

RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 26, 1862

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unequalled celerity.

NEVER GIVE UP THE SHIP. It would be criminal as well as idle to deny that the present is the most groomy period which the South has witnessed since the commencement of this war for freedom and independence on the one side, and conquest and subjugation on the other. What then ? Must the South give up its ship of State, and strike its flag-that flag which in so short a period has waved triumphantly over so many battlefields ? Must the people of the South become the serfs and vassals of the damnable Yankees, and the scorn and scoff of the na. tions of the earth ?. Never ! never !' never !!! Better that the last Southern man be buried benesth the soil in whose defence he died, than become the slave of Yankee tyrants .----The world never beheld a more degrading spectacle than would be presented in a South conquered and held in subjugation by the depraved, brutal, cowardly, cheating, vulgar Yankees. But this will not be, cannot be. Ten millions of people resolved to live or die freemen, cannot be enslaved. The enemy may ravage our coasts and destroy our oities, but they can never take and hold the heart of our country, if the South speaks the word, "It shall not be done." That word will be spoken, and the fiat will be made good. If we have been fulled by our brilliant victories into an overweening confidence, we will now realize the stern realities before us. Overwhelmed with debt and bankruptoy, the enemy is now making his last desperate struggle to force us into a hated union with him, that through our boundless resources he may relieve his shoulder of the weight of dabt which is orushing him to the earth. To enthe South, if enslaved, will be made to pay it. Let us all then say, in the language of the Old Guard, "We may die, but will never surrender." Let us meet the fee when we can, and drive him back, or perish in the attempt. As reasonable men, we must have expected when this contest commenced to encounter reverses and disasters. That we have encountered so few is most wonderful, and attributable to the mercy and goodness of that Being who has smiled upon our cause, and who will smile upon it if we will deserve success. "The darkest hour comes just before morning," and when we think of the dark hours which shrouded our ancestors during a seven years' war for independence, and the bright and glorious morn of liberty which they ushered in, will we not take courage, and resolve never to part with that liberty which they bequeathed to us? We will! we will !! We must and we will resort to every means and appliance to repel the vandal foe. The hesitating, defensive policy must be abandened. If we gain victories, we must realize the results of them, and not again let the enemy recover his shattered forces and gain heart to renew the conflict.

young men fields an myies" are also at the mercy of the Vandal hordes. The good old North State needs the services of her sons also. The foot of the spoiler has polluted our soil; and his arrogant sails cover our waters. Many of brave youths are already coming to the recoue. But there are among us many stout and stalwart man who have not done their whole duty to their country. All " coward loons" who desert their old mother now will be spotted and spurned with contempt.

rn to the young

Ind Louisians.

"The curses of hate and the hisses of soorn Shall burden the winds of their sky."

Let them stand up and show themselves men, instead of eronching timidly by the side of women, whom they are bound to protect and defend.

TO THE YOUNG MEN OF ABKANSAS, TEXAS AND NORTH LOUISIANA. HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DISTRICT.

Department No. 2.

POCAHONTAS, ARK., February, 1862. The question is before us, shall we organize, arm and march to join the army of Missouri, and battle for independence on her soil, where she invites, nay, implores us, to come, or shall we wait to see that gallant and struggling State down trodden in the dust, manacled and lost-her broad fields and rich granaries opened to support the tyrant's hordes as they march triumphantly and inopposed to invade our homes? Shall we strike down the enemy whose gripe is upon our brother's broat, and who only waits to see his last gasp to attack us; or shall we stand by and see our brothperish, and meekly await a similar doom ?

The case is before us for our decision, and it is no dream of the imagination, but a stern reality, and we must decide it. We have voted to be ree. We must now fight to be free, or present to the world the humiliating spectacle of a nation of braggarts, more comtemptible than the tyrants who seek to enslave us.

The fing of our country is waving on the southern borders of Missouri-placed there by my hands under authority from our Chief Magistrate. It represents all that is dear to us in life. Shall it wave there in melancholy loneliness, as a fall leaf in our primeval forests, or shall its beautiful folds and bright stars flaunt in the breeze over the proud battalions of Arkansas, of Texas, and of Louisiana, as they are marshaling to do battle with Missouri for victory, for nonor, and for independence?

