# The Raleigh Register.

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

## RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 18, 1863.

nesday and Saturday.

TERMS: WEEKLY REGISTER, one year, \$3.00 six months, SEMI-WEEKLY REGISTER, one year, 5.00 is months, 2.50

The RATES OF ADVERTISING are, for one square (sixteen lines or less) one insertion, \$1.00 and 50 cents for every succeeding insertion.

### THE NEWS.

The latest news which we publish to-day is of considerable interest, and will give rise to a good deal of speculation, as different persons view it from different stand points. We do not think the news from the Northwest can be considered extravagant or "sensational," inasmuch as it is in keeping with all the signs which have been manifested in that quarter for some@time past. That the Northwest has suffered more from the war than any other portion of our enemy's country-that it has done more of the fighting and sustained a heavier loss of material wealth, does not admit of a doubt. That it should be, then, heartily sick of the war, and ready to put an end to it and resume a trade with its natural and most profitable customers, which will soon reimburse the losses sustained by it in waging an insane war against these customers, is by no means surprising. Indeed, it would be very unreasonable to entertain a contrary opinion.

It is to be hoped that the States of the Northwest will not make their admission to membership of the Southern Consederacy the sole condition of their abandoning the war, for no such condition, it is to be hoped, can ever be complied with. The experiment of a Federation between slaveholding and nonslaveholding States has been fairly tried, and the history of its failure is now being written the Confederacy of the South and a Confederacy of the Northwest would be bound by considerations of mutual interest to be friendly and neighborly. Let each be content with this, and no closer tie be sought, and both will be quiet and prosperous nations, each keeping the eleventh commandment, of minding its own business and letting its neighbor's alone.

tion seems to have assumed a more definite | Speaker paid the following tribute to Presishape. A steady and immovable maintenance | dent Davis. Let the croaking North Caroof its present position by the South will soon

Washington.

The resolutions addressed to "The People of North Carolina," which will be found in another column of this paper, should, and we trust will, arrest the earnest attention of every voter in the State. These resolutions are the offspring of a movement originally set on foot by members of the General Assembly, who invited such other citizens as might choose to co-operate with them, to give to them the sanction of their concurrence and support. The conduct of the majority of the Legislature, so well calculated at once to stain the character of the State, injure the material interests of its People and imperil the common and holy a Cromwell, nor a Napoleon. He is nobler than cause in which the Confederacy is now battling, imperiously demanded an urgent appeal from their misdoings to the constituent body. This appeal is made in no spirit of party. So far from it, it appeals against the spirit of party which characterized the dominant faction of the Legislature, and which threatens unless rebuked by the People at the ballot-box, the direct consequences, not only to North Carolina, but the whole Confederacy. The spirit manifested by the party in North Carolina calling itself "Conservative," so far from having been exhibed in any other State in the Confederacy, has excited in all other States of the Confederacy mingled feelings of surpsise, alarm, and ancient privileges of Anglo-American freeand indignation. Surprise, that in State which has contributed so lavishly of its blood and its treasure to the great cause of human liberty and all that man holds dear, a faction animated by so fell a spirit should be permitted to bear even temporary sway-alarm, lest so pernicious an example should be followed in other States to the great jeopardy, if not final destruction of our cause, and indignation, that at a time when all admit that the crisis of as momentous a struggle as the world has ever seen is upon us, and that nothing but untiringly vigorous and thoroughly united counsels and action can save us from a fate, the bare contemplation of which causes the mind to shrink back horror-stricken and appalled a faction, of Gen. Gwynn, have been so far completed owing its ascendancy to the combined causes of fraud and accident, should have it in its power to incite our diabolical enemy to renewed efforts, by impressing him with the belief that the cord of union no longer binds together the hearts of our people, and that here-

