RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 25, 1862.

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The Weekly Register

Is published every Wednesday morning, at \$2 00 per annum, payable invariably in advance. Subscribers are notified three weeks before their subscription years expire by a cross-mark on the margin of their papers, and if advance payment is not sent for another year, their names will be stricken from our list at the expiration of the subscription, year. This rule will continue to be inflexibly adhered to.

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Is supplied with anrivalled 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 quunealled celerity.

CONNEXION OF THE MINERAL RE-GION OF DEEP RIVER WITH THE CENTRAL RALLROAD.

We feel constrained to call the attention of the public once more, and especially the Convention, to the important measure of connecting the mineral region of Deep River with the Central Railroad.

To many it may appear inexpedient, and indeed, as one out of the question at a time when the people are pressed so heavily with expenses to sustain the war. But before we allow this plausible objection to deter us from the measure, let us look at it in the relations which this measure bears to the public interests at this time. While it has been for years one of great importance to North Carolina, and should have been undertaken ere this it will be found on examination to bear deep ly not only upon State interests, but also upon the interests of the Confederate States In the first place, then, the l'eep River is the only accessible region upon the Atlantic slope which furnishes coal suitable for pro pelling steam boats and especially war steamers. Coals occur at other locations, it is true, but for purposes of commerce, where speed and power are essential to the preservation of life and property, coals must pos sess certain characteristics in a marked degree. These characteristics are, the ability to ignite quickly, to sustain a rapid and perfect combustion for a long time comparatively, or, in other words, to generate steam with great rapidity. It is in these respects that the Coal of Deep River becomes so important to the navy of the Confederate States. Many suppose that coul is coal anyhow, but this view is not exactly true. Coals of different regions differ materially. The same weight of coal from one place will not make as much steam in a given time as another Hence the importance of selecting those coals for steamers which pessess the greatest steam generating power, and it is fortunate that the Deep River Coal ranks among the best in this country in this respect. It is scarcely necessary to say, in this connection, that the preservation of life and millions of dollars frequently depends on the speed of a steamer. All steamers may, in consequence of a want of sufficient steam, be lost in storm which they might have escaped had their speed been quickened so as to reach ; port before they were overtaken; even the increase in progress of one mile per hour would have been amply sufficient to have saved it from being lost in a storm. A vessel or steamer which is supplied with an indifferent coal, in pursuing an enemy, falls astern; or, if pursued, becomes a prize to the enemy in consequence solely of a want of steam. It is not simply, then, one which recognizes the existence of coal upon Deep River that we bring forward the measure at this time; it is upon the excellence of this coal as a steam producing agent that we base the necessity of the measure proposed. If what we assert is true, it follows that notwithstanding the heavy pressure of debt, it becomes really a matter of economy to fornish better and more ample means to get this coal to our sea-board than those which now exist. We might also enumerate the many uses to which this coal is put, or for which it is required—especially for generating gas, and for the use of the mechanic and the statement of how much more work can be done by its use than by charcoal, etc. But we will allude only to these facts.

The foregoing reasons for increasing the facilities for getting this coal to market are not all which may be stated upon this subject. This region is not one which produces coal only. It is equally important in its numerous beds or deposits of iron ore, all of which are valuable in themselves, but become more so in consequence of the advantages which they possess for mixing, by which different qualities of iron may be produced. To the foregoing may be added the fact that the several beds of ore are large, and may be mixed at costs comparatively trifling, diminishing thereby the expense of manufacture. But we may take the same high ground with respect to the eres of iron as we have taken with respect to the coal. It is the quality of the iron they are capable of producing an iron adapted to the manufacture of fire arms, heavy ordnance, and boilerplate. For example, the Buckhorn ore has ment. If they come, then, let them come esting history.