Awake! young men of Arkansas, and arm! Beau-tiful maidens of Louisiana, smile not upon the craven youth who may linger by your hearth when the rude blast of war is sounding in your ears! Texas chivalry, to arms ! Hardships and hunger, disease and death, re preferable to slavish subjection, and a nation with a bright page in history and a glorious epitaph is better than a vassaled land with honor lost and a peo-EARL VAN DORN. ple sunk in infamy. Major General.

PRESEDENT DAVIS NAUGURAL ADDRES IVER D IN RICHMOND, PER. 220, 1862 Low-Orrizons: On this, the birthiday endence, and beneath the mon American inde ient erected to commemorate his heroic virtue and those of his compatriots, we have assembled o usher into existence the permanent government of the Confederate States. Through this instrumentality, under the favor of Divine. Pro-vidence, we hope to perpetuate the principles of our Revolutionary fathers. The day, the memo-

ry, and the purpose seem fitly associated. It is with mingled feelings of humility and pride that I appear, to take, in the presence of the people and before high Heaven, the oath precribed as a qualification for the exalted station to which the unanimous voice of the people has called me. Deeply sensible of all that is implied by this manifestation of the people's confidence, I am yet more profoundly impressed by the vast responsibility of the office, and humbly feel my own un worthiness. In return for their kindness. I can only offer assurances of the gratitude with which it is received, and can but pledge a zealous devotion of every faculty to the service of those who have chosen me as their Chief Magistrate.

When a long course of class legislation, directed not to the general welfare, but to the aggrandizement of the Northern section of the Union. culminated in a warfare on the domesic institutions of the Southern States-when the dogmas of a sectional party, substituted for the provisions of the constitutional compact, threatened to dastroy the sovereign rights of the States, six of those States, withdrawing from the Union, confederated together, to exercise the right and perform the duty of instituting a government which would better secure the liberties, for the

preservation of which the Union was established. Whatever of hope some may have entertained that a returning sense of justice would remove the danger with which our rights were threatened, and render it possible to preserve the Union of the Constitution, must have been dispelled by the malignity and barbarity of the Northern States in the prosecution of the existing war. The confidence of the most hopeful among us must

have been destroyed by the disregard they have recently exhibited for all the time-honored bulwarks of civil and religious liberty. Bastiles. filled with prisoners, arrested without civil process, or indictment duly found; the writ of habeas corpus suspended by executive mandate; a State Legislature controlled by the imprisonment of members whose avowed principles suggested to the Federal Executive that there might be another added to the list of seceded States ; elections held under threats of a military power? civil officers, peaceful citizens, and gentle women incarcerated for opinion's sake, proclaimed the incapacity of our late associates to administer a government as free, liberal and humane as .hat establishea for our common use.