in the chamber, to be followed by actions divided in the field. Do we in the least exaggarate when we say that if the Legislatures of as many as three of the States of the Southern Confederacy had exhibited the feeling and proposed the action which was exhibited and urged in the Legislature of North Carolina, our cause would have been either irretrievably lost, or its success and triumph have been postponed through an indefinite period of blood, carnage and desolation, until, at last, when our shouts of victory went up to heaven over a cause triumphant and a land redeemed, along with them would have ascendthe wailings for the hecatombs of husbands, parents, children, kindred and friends, whose lives were the priceless cost of our redemption? And yet, if the "Conservative" Legislature of North Carolina was right in its action, right in its attempt to nullify the conscript law, right in its positive nullification of the law authorizing the President to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, right in its manifestation of distrust of either the inclination or ability of the President to do his whole duty to all the States of the Confederacy, and right in its denunciation and prescription of all who advocated secession before Lincoln kicked them into it, the Legislatures of all the States of the Southern Confederacy should have followed its example. And then, we ask, what would have been the result? And then, we ask, too, what would have availed the miseries and privations, the desolation and the blood, the untold and inealculable sacrifices already encountered in this war for liberty? Let every true and loyal North Carolinian put these

and mark his answer. Fellow-Citizens of North Carolina, again we invoke your attention to the appeal made to you by the resolutions which we publish. These resolutions are offered for your approval or condemnation, by men having a common interest with all the people of this State, at all times and under all circumstances .-The facts upon which they are founded are as familiar to you as to them. It is for you which they draw from these facts, and wheth- to 154. in blood. As separate and distinct nations, er you will co-operate with them in such action as by driving from power an unpripoipled and vindictive faction, will vindicate the character of our outraged State, and at the same time promote all the great and vital interests which she holds in common with her noble sisters of the Southern Confederacy.

questions to his "Conservative" neighbor,

ACTER OF PRESIDENT DAVIS. In the course of a speech delivered by the Hon. B. H. Hill before the Georgia The news from abroad of proposed media- Legislature on the 11th of Dec. last, the lina "Conservatives," who have been prating

A CLOWING TRIBUTE TO THE CHAR-

put a stop to the war, as surely as effects fol- their apprehensions of "assumptions of power and of a consolidated Government," read From our armies there is nothing new of the character ascribed to President Davis interest, except the reported abandonment of by one of the first and purest men in the the line of the Rarpahannock by the Yankee Confederacy, after the best opportunities of army, which is said to be moving towards judging, and blush, if they can blush, for their conduct :

> Now, gentlemen, I will give you frankly my opinion of our first President—Mr. Davis. In the old Union he and I always thought differently and acted with different political parties. I was not prepossessed in his favor. He was not originally my first choice for his present high position. Furthermore, since his election, it a single old political friend of mine, in this State, has received a civil commission at his hands, I am to this hour not aware of the fact. These things are not calculated to win a favorable judgment; but I experience a sense of self-repect when I realize as I do the fact that I am capable of lifting myself above all these petty, but too often popular considerations, and can judge the President by the merit of his ability and patriotic motives, and by the principles of his administration. Thus judging him, I declare to you that if I had now to select a Chief Magistrate for this trying crisis, I should feel it a duty to select Jefferson Davis. I concede the charge sneeringly made, that he is neither a Casar, nor either and greater than all, because he has respect unto the laws of the land, and seeks to establish and not to destroy constitutional government .-In my opinion, his great desire, to which all earthly desires are subordinate, is our final and complete success in this revolution. Mr. Lincoln. with all the advantages of a long organized. powerful and well supplied government; State Executives, even in the Confederate States, not having upon their shoulders the conduct of this gigantic war; have pleaded necessity as an excuse for exercising extraordinary powers, and have trampled upon constitutional restrictions and individual rights. But Mr. Davis, with all the disadvantages of a new and weak government to which I have alluded, and with the fearful doom of the chief of traitors full before him in case of failure, has never yet found it necessary to violate the Constitution of the country, nor to trample upon the rights of the humblest citizen. Within the boundaries of law, by the provisions of legislative grant, and according to the high men, he has used the sword to the shame and discomfiture of a million of enemies in arms. By a vigorous policy he has led a newborn nation versary to universal notoriety and perpetual infamy. And by the wisdom of an accomplished statemanship, and the pure rhetoric of an eloquent pen, he has secured admiration and esteem for himself and his countrymen in the highest Cabinets and most refined Courts of the civilized world. Even our enemies, usually so bigoted and selfish, are driven in shame to apply every epithet of ridicule to the awkard blunders of their President, and to admit the ability, the tact and

### the statemanship of the "rebel chief." WELDON.

We are glad to learn that the works at this important point, which have been in process of execution under the superintendence as (with a sufficient number of troops to man them) to render our railroad connection safe.