been drawn down from a rough bloom made | with the full knewledge that they will have in the Catalan forge at one heat, into a bar neither lot nor part in the management of three-fourths of un inch in diameter, and the political affairs of the country—that they then into thin boop iron; showing a tough must be content to be governed and to pay nest rarely equalled. A test equally deci- taxes for the support of the Government, sive has been made with the iron produced with no voice whatever in the selection of the recently at the Tyser place. These are the Representatives of Government. kinds of iron required at this time for special purposes, growing out of the conflict in We would have no naturalization laws what- of a very natural difference of opinion bewhich we are engaged. We have to make ever. The foreign element had no small our own boiler-plate, our heavy ordnance, and our railroad iron, the two former demand. which caused the destruction of the late tive values of \$9,000 and \$500,000. As we facture of iron connected with necessities for action at this time, which cannot, as we believe, be disregarded.

taken to manufacture iron upon an extensive by the Yankees to hold slavery as even more the sum of \$9,000 was a matter not to be scale upon Deep River. Government has al- detestable than their imaginations had pre- sneezed at, inasmuch as it would buy a good ready made contracts with parties to furnish viously conceived, and after being rushed many those and blankets for the soldiers, and, some forty thousand tons of iron in the shape through the process of a so-called naturali- therefore, he the (wenerable delegate from of pig, bloom, shot and shell. The Government of the Confederate States thus inaugutoo highly estimated at this time. By the necessities of a Government struggling with all manufactures will be placed on a firm of Deep River with industrious inhabitants, and thereby become one of the wealthiest give even a countenance to Covernment in this undertaking, the State, it seems to us, to Haywood as speedily as possible; to a point which will be connected with the coal beds by water. From Page's to Haywood Egypt it is 15 by road. Now, if the distance was one hundred miles, the advantages of a railroad would justify the measure .much conversation and a good deal of inef- proper value, and of exercising them in a ficient legislation. We believe if such an oppor unity for the judicious expenditure of money existed in Liberia, a road would be at once built; and we might say, though we admit with some exaggeration, that in the present state of communication, it is about as easy to get to Liberia as it is to get to Egypt. However this may be, it is plain enough that if this region is to become necessarily one of business, one of resort, there must be furnished railway facilities for getting there from the Capital of the State .-But it seems to us to be a measure which the State must cheerfully execute as speedily as possible, for the reason that a vast amount of manufactured material must be brought out for the Confederate Government, and it certainly is in duty bound, after having, as it were, provided the means for establishing permanent works there, to do so much transportation to points where the manufacparty interested in the measure, for by this short link of a road, her own investments in roads in operation will be increased in value.

In conclusion, we may with much truth, advocate this measure as a peace as well as a war measure. If it is a war necessity, it is not difficult to see that it also tends to peace. In this view, no State possesses so many peace elements as North Carolina. But they must be brought out. What is the use of coal and iron, if they must be hauled to market on wagons, or take long, circuitous routes? The cost of hauling, together with the time con- decive, ofttimes, each other; and egotistical sumed, eats up all the profits, or neutralizes all the advantages which might be derived the Constitution than the Supreme Court, more from their possession. They may as well be encounter the expense and delay of ordinary transits to market. We say it is a peace among us, as surely undermine our institutions measure, because it will better prepare the government for carrying out the war. The region of Deep river, though not easily acessible, now may be made so; and so far as the Atlantic States are concerned, it is central-it is strictly Metropolitan, and in the establishment of foundries there, it accommodates, so far as position is concerned, all this part of the Confederacy.

NO FRANCHISE FOR THE YANKEES

The annexed article was found on the desks of the members of the Convention on Monday. We not only fully endorse the views of the writer, but we go a step farther than he does. We believe that the true policy of the Southern Confederacy is, to have no naturalization laws. That as soon as this war is ended and our independence acknowledged, there will be a flood of Yankee emigration to the South, cannot admit of a doubt Broken down and beggared in their native land by their own iniquities, and with no earthly hope of retrieving their fortunes while they remain there, they will have no alternative but that of emigration, and no one can doubt that the South will be the region sought by them. When they reach here we know enough of the Yankes character to be assured that, if permitted to do so, they will begin to infuse their own mischievous "notions" into the minds of the people, and to incorporate their damable political heresies into the administration of the Govern-