For proof of the sincerity of our purpose maintain our ancient institutions, we may point to the Constitution of the Confederacy and the laws enacted under it, as well as to the fact that through all the necessities of our unequal struggle, there has been no act on our part to impair personal liberty or the freedom of speech, of thought, or of the press. The Courts have been open; the judicial functions fully executed, and every righ, of the peaceful citizen maintained as securely as if a war of invasion had not disturbed the land. The people of the States now confederated, became convinced that the government of the United States had fallen into the hands of a sectional majority, who would pervert that most sacred of all trusts to the destruction of the rights ; which it was pledged to protect. They believed, that to remain longer in the Union would 'subject them to a continuance of a disparaging discrimination, submission to which would be inconsistent with their welfare, and intolerable to a proud people. They therefore determined to sever its bonds, and establish a new Confederacy for themselves. [Cheers.] The experiment instituted by our revolutionary fathers of a voluntary union of sovereign States for purposes specified in a solemn compact, had been getting right, were determined to respect no law. but their own will. The government had ceased to answer the ends for which it was ordained and established. To save ourselves from a revolution, which in its silent but rapid progress was about this time from our side relative to the state of to place us under the despotism of numbers. and to preserve in spirit as well as in form, a system government, we believed to be peculiarly fitted the War Department excited the worst apprehen- to our condition and full of promise for mankind. sions about Fort Donelson, and the truth sustains we determined to make a new association comthem. Our loss there is terrible. Twelve posed of States homogeneous in interest, in poli-True to our traditions of peace and our love of iustice, we sent commissioners to the United States to propose a fair and amicable settlement of all questions of public debt or property which might The evacuation of Nashville by the Confeder-ate forces is beyond doubt. It was of course an ton, denying our right to self-government, reinevitable measure, or we may presume that our fused even to listen to any proposals for a peaceful separation. Nothing was then left to us but will approximate three hundred. This is one to prepare for war. [Cheers.] The year in our history has been the most men, all that could be drafted by the Ordinance eventful in the annals of this Continent. A new proposed. It is a beautiful season of the year government has been established, and its ma- now for some of our officers who have heretofore chinery put in operation, over an area exceeding 700,000 square miles. The great principles upon which we have been willing to hazard every- and truly, and are still true patriots, by re-enlistthing that is dear to man, have made conquests | ing as privates. If they have any merit in for us which could never have been achieved by the sword. Our Confederacy has grown from six into bates, they will in nine chances to one be to thirteen States ; and Maryland, already united to us by hallowed memories, and material inter- subjects for officers, how noble would it be in ests, will, I believe, when able to speak with unstifled voice, connect her destiny with the South. (Great applause.) Our people have rallied with unexampled unanimity to the support of the still burning in their hearts. If they are unwilgreat principles of Constitutional evernment, with firm resolve to perpetuate by arms the rights somewhat in the scale of position, if there's any which they could not peacefully secure. A million of men, it is estimated, are now standing in the reverse. It takes a good private to make a good hostile array, and waging war along a frontier of Captain. A good officer cannot be manufactured thousands of miles; battles have been fought ; seiges have been conducted, and although the is willing to serve his country only as an officer, ng before that God who has safely conducted contest is not ended, and the tide for the moment has none of the true soldier about him, and conis against us, the final result in our favor is not sequently cannot be trusted in the field, or out of doubtful. The period is near at hand, when our fees must cers now in the Confederate and State service the dates of their former commissions. sink under the immense load of debt which they who are bitally incompetent, and a disgrace to have incurred ; a debt which in their effort to the country. Money only has lured them away spread limits personal liberty and private right have subjugate us, has already attained such fearful di- from their homes. The day is now at hand for mensions as will subject them to burthens which re-enlistments. We hope to see some of these pervaded our people, and the victories which we | must continue to oppress them for generations to We too, have had our trials and difficulties .-We had hoped that the year would have closed upon a scene of continued prosperity, but it has hoped. It was to be expected when we entered ted. The books are not yet closed. Come! pleased the Supreme Disposer of events to order upon this war, that it would expose our people to Come! Will they come? Nous verrons. Yes it otherwise. We are not permitted to furnish an sacrifices and cost them much, both of money and exception to the rule of Divine Government, blood. But we knew the value of the object for play of pstriotism on this wise than the law alwhich has prescribed affliction as the discipline of which we struggled, and understood the nature of Nations as well as of individuals. Our faith of the war in which we were engaged. Nothing could be so bad as failure, and any sacrifice would be cheap as the price of success in such a contest. [Cheers.] It is mote and right, therefore, that we should re-pair to the only Giver of all victory, and, bumbling shadows. This great strife has awakened in the ness, cold, heat and bunger. No opportunity has people the highest emotions and qualities of the yet presented itself for us to show our mettle upnuman soul. It is cultivating feelings of patriotism, virtue, and courage. Instances of self-sacrifice and of generous devotion to the noble cause for which we are contending, are rife with us is the Lord our God, to help us, and to cause for which we are contending, are rife throughout the land. Never has a people evin ced a more determined spirit than that now animating men, women and clildren, in every part of our country. Upon the first call men fly to arms; and wives and mothers send their husbands and sons to battle without a murmur of regret. and sons to battle without a murmur of regret. It was, perhaps, in the ordination of Provi-dence, that we were to be taught the value of our liberties, by the price which we pay for them. The recollections of this great contest, with all its common traditions of glory, of sacrifice, and of blood, will be the bond of harmony and en-

them, it is fast making us a se lustry from the production ade, if cour industry from the production of to divert our industry from the production of ticles for export and employ it in supplying or madifies for domestic use. It is a satisfac