IMPORTANT TO OFFICERS .- Army officers now the Adjutant General that they have thirty days from February 7th, in which to render a satisfactory account for such absence, and on failure, their | worshipper" never pollute the last resting place of his after he will only encounter counsels divided names will be erased from the army rolls. . . gallant master or his faithful self.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY .- GARDENING. TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Saturday last was St. Valentine's Day, but we saw nothing of those missives, either tender or comid, which characterized in other times the advent of the anniversary. People had something else to think of in the place of either wooing or quizzing, and so the "demnition little rosy posies," as Mr. Mantalini would say, and their once most "demnitionly" quizzed admirers, had to give place to more homely thoughts and actions, coupled with the production in due time of of the necessary supplies from the kitchen garden, now more than ever necessary, not only to the comfort, but the very maintenance of life. Accordingly, on Saturday plows could be seen in many directions, turning up the soil of gardens, and getting it read y to receive such quantities of cabbages, potatoes, peas, &c., &c., as will make speculators in meat and bread come down to diminished sales if not smaller profits. Everybody who has a foot of ground should put something which will bring something to eat in it. During the weather in which our vegatables most abound, a family can get along comfortably, and very healthfully, with a very little meat; and with a plenty of potatoes, may almost snap its fingers at bread. In this connection, we may remark that garden seeds are in demand in Raleigh, and that our country friends who have been provident enough to save more than they need can find a ready sale in this market for their surplus.

FROM THE NORTH-REPO TED OFFER OF MEDIATION FROM NAPOLEON-THE STEAMERS FLORIDA, ALABAMA, &c., &c.

RICHMOND, Feb. 14.

Northern dates of the 12th instant were receiv-The steamer Europa has arrived at Halifax .-It is reported that she brings a proposition from

Napoleon offering mediation between the North and South; that both appoint commissioners to meet in Montreal or Mexico, and arrange preliminaries for a peace. A Washington telegram to the New York Express says that it is reported that Seward has rejected the proposition, but the the faction now in power. This faction, before Washington Chronicle denies that there has been the last election, affected to have forgotten all party the country, merely to promote their own selfish any such indication from that Government, and | divisions of the past, and professed a determination | and partizan ends. adds: "There is reason to doubt that portion of to ignore them for the future; but no sooner were the news stating that a suspension of hostilities is | they installed into power, than they assumed to | true-hearted patriots in the State to unite with is included in the terms.

The reported rejection caused gold in New York to say whether you endorse the inferences to advance from 152} to 156} but subsequently fell

Strong peace resolutions have been introduced in the New Jersey Legislature, proposing to appoint commissioners to Richmond to ascertain whether the Confederate States will consent to reaffirm their adhesion to the Union and to recognize the Constitution; if not, on what terms peace can be restored. A series of vigorous war

The steamer Fiorida was at Nassau the last of January, and left the week afterwards. She was chased for thirty-six hourrs, but escaped. The Alabama landed one hundred prisoners at Kingston, from the Hatteras, which she sunk. She put into Kingston for repairs, and six Yankee

ressels were watching for her. A Rappahannock correspondent reports innu-

Admiral Porter reports an unsuccessful attempt struction: She was struck twelve times, and had one gun dismounted.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette says that large bodies of troors will be landed on the South side of Vicksburg and an attempt made to cut off communication with Texas and Louisiana.

# CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Feb. 12. In the Senate several unimportant bills were introduced. The committee on military affairs reported adversely upon the proposition to enroll government employees as conscripts. The

exemption bill was discussed until adjournment. The House passed a bill allowing the soldiers five dollars per month for deficiencies in rations. Also passed the impressment bill, which empowers any officer commanding a military district or department to authorize the impressment of property when it cannot be otherwise procured; the mpressment of slaves to be made in accordance with State laws, but in the absence of such laws, in accordance with rules prescribed by the Secretary of War. No slaves to be impressed where they can be hired at the usual market rates, and no individual to be deprived of provisions required for the comfort and support of his family, nor, except under extreme cases, of grain, forage, slaves, or other property necessary for plantation,-compensation to be made for property seized, and if the owner and impressing officers cannot agree, it shall be determined by three disinterested persons; property lost, destroyed, or injured, to be paid for by the government. Penalties are attached for any officer impressing property in violation of the act. The House adjourned to Mon-