share in bringing about the state of affairs plan of Finance for the State, as to the relaing the best material. From the foregoing, Union. The North was the country of free understood the wenerable delegate from Vake we see a great field opening for the manu- labour, and those who had been reared in to say, the delegate from Hertford had at one countries of free labour, naturally sought it time said (that morning) that in establishing when they left their native land. The North, a system of Finance which was to last for too, was then rich and prosperous, and held out years, he sum of \$500,000 would not be a But again, it is necessary to state in this inducements to emigration. Arrived in the matter of much consideration with him, and connection the fact that measures are being free States, these emigrants were soon taught a short time afterwards had discovered that zation, were for the most part the instruments Vake, thought (and we agreed with him in the hands of the Yankee Abolition demarates a business destined to become a perma- gogues for making war on the institutions of nent one, the advantages of which cannot be the South. We think these facts will be conceded by all reflecting men at the South. But things are now radically changed. The difficulties, the first and most important of Union has been dissolved, and the North has become impoverished, while the South will footing, and a business be established which | become every day more and more prosperous. in a few years will necessarily fill the valley The inducements now are to migration from This, we thought, and still think, "looked so the North, instead of emigration to it, and it is therefore most rational to conclude that parts of North Carolina. But in order to the great tide of European emigration to America will soon begin to flow into the Southern part of it. These people know cannot do less than build a road from Page's nothing of the spirit and genius of our institutions, and are incapable of learning anything of them, and if they come among us, they must be content with the protection of it is about 20 miles, and from Haywood to our laws, without having any agency in their enactment. Their children born in this our Government and institutions, and at the But we see that it is really but a small af- legal period, will be invested with all the fair, and yet it has been hanging by the gills rights and immunities of citizenship, and for several years, having been the topic of | will be capable of appreciating them at their

> These are our views, and if they stamp us as a "Know Nothing," why, then, let it so be. The following is the article to which we

> Shall the ruthless, bloody, and unchristian enemies of our country, who are now striving with every energy to conquer and subdue us-using every effort to plunder and destroy us, even to the emand:pating and arming of our negroes, and creating a service war! whose whole history has shown them to be fanatic, unscrupulous, aggressve, and treacherous -- shall such enemies, shall such people be allowed, after the war is over, to come among us (as they certainly will do by the tens of thousands) and enjoy all the privileges and advantages of a people they would so barbarously destroy? In short, shall the Yankees be allowed the same electoral franchises with our own people, and take an equal part in our own Government with ourselves?

If this question is decided in the affirmative. v the omission of the Convention to pass an ordinance restricting the franchise, we may at once prepare ourselves for a long tarewell to our institutions, to our laws, to our liberty, and. our independence! In vain will have been as a State to insure both a speedy and cheap shed the blood of our gallant soldiers, in vain the tears of our patriotic mothers, sisters, and wives, in vain the agonies of bereaved patured materials are wanted. The State is a rent, in vain will have been our treasure so freely give :, in vain will have been fought and won this, our second war of Independence.

We have called the North blind and foo'ish t waste their blood and treasure in this unholy war; but far blinder and more foolish would we be t. give up voluntarily, this greatest gain of the war this separation from that fanatic and aggressive, and treacherous people; for in coming here, the Yankees do not change, "coelum, non animum mutant qui trans mare current;" they have not changed since the days when, two hundred years ago, they drove the Cavaliers from England, the Quakers from Massachusetts, and the Dutch from New Amsterdam. They are the same aggressive, fanatic, canting, egotistical people now as then Aggresive upon every neighbour, fanatic to a degree that often made them yield their very lives to their doctrines; such canting hypocrites, as to thinking themselves "a leetle the smartest people that ever did live"-knowing more of law and of international law and usage than all the Statesmen of Europe, and more of God's laws than our locked up in the bowels of the earth, as to blessed Saviour and his Apo tles. They have presumed to compel us to submit by force. They will, if allowed to mingle with equal rights

