absolutely necessary. We have a gallant army in the field, upon whom we fully and confidently rely; but no effort should be spared which can contribute to the noble object. The Capital of Virginia must not be surrendered. Virginians must rally to the rescue.

[Given under my hand and under the Seal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this 15th day of May, 1862, and in the eighty sixth year of the Commonwealth.] JOHN LETCHER.

By the Governor: GEO. W. MURFORD, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

In accordance with the above proclamation a large concourse of citizens and visitors assembled at the City Hall at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when resolutions were adopted to organize companies forthwith of all the males in the City.

The Examiner gives the following account of the further proceedings of the meeting, from which it will be seen that the most determined spirit prevailed:

Speeches were made by both Mayor Mayo and Governor Letcher, and the sentiment of each, to see the city laid in ashes rather than become the spoil of the enemy, was received with a storm of cheers, which announced a spirit of devotion on the part of the people of Richmond of extraordinary moral sublimity, when it is recollected that the cheers were not those of a rabble, but of an assemblage, nearly every man of which had a share of property or a family in the fate of the city.

Just as the resolutions were read Mr. Mayo entered the hall, and was evidently much surprised to find himself in so numerous a concourse. Almost immediately he came forward, and said: "Mr. Chairman and fellow citizens—I am surprised and delighted to see this meeting of the citizens of Richmond. I am informed it is in response to a proclamation of the Governor, which I have not seen, and did not before this minute know of its existence. I feel assured that it relates to the defence of this city. I was just on my way to see the Governor on this subject, and in passing through this building encountered this meeting. It was the first intimation I had that there was a proclamation, or that there was an individual in this house. To-day, when invited to attend a meeting of the Council, I have for the very first time been called on or consulted by any of the authorities, and in pursuance of their resolution requested the Governor to put at my command the Tredegar Battalion and any other troops in this city under his authority. I was about to visit the Governor. Of the result of the battle which is to be fought by our army with the invader I have no fears; but there should, while the great battle—that struggle for life and liberty—is going on, be an armed force in this city to protect the lives and property of those not in the field. What, in such a time of excitement, may be attempted by foes in our midst it is impossible to say.

"Though not pertinent to the subject of this meeting, I venture to say a word on another subject. It has been said that, when the trying hour came; when a demand was made for the surrender of this city, that I would either run away or basely surrender. I say now, and I will abide by it, when the citizens demand of me to surrender the capital of Virginia and the Confederacy to the enemy, they must find some other man to fill my place. I will resign the Mayoralty. [Great applause.] And when that other man elected in my stead shall deliver up this city, I hope I have physical courage and strength enough left to shoulder a musket and go into the ranks. [Thunders of applause.] This city was founded by a man of my name, and it shall never be recorded in history that it was surrendered to the Yankees by a man named Mayo."

[Deafening applause, and three cheers for Joseph Mayo, Mayor of Richmond.] Calls were now made for Governor Letcher, who it was announced, was in the hall. The Governor said: "Fellow citizens—I had rather see you enrolling your names than to hear you calling on me for a speech. There is now no time for speaking. The enemy is almost at your doors; but Virginia, like you, must have a government. Let me make a suggestion to you, O ye the devoted officers now in this city and enroll yourselves under them; and I will answer for it they will make out of you the very best regiment in the service. They will show to their fellow citizens of this Commonwealth that they are good and true officers, and that they have been unjustly dropped; There is patriotism enough to defend this city, and there are men enough; all you want is organization. As regards the surrender of the city, I have no other remark to make. Some one said to me the other day that the duty of surrendering the city would devolve either upon the President, the Mayor, or myself. I said to him, if the demand is made upon me, I shall reply, BOMBARD AND BURN IT DOWN. [Immense applause.] But let's work. Organize yourselves into companies, and I shall do what I can to arm you. I do not, for a moment, doubt you can organize a force sufficient to resist the advance of five gunboats. Make an organization without delay.

RICHMOND TO BE DEFENDED TO THE LAST EXTREMITY.

The whole country will be rejoiced to learn that the President of the Confederate States, the Legislature and Governor of Virginia, and the Mayor of Richmond all unite in the determination to defend Richmond "to the last extremity." The Legislature of Virginia on Wednesday last adopted the following resolutions and communicated them to the President:

"Resolved, by the General Assembly, That the General Assembly hereby express its desire that the Capital of the State be defended to the last extremity, if such defence is in accordance with the views of the President of the Confederate States; and that the President be assured that whatever destruction or loss of property of the State or individuals shall thereby result will be cheerfully submitted to."