THE ALABAMA AND FLORIDA. RICHMOND, Feb. 16 .- A letter from a gentleman of high respectability at Nassau says the Alabama sunk the Hatteras, and the Florida sent the Annie Bonsall, with troops for New Orleans,

FOR THE REGISTER. DEATHS OF CAPTAIN CHALMERS GLENN AND HIS FAITHFUL SERVANT, MAT-A

TOUCHING ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE. A touching romance in real life is afforded by the deaths of Captain Chalmers Glenn, of Rockingham, and his faithful follower, Mat. Reared together from | cing a disregard for plighted faith, and as leading childhood, Mat had shared in all the boyish pranks | to the most ruinous consequences; that the manhis constant attendant and most faithful servant. On from weakness to power. By a firm but humane the morning of the battle of Boonsboro', Captain adherence to the great principles of nations into Glenn called him to him and said : "Mat. I will be whose family we had been refused admittance, he has degraded the faithless excesses of our adand be to your mistress and my children all you have ever been to me." From behind a rock the faithful fellow watched all day the form of his beloved master as the tide of battle ebbed and flowed over that eventful field. At last he missed him, and rushing forward, found the prediction, alas ! too truly verifiedlife was already extinct. Assisted by two members of his company, a grave was dug with bayonets, and soon the cold and silent earth held all that was dearest on earth to Mat. Slowly and sadly he turned his face homeward, and there faithfully delivered all the messages and valuables with which his master had entrusted him. From that day it seemed at if his mission on earth was accomplished. Tho' constantly ttending his master's children and promptly obedient to the slightest word of his mistress, he visibly declined. Finally, he was taken sick, and despite all the assistance which medical skill and kind attention could afford, he died on the 4th February last. What a striking instance of the power of affection in the absent from their commands have been notified by negro heart, and the strength and beauty of the tie between a kind master and faithful servant. Peace to Mat's ashes. May the unholy tread of a "negro

An adjourned meeting of members of the General Assembly, and other citizens, who are in favor of sustaining a vigorous prosecution of the war till our independence is secured; who are for sustaining the authorities of both the Confederate and State Governments in all rightful and patriotic measures looking to that result; who are opposed to party organizations and party divisions during this war; who are opposed to the corruption, extravagance and party tyranny of the dominant faction in this State; and who are for husbanding our resources, the better to enable us o pay, feed, clothe, and support the families of the gallant soldiers who are fighting our battleswas held in the Commons Hall of the Capitol, on Thursday night, February 5th, 1863, J. R. Logan, Esq., of Cleveland, in the chair, and J. H. Foy. Esq., of Onslow, and J. D. Stanford, Esq., of Duplin, acting as Secretaries. The following resolutions were, after debate,

inanimously adopted :

We, a portion of the representatives of the people of North Carolina in the General Assembly now in session-together with other citizens of the State who concur with us in our views of the present crists of affairs-impelled by a sense of devotion to our country, now struggling for reedom and independence-and impatient and indignant at the wrongs and oppressions heaped on us and those who agree with us, by an accidental emin int faction now in power in this State-havng met together for the purpose of consulting with each other as to the course which duty to our country, to ourselves, and to the cause of truth and justice requires us to pursue-after a calm and dispassionaleinterchange of views having determined to organize for resistance at the ballotbox, do hereby solemnly appeal to the freemen of North Carolina for the vindication of our conduct, and do hereby adopt the following resolutions as a basis of organization, viz:

1. Resolved, That during the continuance of the present war, we repudiate and abjure all idea of party organization—that we do not meet as party men-nor is it our purpose to accomplish or prepare for party objects. As patriots, as loyal citizens both of the State and Confederate Governments; as unwavering advocates of Southern independence, and of an earnest and vigorous prosecution of the war we are now waging, until an honorable peace is secured-we propose to combine. As the victims of party oppressson and tyranny, by the present dominant faction in the State, we appeal to all men who love their country better than they do party, to come to the rescue, and to vindicate the fair name and character of our beloved State, against the misrule, the reckless extravagance, and party tyranny of