ction that we have me war by our analded exertions. We have neither asked por received assistance from any quarter. Yet the interest involved is not wholly our own. The world at large is concerned in opening our markets to its commerce. When the independence of the Confederate States is recognized by the nations of the earth, and we are free to follow our interests and inclinations by cultivating foreign trade, the Southern States will offer to man turing nations the most favorable markets which ever invited their commerce. Cotton, sugar, rice, tobacco, provisions, timber, and naval stores will furnish attractive exchanges. Nor would the constancy of these supplies be likely to be disturbed by war. Our Confederate strength will be too great to tem pt aggression, and never was there a people whose interests and principles committed them so fully to a peaceful policy as those of the Confederate States. By the character of their productions they are too deeply interested in foreign commerce wantonly to disturb it. War of conquest they cannot wage, because the Constitution of their Confederacy admits of no coerced association. Civil war there cannot be between States held together by their volition only. This rule of voluntary association, which cannot fail to be conservative, by securing just and impartial government at home, does not diminish the security of the obligations by which the Confederate States may be bound to foreign nations. In proof of this it is to be remembered, that at the first moment of asserting their right of secession, these States proposed a settlemen. on the basis of a common liability for the obligations of the General Government.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: After the struggles of ages had consecrated the right of the Englishman to constitutional representative government, our colonial ancestors were forced to vindicate that birth right by an appeal to arms. Success crowned their efforts, and they provided for their posterity a peaceful remedy against future aggres-

The tyranny of an unbridled majority, the most odious and least responsible form of despotism, has denied us both the right and the remedy. Therefore we are in arms to renew such sacrifices as our fathers made to the holy cause of constitutions liberty. At the darkest hour of our struggle the Provisional gives place to the Permanent government. After a series of successes and victories, which covered our arms with glory, we have recently met with serious disasters. But in the heart of a people resolved to be free, these disavers tend but to stimulate to increased resis tance. To show ourselves worthy of the inheritance bequeathed to us by the patriots of the Revolution, we must emulate that heroic devotion which made reverse to them but the crucible infwhich their ratriotism was refined. [Auplaure.]

With confidence in the wisdom and virtue those who will share with me the responsibility, and aid me in the conduct of public affairs

oners are not to be released until the senten are read, and the sentences are not to be read till after the adjournment of the Court. See how this works. I know a gentleman in the General Guard House here, (gentlemen get in Guard House sometimes, for I've been there myself, bank God,) who was tried seven weeks ago His sentence was 24 hours imprisonmen has been a prisoner seven wacks, await mere formality of having his sentence read out at the prescribed time. Here is a material de-fect, and should be remedied forthwith. But sect, and should be remedied forthwith. But what's the use of a poor ignorant devil of a pri-vate like myself to make any suggestions as to a modification or change of law in military affairs? I forgot myself, and beg pardon for saying any-thing about it. I won't do so any more. I cannot close this letter without saying a word about our Spring Winter-Quarters. We baven't got in 'em yet, but expect every day when we shall. The architect abandoned the original plan of covering them with dirt. Boards have been rived (by us of course, though I didn't have a hand in it, because I was caged—a sort of wild animal, I wat.) These boards have

beautiful twisting proportions, and won't hardly lay still, unless confined down. Straight boards will hardly shed water. Vice verse with twisters. Water would be apt to shed them.

We can soon say, in the language of a smart man of ancient days :

"Rise up, my love, my fair one, and come sway. For lo, the winter is past, and the rain is over and gone; the flowers appear on the earth; the time of the singing of birds is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in our land," and we, and we, are not yet in our Spring-Winter-Quarters, and thank God for it!

AMINADAB.

FROM TENNESSEE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 20.

Governor Harris has issued a Proclamation calling out the militia. Tennessee has 67 Regiments in the field, but the Confederate Government calls for 32 more.

The Tennessee Legislature meets here to-day. An attack is expected at Columbus daily .--

Beauregard will defend it at all hazards. Gun Boats are reported at Clarksville this morning, en route to Nashville.

It is reported, but doubted, that it a sufficient force can be collected in time to defend Nashville there will be a fight in that vicinity shortly.