by their arts, as time rolls on. To allow them to have a vote in our elections. to hold office under our government, and have al our rights of citizenship, would be to admit our d rect and most unrelenting enemy within our walls, to carry on in perfect security his destructive schemes against our peace and security; it wooden horse concealing the cunning Greeks within the walls of Troy, eausing her betrayal and downtall. In the name of common sense, then, in the name and for the sake of our country and posterity, whose treasure we have so freely used, let us do all we can to prevent, so far as civilized usages will admit, the Yankees and all alien enemies from ever possessing the power to int-riere with our government, and the first step is never to grant them the privilege of the ballot-

rew, beside the demagogue, will call it undue harshness, if we forbid to such savage and bitter enemies the rights and privileges we may have won, at so much cost, from their gresping avarice and wicked destructiveness.

Let us not imitate the conduct of weak-kneed soliticians of Virginia, and wait the action of Congress, but act ourselves in this matter, so im. portant to our future security; and while not interfering with the present political privilges of our loyal and true hearted citizens, pass such an ordinance for our Constitution as shall forever prevent danger from this most prolific source of danger- Vankee interference with our institutions.

of Northampton.

A correspondent of the Petersburg Express, from Wilminton, says that Rev Mr. Atkinson, of the Presbyterian Church of this city, has been called to the pastorate of the 1st Presbyterian Church of Wilmington, in place of Rev. Mr. Grier, who went North.

Thos. Loring, Esq., editor of the Goldsboro Tribune, proposes in a short time, to publish his autobiography in regular numbers. He is now 70 years of age, and has been connected with the press actively for 33 years, and commenced editing 43 years ago. It will no doubt be an inter-

A SCENE IN THE CONVENTION NOT IN THE BILLS OF THE DAY.

in the Convention on Wednesday morning,

miefortune to be a looker-on

and then and there to witness a scene between the delegate from Hertford, and as Samuel Veller would call him, the wenerable But we have said we go further than this. delegate from Vake. This scene grew out tween these gentlemen while discussing fully) that the delegate from Hertford was illogical, insequential, and self-contradictory. inasmuch as he (the wenerable delegate from Vake) was decidedly of opinion (and so were we, and so we shall be until convinced to the contrary) that if \$9,000 would buy a good many shoes and blankets, \$500,000 would buy a good many more shoes and blankets. to a man up a tree." But to our surprise the delegate from Hertford "took snuff" at the argument and application of the wenerable delegate from Vake, and said he took tory, we give the substance of the remarks.) that what he said about the \$500,000 was thrown in by way of "a make-weight" to a conclusive argument, (what the deuce does one want with "a make-weight" to a "conclusive argument?" Can one go beyond a country, will grow up under the influences of conclusion-the end?) The wenerable delegate from Vake seemed to have in his mind the parenthetical questions we have asked above, and accordingly put another coil around the delegate from Hertford, when the latter, not earing to await the finale of a Boaconstriction, burst angrily out, and said that "the delegate from Vake should not put words in his mouth that he had never used.' and went on again to overweigh his conclusion, or run out beyond his end. But this would not do, for the wenerable delegate from Vake again threw out his coil, and was about to make the constriction, or bone-crushing jerk, when the delegate from Hertford asked him to yield the floor for an explanation .-To this distressing appeal the wenerable delegate from Vake replied, in the delect accents of his most amiable temper: "I won't. Whereupon the delegate from Hertford said proved how far he was above the operation of any he would have the floor. But President Edwards had no idea of having his ears saluted by two simultaneous harangues (one at a time is a enough in all conscience) from two enraged members, and decided that the wenerable delegate from Vake was entitled to the floor. Whereupon the delegate from Hertford called the wenerable delegate from Vake to order, but the wenerable delegate from Vake paid no attention to the call, and