2. Resolved, That mere political parties, based on a mere struggle for place and power, are imvery existence of our country—that we do protest against the bitter; proscriptive, partizan intolerance and tyranny which have marked the course of the present dominant faction in this State, since they obtained power, as exhibiting an insatiate greed of office to be their common bond of union, when the efforts of every one should be directed towards saving his country instead of

squabbling over the spoils of office. 3. Resolved. That in this holy struggle for all that is near and dear to freemen, conciliation, harmony; and brotherly kindness and forbearance, of the Queen of the West to capture the Confede. should be the object of every patriot; and we do rate steamer City of Vicksburg. He acknowl- therefore protest against the ruthless warfare wagedges that the former with difficulty escaped de- ed by the dominant faction against men for honest difference of opinion, entertained not only at the present time, but even in the past-in their proscribing and turning out of office, men who, by long experience and effecient discharge of duty, have won the public confidence, and whose services the State especially needs at the present time, as calculated to create divisions, strifes, and heart-burnings among our people—as tending to cripple and paralyze the efforts of our brave soldiers in the field, and to enbolden and encourage our savage foes with the hope that they are to profit by our dissensions.

4. Resolved, That the secession of the States of the Southern Confederacy-North Carolina in cluded-was rightful, just, and proper, forced upon them by the long-continued and persistent outrages and oppression of the Northern majority, and that those who now continue to blame or cast censure on the act of separation and its authors, virtually admit their attachment for a disrupted government which was bent on enslaving us, and can be regarded in no other light than as sympathizing with our enemies and as opposed to Southern people have chosen for themselves.

5. Resolved, That the separation of the South

from the North is, and ought to be, final and irevocable-that the Confederate States of Amer ica is a government, with the rights, powers and privileges of other independent governments. entitled to the cordial support of all its citizens, and with power to punish treason and disloyalty on the part of those who enjoy its protection; and that all attempts, whether open or secret, to bring about a restoration or re-construction of the old union, are unpatriotic, wicked and treasonablethat to yield to the enemy now, and make terms of affiliation with a people who have proven regardless of all the most sacred pledges and obligations, would be not only a craven submission to tyranny, but would be casting odium and reproach upon the memories of the illustrious dead. who have been the martyrs of so many battle fields, and whose blood cries from the ground for vengeance on our oppressors.

6. Resolved, That the adoption of the Constitution of the Confederate States was of their own free will, by the people of North Carolina, in Convention assembled-that having freely assumed its obligations and duties, we are bound to observe them-that all attempts from any quarter to bring the State of North Carolina in conflict with the Government of the Confederate States. are unwise, unpatriotic and mischievous, as evintry especially appertain to the authorities of the | ter or to Vicksburg, the only force left behind Confederate Government; and whilst we are being about 15,000 men, an ample number to preready and anxious to use every effort, and apply vent the passage of the Rappahannock at the all our resources both of men and of money to the defence of the State, (more especially the eastern | it has been ascertained that the rebel railroad portion of it, now invaded,) still, we consider that communications are perfect. In 72 hours the endefence can be effective only by a friendly and cordial co-operation by the two governments, and by each confining itself within the sphere of its legitimate powers. We, therefore, appeal to the patriotic spirit of the people of North Carolina to visit with just condemnation all attempts of the dominant faction to pass measures through the Legislature calculated and designed to bring about a conflict between he State and Confederate Governments, which, if successful, would have produced the most alarming consequences-placed North Carolina in a position of hostility to her sister States-imposed on our people millions of taxes-left the State isolated and dependent on her own resources for expelling the enemy from her borders-and thus have exposed us to the devastation and subjugation of our vandal foes.

7. Resolved, That we endorse the conscription aw now in opera io , as having been indispensably necessary at the time of its passage, to save our country from subjugation and ruin-that whilst we regret the necessity for its passage, and admit that in many instances its operation has been hard and oppressive, yet it was a dire necessity

have gained great victories, and driven back our- sion is that it will require a month at least to capdefeated enemies, and that all attempts to render the conscription law unpopular and distasteful to our people, can do no good, but are calculated to do much harm-that the conscript soldier cannot be expected to fight if he listens to those who tell him he is the victim of oppression -and we therefore call on the people of North Carolina to visit with their reprobation the press and orators of the present dominant faction in the State, whose constant denunciation of the conscript law is calculated to dissatisfy the people with the Government of their choice, to paralyze the efforts of our soldiers, to encourage desertion in the army, and thus bring injury and disaster