The latest advices state that Col. Herbert is at Pratt's store and the Federals are between him and the Kirkville Telegraph Roads. They have been reinforced, making 20,000 in atl.

Heavy firing was heard in Favetteville, Arkansas, on the 17th inst.

Generals Price and McCulloch are falling back before a superior force, and on the 18th were at Boston Mountain. The same day a fight occurred at Pratt's Store. McRea's, McNairy's and Herbert's regiments were engaged. The enemy By the Governor of North Carolina A PROCLAMATION.

Horth Carolinians! Our Country needs your ai for its protection and defence against an invading bi The President of the Confederate States has gate The President of the complete binter a state , troops in the field. Our own borders are invaded the enemy is force, now threatening an advance is deprive us of liberty, property, and all that we held dear as a self-governing and free people. We must resist him at all hazards and by overy means in the power. He wages a war for our subjugation-a w forced upon as in erong, and prosecuted wither right, and in a spirit of vengeful wickedness wither a parallel in the history of warfare among civilin nations. As you value your rights of self-govern mont and all the blessings of freedom the ballow endearments of home and fireside, of family and his dred, I call upon you to sally to their defence, and a sustain the noble and sacred cause in which we an engaged. North Carolins has always proved true constant and brave in the hour of trial and of du ger. Never let it be said that in the future she i failed to maintain this high renown. If we are three ened now more than horetofare, let our exertinate equal to every demand on our patriotism, honor a

glory. No temporary reverses dampened the ard a your ancestors, even though the enemy marche columns through the State. The fires of liberty burned brightly in their breasts. They were mer to new energy, and resisted by gallant deeds abiding heps and unfinching courage and perser, ance, bravely contending with enemies at house, well as the foreign foe, until, after a straggle of seve long years, our Independedce was achieved and a knowledged. Let us imitate their glorious example The enemy is redoubling his efforts and straining ... ery nerve to over-run our country and subjugate a to his domination, his svarice and ambition. At ready it is proposed in their Congress to establish. territorial government in a portion of our State. Now is the time to prove our seal and animate by er. ample.

I call upon the brave and patriotic men of State to volunteer, from the mountains to the sea. You are wanted to fill up our quota in the Confed erate Army, and for the special defence of the Stat I rely, with entire confidence, for a prompt and cheer. ful response to this call upon your patriotism no valor. Tender yourselves in companies and in

squads under officers of your own selection. You will be at once accepted and organized into regiments under the 1 ws that are or may be made, and which it is my duty to execute. The Adjutant General of the State will issue the necessary orders for this put DOSS.

Fellow-sitizens !-- Your first allegiance is due North Carolina. Rally to her banners. Let even man do his duty, and our country will be safe. Given under my hand and the seal the State, at Raleigh, this 22nd of Feb. SEAL. ruary, one thousand eight hundred and sixty- wo. HENRY T. CLARK. All the papers in the State are requested ublish three times feb 26-Bt IST OF LETTERS REMAINING UN. A called for in the Raleigh Post Office, February 24th, 1862: Allen, Kit Latta. Lt John R. Lassiter, J M App, Charles Brewer, Mrs M Locklear, Miss Jane Brown, Dr William Morris, Jno W Bradshaw, Miss Mary McMullen, Mr Pope, Miss Mary J Carter, Mrs Irena Estevan, Col B Perry, Miss Mary Pool, L (Tanner Royle, B T Emery, Rob't T Ellen, Rigdon F Scarlet, William Green, E C N Gray, Elias M Sham, James Swift, George R. Hodges, H C Hockings, Miss Eliza Taylor, J C Utley, Gaston Jones, Mrs E P Jones, Jason Wade, Pinckney Lookhart, Miss Jane Walker, John F Call for Advertised Letters, and give the date of GEO. T. COOKE. the List. feb 26, 1862. - Post Master

PRESIDENT DAVIS'S INAUGURAL AD-DRESS.