> subject before the House. It was well done, Mr. Manager Graham, and we are under everlasting obligations to you for terminating a scene which plowed and harrowed our feelings, and which would have overpowered us if the doorkeeper had not kindly held his hat to receive from our right eye one pearly tear-all that we could shed-for there are times when the bosom refuses the eve as the medium of two or

was going on with his coiling operations, when

the Senior delegate from Orange acted the

part of stage manager, and lowering the cur-

tain on the scene, and adroitly advancing to

the foot-lights, proceeded to entertain the au-

dience with some views of his own on the

Leaving the Hall, slowly and sadly we sought our sanctum—there to muse on the mutability of human events, and particularly Mr. Tyler. By rare union of prudence, good human friendships. There was a time when sense and good temper, set off by the natural the Delegate from Hertford, and the wenerable Delegate from Vake, did not like each of fortune; and success waited upon him in every would be the old story of the admission of the other (of course we mean politically,) much more than "a cat likes soap." But that time we had hoped and thought had passed, and that they had united in a Mutual Admiration Society. But it seems we were mistaken.

BROOM CORN.

We call attention to the advertisement of the Principal of the Institution for the Deaf Dumb' and the Blind, desiring to purchase Broom Corn. Connected with the Institution there is a broom factory, capable of turning out a very large number of brooms, provided the material can be obtained with which to make them. The Institution has been heretofore dependent on the North for the material used in source of supply is cut off, it becomes necessary to look to home productions. Broom corn has heretofore been very little cultivated in this section, but now that a profitable market is opened for its sale, we trust that some of our farmers will turn their attention to its culture. We shall need all the brooms that can be made

The lampblack factory of Mr. F. S. Pratt, at Wilmington, N. C., was consumed by fire on the 14th instant.

The Charleston Mercury comes out in favor of Huntsville, Aja., as a suitable location for the pe manent capital of the Confederate States.

Messrs. J. & F. Garrell, of Greensbore', have established a hat factory in t_at place. They are manufacturing hats of any grade or quality

EULOGY PRONOUNCED BY THE HON. to in humble submission to the will of Him who will LIAM C. RIVES ON THE LATE ruleth the destinies of men and nations, we too, shall have two reward. EULOGY PRONOUNCED BY THE HON: JOHN TYLER. We prefer to give the following eulogy,

pronounced by the Hon. Wm. C. Rives on the late John Tyler, to publishing the entire article in the Petersburg Express which we promised in our last paper. Mr. Rives knew the illustrious deceased long and well, and is, perhaps, more than any other living man canable of doing justice to his exalted qualities

of head and heart. Mr. Rives spoke as follows :

I should be wanting, Mr. President, to my own feelings, if not to the memory of our departed friend, were I not to claim the privilege of an older and longer acquaintance with him, perhaps, than any other member on this floor possessed, to add a few words to what has been already so appropriately and eloquently said by my honorable colleagues. It is now some half a century since, a school boy in the ancient city of Williamsburg, I first made the acquaintance of Mr. Tyler, then a law student of our common Alma Mater, preparing to enter upon the career of active life. It was thus given me to observe the whole progress of his orb in the heavens from its first appearance above the horizon, through its meridian brightness and splendor, to its final and serene setting in the Western sky, which we are met this day to