to our cause 8. Resolved, That Jefferson Dayis, the President of the Confederate States, has, and is entitled to our continued confidence and regard-that we believe he is actuated with an eye single to the public good-that in the herculesn labors and serifices devolved upon him he has our sympathy and esteem ; that it is the duty of all true hearted patriots to rally around and sustain him in this period of our country's trial, and that we regard he efforts of those who are constantly finding fault with and denouncing nim, as calculated to produce great mischief, to render our people heartless, dispirited and dissatisfied, and to afford gratification and encouragement to our merciless enemies, who are trying to conquer, degrade and

destroy us. 9. Resolved, That especially in time of war, when our expenses are so heavy, a rigid economy should be observed in the civil departments of the Government, in order the better to enable the State to provide for the maintenance of the war, and the support of our soldiers and their families; and we, therefore, call upon the people of the State to rebuke the faction now in power, for their unheard of and unparalleled extravagance in the expenditure of the public moneyin creating numerous and needless offices, to be filled by party favorites, and in the increase of salaries of public officers, to an extent far exceeding in proportion what is received by the officers and soldiers who are fighting our battles.

10. Resolved, That we cordially approve of the positions assumed by the present Governor of the State, Z. B. Vance, in his messages and proclamations, so far as regards the rigid enforcement of the laws calculated and designed to ensure a vigorous prosecution of the war, and the application of all and every of our available resources, both of men and money, if necessary, for securing our independence and freedom, and also, of his views in regard to our bounden duty to share all we have with our brave and patriotic soldiers, who are fighting our battles; that regardless of all party considerations, we will stand by and sustain him in all measures which we consider to be promotive of the public good; that we indignantly protest agains, the machinations of those who are endeavoring to cajole him into being a party Governor, and who would thus sacrifice him and his reputation, together with the best interests of

themselves the party name of the Conservative us, in the foregoing basis of organization, regard-"party:" and under that party name they have less of all past party affiliations or political preinaugurated and practially carried out the most | dilections-to hold public meetings, appoint comunrelenting and tyrannical system of party des- mittees of vigilance and correspondence for their potism ever known in the past history of partizan respective counties; to organize preparatory to the next Congressional elections in this State, and bring out candidates for Congress in the respective districts who agree with us in sentiment, proper and unpatriotic, especially during such a who prefer the interests of our country to the mere war as we are now engaged in, which involves the | behests of party, and who condemn the factious misgovernment and party tyranny which (anknown in all the other States of the Confederacy) have temporarily cast a blot on the escutchesn of our noble old State.

12. Resolved, That a Central Committee of 13 be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting; that said committee be requested to issue an address to the people of the State at such time as they may deem expedient, explaining more in detail the principles and purposes of our organization-to call a convention of those who agree with us, and are disposed to affiliate with us, at such time as they deem proper, and that said central committee be authorized and requested to use their best exertions to accomplish the objects and carry out the views of this meeting; and that an additional committee of ten, one in each Congressional district in the State, be also appointed by the Chair-to be a committee of correspondence and consultation, whose duty itshall be to attend especially to the interests and objects of our organization and to confer with the central committee from time to time, in reference to the means and efforts necessary to secure success.

The Chair proceeded, after consultation, to announce the following names of those to compose the Central Committee, viz: Hon. Thos. Bragg, Hon. K. Rayner, Hon. D. M. Barringer, Col. Ed. G. Haywood, C. B. Harrison, Jno. W. Syme, Jno. Spelman, Col. Robt. Cowar, of New Hanover, Dr. J. L. Love, of Haywood, John J. Long, of Halifax, Henry G. Williams, of Nach, W. L. Steele, of Richmond, Gen. Jno. A. Young, Ferrell, Jno A.

And the following as the committee of corresthe institutions and form of government the pondence and consultation, viz: W. W. Peebles, of Northampton, Jno. L. Bridgers, of Edgecombe, Wm. J. Houston, of Duplin, E. W. Hall, of New Hanover, Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, of Warren, Hon. David S. Reid, of Rockingham, Sam'l Hargrave, of Davidson, Dr. W. J. T. Miller, of Cleaveland, Hon. W. W. Avery, of Burke, T. W. Atkin, of Buncombe.

> Whereupon the meeting adjourned. J. R. LOGAN, Chm'n. J. H. Foy, J. D. STANFORD, Secretaries.