We lay before our readers to-day the Inaugural Address delivered by President Davis on the 22d inst. It is about the right length, and a very dignified and well-written production. distant Remark

IF Lieut. J. R. Love, of Company A. 16 h N. C. T., is in this city. He is looking well, and reports the 16th Regiment in good health. He has succeeded in raising a fine company for the war, and goes to Jackson county on the recruiting service. The New York Tribune says that the Confederate Troops are evacuating Manassas. It is probable enough that a portion of our troops have been taken from Manassas for the present, but we do not believe that that point has been evacuated. A portion of our troops might be safely taken from Manassas now, as it will be utterly impossible for Mo-Clellan to advance for some time to come .--The condition of the roads will prevent a forward movement.

RELEASE OF THE ROANOKE ISLAND PRISONERS.

We learn that all of the Confederate prisoners taken at Roanoke Island have been released on parole. Quite a number arrived in this city on Monday sflernoon. They stated that about 150 were left at Weldon, to come on Tuesday's train. Among the number left at Weldon was, we learn, Lieut. Col. Fowle. Major Williamson arrived in this place on Monday, and is stopping at the Yarborough House.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

SITUATION OF THINGS IN TENNESSEE

The telegraph from Memphis, published this morning, gives us more than we have had up to things in Tennessee. The distressing silence of thousand of our men captured, is a story that | cy, and in feeling. [Cheers.] wrings our hearts not a little. The enemy's strength must have been immense-many thousand superior to our's, independent of their ganboats.

Generals never would have adopted it.

A dispatch from Augusta, dated Saturday, states that the enemy's gunboats reached Nashville on Thursday ; but our dispatch from Memphis states that the enemy had not occupied the city on Friday.

General Johnston is reported to be at Murfreesborough, which is twenty-two miles southeast of Nashville, (and not in reach of gunboats,) whether to make a stand there or not is not stated General Beauregard is reported to be at Columbus, and determined to defend it. We had anticipated the evacuation of that place by our forces, and think it doubtful now that General B. wil attempt to hold it.

PROCLAMATION.

BY THE PRESIDENT.

To the People of the Confederate States.

The termination of the Provisional Govern ment offers a fitting occasion; again to present ourselves in humiliation, prayer and thanksgivus through our first year of National existence .--We have been enabled to lay anew the foundations of Free Government, and to repel the efforts of our enemies to destroy us. Law has everywhere reigned supreme, and throughout our wide been duly honored. A tone of earnest niety has nave obtained over our enemies have been justly | come. ascribed to Him who ruleth the Universe.

and perseverance must be tested, and the chastering which seemeth grievous will, if rightly received, bring forth its appropriate fruit. It is mete and right, therefore, that we should reourselves before Him, should pray that He may strengthen our confidence in His mighty power and righteous judgment. Then may we surely trust in Him that He will perform his promise and encompass us as with a shield. In this trust, and to this end, I, JEFFERSON DAVIS. President of the Confederate States, do berehy set apart FRIDAY, THE 28TH DAY OF FRERUARY instant, as a day of Fasting, Humilia-tion and Prayer; and I do hereby invite the Reverend Olergy and people of the Confederate States to repair to their respective places of Public Worship to humble themselves before Alminghty

were repulsed.

cure relying on the patriotism and courage of the scople, of which the present war has furnished so many examples, I deeply feel the weight of the reponsibilities I now, with unaffected diffidence, am about to assume ; and fully realizing the inadequacy of human power to guide and to sustain, my hope is reverently fixed on Him whose favor is ever vouchsafed to the cause which is just. With humble gratitude and adoration. acknowledging the Providence which has so visibly protected the Confederacy during its brief but | day. eventful career, to Thee, Oh God! I trustingly commit myself, and prayerfully invoke Thy blessing on my country and its cause. [Continued and enthusiastic cheering.]

(Correspondence of the Raleigh Register.) RE-ENLISTMENTS, COURTS-MARTIAL

OFFICERS, &c. CAMP DUDLEY, 5th Reg't. N. C. V's.) 16th Feb., 1862.

MR. KDITOR: In my last letter to you I enty and unjustness of the proposed Military Ordinance, then before the Convention of our State. I have not yet heard of its passage, and sincerely hone that it will not in its original shape become the law. The opinions that I entertained then I still bold. I know that the Volunteers now in the field (from North Carolina, at least,) will do their whole duty in remaining in the service as long as there is any necessity for them to do so. The Convention need not trouble itself about making any suggestsons to us, as to what we should do, or framing any Ordinance, as to what we muse do. Let us alone! We know our duty, and we'll do it?