commemorate. As a young man, when I first saw Mr. Tyler. he was distinguished by the same blandness and courtesy of manners, the preposeesing address, and the graceful and captivating elecution, which we have all seen displayed by him in this hall. These qualities, the sure passport, in a government like ours, to popular favor and public distinction, bore him rapidly through a succession of high public employments. As soon as he was of age, be was elected by his native county of Charles City to the House of Delegates of Virginin. His first session in that body was, if I mistake not, in the memorable year of 1811-'12, which witnessed the bold measure of the declaration of war made by the United States against Great Britain; and the young legislator became, thus, closely this place, and a gentleman well known to all identified with that high spirited generation of American statesman, who, succeeding immedi- office, and his house subjected to a rigid search. nothing back-that he was not self-contradic- ately to the great men of the Revolutionthe conscript fathers of the Republic-continued, for thirty or forty years after them, to conduct the affairs of the Union with a patriotism. ability and success worthy of their noble sires. In the different representative assemblies of which Mr. Tyler was successively a member, he was fore Christmas, but could not extract from the brought into contact with the highest intellects of officers the reason for such action. The real the age. In the Legi-lature of Virginia, he was cause is supposed to boto get possession of the funds a member of the House of Delegates with Lit- now held by him, until such time as the Federal tleton Waller Tazwell, Benjamin Watkins Congress may pass a new confiscation act, which Leigh, Charles Fenton Mercer, Robert Stanard. Philip Doddridge, General Blackburn, and many will be entitled to half of his money. The inothers of the most gifted spirits of this ancient Com- telligence is very unwelcome, and we would monwealth. In the House of Representatives of fain wish it untrue, but our authority is such as the United States, he was cotemporary with Henry Clay, William Lowndes, John Randolph, Henry St. George Tucker, John Forsyth, Louis McLane, and a host of other distinguished men who then illustrated the national forum. Being generally the youngest member of the body to which he belonged, and emulous of distinction, he was stimulated to the highest exertion of his powers, by the living models of excellence with which he was surrounded, and his mind was thus kept in a perpetual progress of development and

Trained and formed under these auspices, he proved himself equal to all the various and arduous posts of public duty to which he was called by the favor and confidence of his countrymen In the highest of them all, he gave an honorable proof of the elevation and magnanimity of his character by bringing into the leading Executive Departments the most towering talents of the country, to aid him in the administration of the Government. The selection of such men as Webster, Calhoun, Legare, Upshur and Spencer, unworthy sentiment of jealousy, or fear of being overshadowed in the public estimation by his official advisers; while his personal management of several of the most delicate questions of his administration-I refer more particularly to his proad and comprehensive treatment of the question of the annexation of Texas, and the hrmness with which he upheld the cause of constitutional, republican government in Rhode Island against the outbreak of an unlicensed democracy Miss Bettie Smith, -attested the large and matured statesmanship be had himself acquired in the schools of practical instruction in which he was bred.

But this is neither the time nor the place to enter apon a discussion of the merits of Mr. Tyler's administration of the Federal Government, when by a sudden and unexpected dispensation of Providence, he was placed at the head of it. No one would more earnestly have deprecated the revival of forgotten controversies than himself. Among the qualties which most eminently and honorably distinguished him was an habitual kindness of disposition, and a generous appreciation of others, even of those who were his political en emies and opponents. It was about two years ago, in this city, on a public and memorable occasion, he did himself the highest honor by a warm spontaneous and manly tribute to the character of a great man and deceased patriot, who had stood towards him in the attitude of a powerful and declared opposent.

In reviewing the evetful life of Mr. Tyler we are led almost irresistibly, to apply to him a descriptive enithet by which the Romans were accustomed to express a quality that ever inspired their confidence and admiration. By that epithet-feix-they did not mean to designate a person who was merely fortunate, but one who, by a happy combination of well-tempered attributes, knew, in a measure, how to command or propitiate fortune. This sentiment was embodied by them in a maxim, tersely expressed by their greatsat rist-nullum numen habes, si sit prudentia. Thus it was withgifts of oratory and a persuasive address, he won the hearts of the people and commanded the favors step of his public career.