# LATER FROM THE NORTH.

Northern dates of the 9th instant are received In the Senate on the 7th, Turple, of Indiana, and Richardson, of Illinois, made strong Northwestern anti abolition speeches. The former characterized Lincoln as a tyrant, and said he would have no subjects west of the Alleghanies.

At a meeting in New York on the 7th, at which Gen. Scott presided, General Burnside made a speech, plainly intimating demoralization of the Yankee army. He predicted several important battles soon, and counselled support of Lincoln.

A dispatch from Washington says that there is no enemy in force at Fredericksburg. Most of agement of the war and the defence of the coun- the rebel soldiers have been sent to the Blackwapresent season. From deserters and other sources tire army of the enemy can be transferred from any point in the South to Fredericksburg, so that they can well afford to spare a great body of their army from our front.

During the past week, says the dispatch, the President determined upon recalling McClellan to the command of the army. Upon the announcement being made in a Cabinet Council there was a great flurry. Secretary Chase at once threatened to resign, as did also the rest of the radical members of the Cabinet. For this and other reasons the President declined to make a change for the present. Within two weeks, how ever, there is scarcely a doubt but that the command of the army will be tendered to Gen. Mc-Ciellan. The appointment of Gen. Hooker to the command of the army of the Potomac is merely temporary. It was made against the judgment of the President and even of the Secretary of War. His soldierly qualities are not doubted,

but his ability to handle such an immense body of men is seriously questioned by his friends. Nothing of importance is expected to be done at Vicksburg for at least thirty days. It will take forced on the Government by the emergency—
one of those great sacrifices which a people must
sometimes make for their own preservation—that
holds: It may be, however, that circumstances

her mother's family. Parents and guardians who desire further particulars, will please address

Miss M. P. MANGUM,
either at Red Mountain, or Flat River, Orange County its operation has been successful—that under it we may precipitate a battle, but the general impres- N. C.

ture the place.

THE SECOND FIGHT AT FORT DONELSON. Rosencrans sent the following report of the socond battle of Fort Donelson :

MURFRERSBORO', Tenn., Feb. 7. To Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief. Washington:

The rebels, Wheeler, Forrest, Wharton, and Woodward, attacked Fort Donelson on yesterday at I o'clock P. M., with 4,000 men and eight pieces of artitlery. We have \$00 men in the fort under Col. A. C. Harding. The rebels charged the fortifications several times, but were repulsed by artillery and infantry, with great loss. The enemy as usual, before and after the fight, de-

manded a surrender, offering to spare life if accepted. Col. Harding replied that he was ready for all consequences. The enemy's loss in killed was over 100, and in prisoners 300. The forces under Col. Lowe, from Fort Henry, sre pursuing therebels and others has been sent to intercept their retreat. Our loss is 12 killed and 30 wound-

W. S. ROSENCRANS. Major-Gen. Commanding.

FURTHER ACCOUNTS. The New York World has later accounts from

Vashville, to the 7th. Gen. Davis's division, with cavalry and artilley, has been sent to intercept the rebels who made he attack on Fort Donelson, under the command

The same paper reports that 135 rebels had been buried by the Yankees at Fort Donelson. The rebel Gen. Forrest was wounded.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 7 .- Our victory over the rebels at Fort Donelson was complete and decisive. Col. Lowe, of the 5th Iowa, was in command of the forces at the fort. When our informant left, 145 rebels has been buried, 100 prisoners were taken, and more were being brought in The rebels retreated towards Charlotte.

MISCELLANEOUS. The Yankes papers are accusing Hooker of frunkenness. Gold, on the 7th, in New York, was 1564 (a

### 1571 Sterling Exchange 163@171. FROM VICKSBURG.

VICKSBURG, Feb. 13th. The enemy is reported to be actively engaged throwing up batteries on the Louisiana shore. with the supposed purpose of protecting their men when they commence throwing pontoon bridges across the river. The report, however, is not believed here. Our authorities appear to anticipate an early attack, and our forces res prepar-

pared for the enemy night or day. All is quiet

The British Consul at Richmond left for the 11. Resolved, That we do hereby appeal to all North on the flag of truce boat Monday night. He arrived in Petersburg by private conveyance about 9 o'clock Monday night, and took his departure on the train which carried off the Yankee prisoners which had been ordered by telegraph to await his arrival. Of course the business which takes him from the Confederacy is se-