Since writing to you last, I am glad to say that the Sleepy Fifth has been partially aroused from its wonted drowsiness. Scores of her best men, (and when I say best men, I mean precisely what I say,) have already re-enlisted for the war. I suppose the number already re-enlisted third at least of our entire number of available their belowed country that they have been really them, and are qualified in every way to lead men re-electer). If they are not in every essential fit them "to buckle on their whole armor." and walk into the ranks. The country would see and know then that the fire of true patriotism was ling to pull off their fine clothes, and descend truth in logic, they are no patriots, but precisely out of a sorry soldier. An officer, therefore, who it. It is in indisputable fact, that there are offi-

fellows in the ranks. A round jacket and a musket would become them much better than a surtout with a red sash and sword awkwardly put

Our loss at the Fort Donelson fight of four, days, was 1,600. The enemy's loss was 4,000. Late Saturday night a council of war was held at Fort Donelson, when it was determined to surrender. Gen. Buckner was left to make it known to the enemy and Gen. Pillow and staff. Gen. Floyd and 800 of his brigade went to Clarksville on Sunday morning. Buckner remained.

Our army of 12,000 men capitulated on Sun-

It is believed that Nashville has been evacuated and the army has fallen back, but to what point is not known.

AN ORDINANCE TO RAISE NORTH CAROLINA'S QUOTA OF CONFED-ERATE TROOPS.

1. Be it ordained, d.c., That it shall be the duty of the Governor, from time to time, to issue his proclamation calling for volunteers to meet the requisitions of the Confederate Government, now made, or hereafter to be made : Provided, however, That volunteers heretofore in service, re-enlisting, shall have credit for the time they have served : Provided, further : That said volunteers shall not be for a longer time than three years, and to be sooner discharged in case the present war terminates before the expiration of that time : And, provided further, That the Governor shall not be required to keep in the Confederate service more than the regular quota of North Carolina.

2. That the Governor shall call upon the counties to furnish, by volunteering, the necessary number of troops, under the present requisition, according to white population (after crediting them with the troops already in service, for three years or the war, and their volunteers for twelve months) to complete their respective quotas, on or before the 15th of March, 1862.

3. That the Governor shall require each Captain now in the service, on or before the 15th day of March, 1862, to return to the Adjutant General a list of the officers and men under his command, with the county of the residence of each at the time of his entry into

4. That the Governor shall call upon the several captains of volunteer companies from North Carolina now in the field, or officers in command, to muster their said companies for re-enlistment, and shall make known them the earnest desire of this Convention and the people of North Carolina, that they been so very pregnant with patriotism to show to | shall enlist for three years or the war, and in order to forward this purpose, the captains of companies or officer in command of the company, on the occasion of such muster, shall put the question distinctly to every officer and soldier belonging thereto, whether he will re-enlist for three years or the war, or not; and those agreeing so to re-enlist, he will cause to subscribe a roll containing such obligation, with their names and places of residence at the times of their first entry into service, and the signatures of the persons so re-enlisting shall be as binding as if they had been mustered into service, which lists he will immediately return to the office of the Adjutant General of the State.

5. That volunteer companies now in service, reenlisting, may retain their present organization, or re-organize at their option ; and that all volunteers not re-enlisting with their present organization, shall be thrown into companies and proceed to elect their company commissioned officers, who shall be commissioned by the Governor: and the company commissioned officers shall elect the field officers : Provided, however, That the commissions of all officers, company or field, who shall be re-elected, shall bear

6. That the Governor shall have power to appoint captains and lieutenants to recruit men for the service aforesaid, and to organize the men so recruited into companies and regiments; and the company commissioned officers shall in all cases elect their field officers under the rules now prescribed : Provided, however, That no persons shall receive a commission or pay under said appointments, except him, a Captain's commission and pay; and