"Resolved, That a committee of two on the part of the Senate and three on the part of the House be appointed to communicate the adoption of the foregoing resolution to the President."

The Committee to whom was assigned the duty of communicating these resolutions to the President reported as follows on Thursday: "The joint committee appointed by the two Houses to communicate to the President of the Confederate States the joint resolutions of the General Assembly in relation to the defences of the city of Richmond has discharged the duty confided to them, and respectfully reports—"

"That their interview with the President was in the highest degree satisfactory, and his views, as communicated with entire frankness to the committee, were well calculated to inspire them with confidence, and to reassure the public mind. After reading the resolution he desired us to say to the General Assembly that he had received the communication of these resolutions with feelings of lively gratification, and instructed us to assure the Houses that it would be the effort of his life to defend the soil of Virginia and to cover her Capital."

"He further stated that he had never entertained a thought of withdrawing the army from Virginia and abandoning the State; that if, in the course of events, the Capital should fall, the necessity of which he did not see or anticipate, that would be no reason for withdrawing the army from Virginia. The war could still be successfully maintained on Virginia soil for twenty years."

On Thursday Governor Letcher issued the following Proclamation: BY THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA—A PROCLAMATION.

The General Assembly of this Commonwealth having resolved that "the Capital of the State shall be defended to the last extremity, if such defence is in accordance with the views of the President of the Confederate States, and having declared that whatever destruction and loss of property of the State or individuals shall thereby result will be cheerfully submitted to," and this action being warmly approved and seconded by the Executive, therefore, I do hereby request all officers who are out of the State, from any cause, and all others who may be willing to unite in defending the capital of this State, to assemble this evening at the City Hall, at five o'clock, and proceed forthwith to organize a force to co-operate with the Tredegar Battalion, and any other forces which may be detailed for the purpose indicated.

The organization, upon being reported to the Executive, will be recognized and properly officered, as prescribed by law, and be subject to the orders of the Governor for local defence, under regulations to be hereafter prescribed.

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"Though not pertinent to the subject of this meeting, I venture to say a word on another subject. It has been said that, when the trying hour came; when a demand was made for the surrender of this city, that I would either run away or basely surrender. I say now, and I will abide by it, when the citizens demand of me to surrender the capital of Virginia and the Confederacy to the enemy, they must find some other man to fill my place. I will resign the Mayoralty. [Great applause.] And when that other man elected in my stead shall deliver up this city, I hope I have physical courage and strength enough left to shoulder a musket and go into the ranks. [Thunders of applause.] This city was founded by a man of my name, and it shall never be recorded in history that it was surrendered to the Yankees by a man named Mayo."

[Deafening applause, and three cheers for Joseph Mayo, Mayor of Richmond.] Calls were now made for Governor Letcher, who it was announced, was in the hall. The Governor said: "Fellow citizens—I had rather see you enrolling your names than to hear you calling on me for a speech. There is now no time for speaking. The enemy is almost at your doors; but Virginia, like you, must have a government. Let me make a suggestion to you, O ye the devoted officers now in this city and enroll yourselves under them; and I will answer for it they will make out of you the very best regiment in the service. They will show to their fellow citizens of this Commonwealth that they are good and true officers, and that they have been unjustly

dropped; There is patriotism enough to defend this city, and there are men enough; all you want is organization. As regards the surrender of the city, I have no other remark to make. Some one said to me the other day that the duty of surrendering the city would devolve either upon the President, the Mayor, or myself. I said to him, if the demand is made upon me, I shall reply, BOMBARD AND BURN IT DOWN. [Immense applause.] But let's work. Organize yourselves into companies, and I shall do what I can to arm you. I do not, for a moment, doubt you can organize a force sufficient to resist the advance of five gunboats. Make an organization without delay.

FOR THE REGISTER. THE GUNBOAT FUND.