### B TO AND AND IN DIED :

In this City, on the 13th inst., the anniversary of her 19th birthday, Miss SUSAN BRINKLEY. And can it be that thou art gone? As we looked upon thy corse, the smile that yet lingered behind and played upon the once ruby lip, now pale and cold in death, made us slow to realize the awful truth that then wert no longer of the earth, earthy; but having put on immortality, had gone to dwell with Him who had taken thee from this vale of tears to join the Heavenly choristers who sing the praises of God, with Whom, thy "house being in order," thou art at rest

IST UF LETTERS REMAINING UNa called for in the Raleigh Post Office, February 16th, 1862. The postage on advertised letters is two cents each :

Bradley, Miss Rebecca Medlin, James C Malone, Polly Barnes, Miss C Morrow, Lt C Graham Bryant, Johnson Martin, John Y Morse, Rebecca Biaylock, Mrs Mantia Mitchell, Fannie (col'd) Bray, Dr W P Mudy, Clarence Burroughs, W L loore, Miss Cissis Burgess, Mitchell Moore, Miss Hibbie Bryant, T P Campbell, A W McGuire, Geo Mailer, Charles Owing, Thomas Creech, Wiley Caster, W M O'Brien, Jno Campbell, A Crocker, Alonzo S Lerkins, Dan'l Parks, H B Parrish, Miss Mary C 2Partin, Miss Martha Chamberlain, Spencer Palmer H W Pace, Mary T Pool, Mrs Eliza Crawford, Sidney Paschall, Dan'l Parks, Miss Susan Powell, Rich'd H Ford, Robert Powell, Edward Fuller, ST Roe, Miss Fannie (ool'd) Green, Dr. J W Robinson, Lt Col W G Roads, Jas A Hamlett, Mrs Elizabeth Horton, Hardy Hunter Miss Susan Haines, James Hays, Mrs A P Howard, Mrs Eliza M

Hoke, A P

Hahn, Henry

Irvin, John N

Jones, Euphey

Johnson, William

Kimball, Levi W

Lamar, Edward

Feb 18-1t.

Lassiter, Mrs Susan

Mainard, Miss Mary

King, Isiah

Hutchings, H T

Kenner, Amos Reze, J M Stinson Nathan Smith, Miss Mary A. Shelly, H L Smith, Henry Hill; Miss Nancy J Thorpe, Mrs Mary Watson, Mrs Catherine Hope, Miss Rosalie Jordan, James C 2 Whitaker, Miss Eliza A Watson, Mary A. Waddell, Wm Jones, Mrs Thos H Jones, Mrs Rowan

Wood, Alfred O Walker, Miss Mary A Whitaker, Miss L A Williamson, Miss L E Watson, Mrs S A Walton, W J Kelly, Miss Charlotte AnnWiley, John Lassiter, Mr Robert A Wood, Henderson Lassiter, Mr Robert A Lancaster, Jno A Leach, Miss Harriet Watson, Miss Nina Wyatt, H D

> Williams, Mrs Bettie N Waddell, Thomas F GEO. T. COOKE, P. M.

CERTIFICATE OF STOCK FOR ONE O-Share in the North Carolina Railroad Company No. 865. Application will be made for renewal of

feb 18-1m THOMASVILLE, Feb. 16, 1863. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT one month after this date I shall apply to the North Carolina Railroad Company for the re-issue of Certificate No. 1145, for one share of their Capital Stock standing in my name, the original having been lost or mislaid.

JAMES H. HOLT.

Feb 18 - w1m Shocco Springs. THIS CELEBRATED WATERING PLACE IS now open for the reception of visitors, (refugees

and others). For terms, apply to
HYMAN NICHOLLS & CO, Proprietors,
Shocco Springs, Warren Co., N. C. Feb 18-Impd For Sale.

FIRST RATE CLOSE CARRIAGE A and narness, but little used; also a good Carryall. J. W. FORT. Forestville Feb. 17-5tpd

PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG A LADIES will be opened by Miss Mangue, at the esidence of her mother, in Orange County, on the 20th January, 1863. They will receive instruction in the English branches and Music; and find a home in her mother's family. Parents and guardians who desire further particulars, will please address