Delegate in the Legislature of his State, representative in Congress, Governor, Senator, Vice President, President-he "sounded all the depths and shoals of honor;" and in every trust he acquitted himself to the satisfaction of his constituents. After having filled, with honor the highest offices of the Government of the Union—which sauk, at length, under the degen- Esq., a member of the Wake Guards, Company D. eracy and corruption of the times—he lived to 26th Regiment North Carolina Volunteers, in the take a leading part in the establishment of a new | 23rd year of his age. | Eulogy on the deceased Confederacy for the South, which had all his would be useless to those asquainted with him. He affections and all his hopes; and as a member of this House, he gave his adxious labors to the great cause of securing and perpetuating the struc-

His duties as a member of this body engaged his deepest solicitude. Unwilling to withdraw himself from them a single day, without the proher and formal sanction of the House, he said to me the day before the fatal termination of his disease, that if he should be compelled to go home the mapufacture of brooms, but now that that to recruit his health, as he should probably find it necessary to do, he wished me to apply to the house for leave of absence for him. A far higher authority, the great Governor of the universe, has granted him that leave of absence-not from this Hall merely, but from all sublunary concerns henceforward torever. He now rests from his iabors: but he has bequeathed to us the rich inberitance of his patriotic example and of his coun-

This second admonition of the transitory tenurs of auman existence, with which, after so short an interval, we have been visited in this Hall, reminds us most impressively that "the paths of giory lead but to the grave." But still it is not permitted to us to repine. "One generation pass. sh away and another generation cometh; but the earth abideth forever." Here, while we continue, ae have our alotted work; and as those who have gone before us have labored and toiled, so must we, in our turn, toil and labor, to carry forward the great schemes of Divine providence in the moral government of the world, and if we do of organizing.

THE MILITIA DRAFT.

The following is the order of Adjutant General Martin, ordering a draft of the militia of this and other counties, which has excited so much nterest in this section of the State : EXECUTIVE DEP T NORTH CAROLINA.

Adj't Gen'l's Office, (Militia,)
Ruleigh, Jan. 13 h, 1861.

Colonel: You will forthwith assemble all the men liable to militia duty under existing orders in your regiment, and select by volunteering first and then by lot, one third of the whole regiment, who will immediately equip and prepare themselves with their own arms, or the best they can produce, and be ready at any moment to march to any point which may be invaded. Substitutes will be a lowed.

The Colonel, when the numbers will admit will form the men thus designated into compa nies of not less than eighty, with one Captain; one First Lieutenant, and two Second Lieutenants, who shall be selected by him from among the officers of proper rank in the regiment; and when more than two companies go from a regiment, one of the field officers shall command

The companies, when ordered to march, shall carry with them what ammunition they can, and

five days' provisions. Companies thus formed shall march at ones on the order of seven (7) Justices, and report to any General C. S. A. who may have called for them, and you will report by letter to this office

when they move.

Very respectfully, J. G. MARTIN. (Sigued)

Adjutant General.

REEST OF MESSES. GUTHRIE AND HARDY IN NEW YORK. Intelligence has been brought to this city

the re-arrest of John G. Guthrie, Esq., and his imprisonment in Fort Lafavette, by the Lincoin Government. Also, of the arrest of H. C. Hardy, Keq, a former distinguished merchant of our citizens. Mr. Hardy was arrested in his but only a few Virginia and North Carolina military buttons were found, and he was subsequently relersed on his parole of honor not to leave the city of New York. Mr. Guthrie was also in the office of Mr. Hardy, reading a newspaper. at the time of his arrest, which was the day be is looked for at an early day, when the officers not to permit us to doubt its correctness. Petersburg Express

About 100 men near Wilmington, are engaged n making salt. It sells there at \$4 per bushel. Col. Samuel Colt, the inventor of Colt's revolver, died a few days ago.

Received in cash, articles and work, the following contributions, which are annexed to individual names. (at common country prices) consisting principally of Socks, Gloves, Blankets, Flannel Shirts and Drawers for the Soldiers Relief Society, of Strickland's District, in Johnston county, North Carolina

James H. Rai ord, \$ 50 Mrs Polly Jones, \$1 Mrs. Jas. H. Raiford, 2 50 Troy Jones, 70 Jesse Thompson, Miss Isabella Ganus, 95 Miss N E Thomps'n, " Penny Ganus, 55 Mrs J Thompson, Mrs Cherry 15 J W Thompson, 1 65 Mrs Eli Creech, Hepsey 15 Miss E J Creech P Amons, J Jourgan 1 00 Joshua Creech,