Those ladies of the city of Raleigh who have taken an active part in soliciting and collecting money for the purpose of building an iron-clad gun-boat for the defence of our State, feel it to be their duty to publish the amount received and by whom contributed. Owing to the changed condition of affairs, it is taken for granted that the idea of building such gun-boat must be abandoned. The money collected, amounting to \$1965, has been deposited in the Bank of North Carolina as a special deposit, in the name of the "Gun-boat Fund." In addition to this, various articles of valuable jewelry, plate, &c., have been contributed. The question is, what is now to be done with this fund? Those who have most interested themselves in this business hereby give public notice to the several contributors, that they can, at their option, either call at the Bank and receive the sums respectively contributed by them, or they may let it remain for a while, and await the developments of the next few weeks. In case of the seat of war being transferred to North Carolina, a great battle within our borders will render necessary enlarged hospital accommodations for the wounded, and that probably in the City of Raleigh. That is a praiseworthy object to which this fund might be applied. Other funds might be applied in distributing it among the indigent widows of such North Carolina soldiers as may die in the service either in battle or from disease. Still, inasmuch as the contributions were made for a special object, which is now impracticable, those who choose may call at the Bank, and have returned to them the sums contributed. A list of the names, with the amount of their contributions, will be left at the Bank, and Mr. W. E. Anderson, the Teller, has kindly agreed to attend to those who may apply for the reception of their contributions.

CONTRIBUTORS' NAMES.

Table listing names and contribution amounts: Mrs. Boylan, Sen, \$50.00; Mrs. Husted, 25.00; Mrs. R S Tucker, 50.00; Mrs. Henry T. Clark, 20.00; Mrs. Singletary, 100.00; Miss Manly, 10.00; Mrs. John Grimes, Silver Bowl valued at, 5.00; Mrs. D M Barringer, 50.00; Mrs. M Henry, 10.00; Mrs. John A Baker, 10.00; Mrs. C B Root, 5.00; Mrs. H S Smith, 10.00; Mrs. E L Harding, 5.00; Mrs. W H Jones, 10.00; Mrs. Alfred Williams, 10.00; Mrs. Cantwell, 5.00; Mrs. M W D Cooke, 10.00; Mrs. W M Black, 5.00; Mrs. W T Sutton, 5.00; Mrs. Roglehard, 5.00; Miss A Pierce, 5.00; Miss Melite Nixon, 3.00; Miss Burgwyn, 25.00; Mrs. Ruffin Tucker, 2.00; Mrs. A. Alkin, 5.00; Mrs. P Patton, 5.00; Mrs. T McGee, 10.00; Mrs. C W D Hutchings, 5.00; Miss Julia J Courts, 20.00; Miss T Lane, 50.00; Mrs. Henry Mordecai, 50.00; Mrs. W M Boylan, Silver Pitcher and Goblets, valued at, 100.00; Mrs. A M Lewis, 25.00; Miss Jane Keith, 10.00; Mrs. Cowper, 14.00; Miss Grimes, 10.00; Mrs. R H Page, 5.00; Mrs. E Hall, 5.00; Mrs. Edward Yarborough, 10.00; Mrs. John R Williams, 5.00; Mrs. A M Gorman, 5.00; Mrs. B F Moore, 5.00; Mrs. Seston Jones, 3.00; Mrs. W E Pell, 2.00; Mrs. C B Allen, 2.00; Mrs. L M Brown, 2.00; Misses McPheters, 5.00; Mrs. A Smith, 5.00; Mrs. Thompson, 3.00; Mrs. John G Palmer, 10.00; Mrs. James Taylor, 4.00; Mrs. F J Hayward, 5.00; Mrs. John G Williams, 5.00; Mrs. J M Lovejoy, 2.00; Mrs. J D Hayward, 4.00; Mrs. J J Litchford, 2.00; Mrs. John Hutchings, 10.00; Mrs. Dewey, 2.00; Mrs. J H Bryan, 25.00; Mrs. O B Winger, 10.00; Mrs. Wm E Anderson, 5.00; Mrs. G W Mordecai, 250.00; Miss M C Cameron, 250.00; Mrs. John Devereux, 50.00; Mrs. G L Ryan, 5.00; Miss G Hinton, 20.00; Mrs. S K Phillips, 5.00; Mrs. White, 1.00; Mrs. M J Lowry, 5.00; Mrs. H L Evans, 5.00; Mrs. H M Whiting, 1.00; Miss S N Stuart, 1.00; Mrs. H D Coley, 5.00; Mrs. Fliz-Gerald, 5.00; Lillie and Mary Fitz Gerald, 10.00; Mrs. E B Hayward, 10.00; Mrs. M E Snow, 5.00; Mrs. R M Jones, 2