2 80 Mrs J Creech. Miss Abi Tiper. 7 50 Levi Creech. Mrs W A Smith, " Sarah Langly, 1 50 Jeseph Overby 25 Mrs P Creech, Miss Nancy Mrs W Robbins. 30 Mrs Overby, 30 Williams Brown " N Thompson, 30 Mrs W Brown, Miss S A Mrs Linsey Tiner, 15 " E Thompson, 50 Miss S A Thompson, Joel Smith,

00 George Daughtry,

1 70 Mrs G Mrs J M Whitley, Miss & E 25 Miss N " Eliga 5 50 Mrs H Creech, Mrs S J 2 25 Mrs M Davis, " Devero Talton, " B B Alford, 10 Dixon Davis. 75 Mrs J Mathews, Miss K 20 Miss R Mathews, 2 00 " Sallie Edwards, Jacob H Barnes, 1 50 " S Edwards, Mrs J H Barnes,

2 25 John I Massey, Dempsey Grant, 1 30 Miss M Gur.y, Mrs D Grant, 00 " Mary Gurly, Josiah Strickland, 30 Mrs Berry Price, Mrs J 25 Berry Price, Soloman Daughtry, Mrs 8 Daughtry, 60 Mrs Moses Hill, 25 " Jno Hamilton, John Creech, 60 " Polly Mrs J Creech, " Harry Lane, Miss M Creech, 1 10 R W Johnson, Mrs Turner Jones " John Worley,
" N Morgan, 30 J W Watsoo, 30 Mrs J W Barrow,

Simon Godwia, 00 A J Heath, Bryant Williams. 00 Mrs A J Heath, Mrs B Williams, 45 E M Oliver, C B Sanders, 00 T D Snead. Mrs C B Sanders, 14 50 Miss L Snead, " M Radford, 65 " C Snead, 10 89 " PV Rogers, " John Mundin, 1 30 " P A Pilkinton,

Miss Fannie Hines, 96 Y N Thornton, Mrs Lin Nox, 2 22 Unknown hands, 1 70 Mrs John Smith, " Archibald Nox. 3 00 J R Whitley. 9 35 Mrs J R Whitley, Miss Fannie Higdon, 1 00 Seth Woodall, Wm H Watson, Mrs W H Watson, 10 00 P T Massey,

By A. G. POWELL, Agt MARRIED.

On the 24th December, 1861, by Joseph Yeargin, Esq., Mr. Barnabus Jones to Miss Naroissa Bisho all of Wake county.

DIED: At Carolina City, on the 23d of December, 1861, of

Pneumonia, John F. Turner, son of Wm. D. Turner, was noted for his upright conduct and perseverance in what ver station placed. When his country called for her sons to defend her soil, he cheerfully offered his services, being one of the first to volunteer in his company. Deceased had, for several years, been a pious and consistent member of the Methodist Epis copal Church. His relatives and acquaintances will deeply mourn his loss, but not as those who have no hope, for they have every evidence that his soul is at rest. It seems hard, indeed, that one so young, so promising, with every indication of making a useful and hen red citizen, should thus be cut down; but the will of the Lord be done.

BROOM CORN WANTED.

LARGE AMOUNT OF BROOM CORN is wanted at the BROOM MANUFACTORY the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, for which the highest market Price will be paid.

Farmers in North Carolina are urged to cultivate

a crop of Broom Corn the present year. Any informupon application to the undersigned.

WILLIB J. PALMER, ation as to the method of culture, &c., will be given

Attention Cavalry

jan25-w&sw 1 m.

THE COMPANY NOW BEING FORMED by R. S. TUCKER, T. J. UTLEY, W. G. RID

Drok, WM. M BOYLAN, and others, is now full. The members are requested to meet at Franklin's Precinct on Saturday, the 25th inst., for the purpose of organizing.