Confederate Cloth just received from the Crenshaw Woolen

Company, Richmond, Va. AVING PURCHASED FROM THE auption sale a large invoice of Grey and Bipe Cloths and Cassimeres, we are prepared to make uni

forms in the best manner. Alsc, a large invoice of Maryland Cloths and Cassimeres; Cadet Grey, very fine; do. North Carolina Cassimere Grey, large quattity for Uniforms and Military Overcoats, resty made or made to mensure. We have now in our cut ting department two Cutters that cannot be beat it the art of outting both military and citizens' drets. Black French Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings; Velvet Vesting, black and Fancy; 50 Cassimere Suite

all sizes, just received ; 50 dozen Merino and Lamb Wool Shirts and Drawers; India Rubber Overcost and Leggins; fine Shirts, Drawers, Socks, Collars, Gloves, Cravats, Suspenders, Shawls, Blankets, Gaiters, Gambaters, &c. T. W. HOYSTON & CO., feb 26 Petersburg, Va.

Recruits wanted.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEING AUTHOR thorized to increase the number of his Regiment to 1250 men, wants 500 Recruits immediately. Boun ties, &c., will be paid by Recruiting Officers stationed at prominent points in the State from which the Regiment was originally raised.

R. RANSOM. feb 15-6t Col. 1st Reg. N. C. Cavalry.

Wanted 500 Free Negroes to work on Fortifications.

WANT 500 FREE NEGROES TO work on the Fortifications on Neuse and Pamlie Rivers.

They will be furnished transportation, quarters subsistence, and will be paid ten dollars per month. They are absolutely necessary to the public de-fence, and I appeal to county and city authorities, and to patriotic private citizens to aid me in procuring them. If you intend to aid in the defence of the State, now is the time !

The soldiers are now at work, and have been for weeks I wish to take the spade from them and give them their muskets. Citizens now at home must furnish lab rers to take the spade. The Government will pay for labor ; but laborers

we must have.

They should report without an hour's delay to Ma-jor W. B. Thompson, Chief Engineer, Newbern of to Capt. W. S. G. Andrews, 10th N. C. Troops, at Washington

Each party of 20 should, if possible, I e accomps nied by an energetic white man, to attend to the sup-ply of their wants, and to oversee them at work. Azes, Spades and Picks, or Grubbing Hoes are not to be beught, and should be brought : they will be paid for.

ANT TA RUMORED ARREST. It is reported here that Gen. Huger has been placed under arrest, and will be tried for negligence and incompetence. The news, we fear, is too good to be true. The States

THE MORALS OF RICHMOND. If we may judge from the police reports of the Richmond papers, that city has become as rife with rowdyism and orime as ever was San Francisco in its worst days.

God, and pray for His protection and favor to our beloved country, and that we may be saved from our enemies, and from the hand of all that hate us. Given under my hand and the seal of the Confederate States, at Richmond, this 20th day of February, A. D. 1862. JEFFERSON DAVIS. By the President: WILLIAM M. BROWNE, hate us.

Secretary of State, ad, in.

we'll see, but we do not anticipate a grander dis-

I feel assured that four fifths of the good old Sleepy Figh will again be in the field. How can we remain at home when our beloved of I State is invaded and so much imperilled? We've had a on the battle field. We want to meet the enemy fight our battles."

COURTS, MARTIAL .- These are institutions for the trial specially of soldiers. Sometimes they try. (?) onlears, but they seldom come out second best. To come out second best, is a peculiar privilege of subordinates. One can prosecute, and at during affection amongst the people, producing against a man for any iniquity, or for any sin, in unity in policy, fraternity in sentiment, and joint any on that he sinneth: at the mouth of free Nor have the material sacrifices of the past year been made without some corresponding bea-efits. If the sequessence of foreign mations in a pretended blockade has deprived us of our com-tal.

manner for twenty-five privates, a first Lieutenant's commission and pay; and for fifteen privates a second Lieutenant's commission and pay.

7. That a bounty of fifty dollars, deducting the bounty already paid, shall be paid by the State to all privates, musicians and non-commissioned officers whose term of service altogether for three years or the war, to be paid at the following times, to-wit: to. all volunteers now in service at the time of their reentry into service ; to all now in the service for three years or the war, at the expiration of their first year's years or the war, at the expiration of their first year's service; to all new volunteers, at the time of their entry into service: Provided, however, That any soldier may permit his bounty to remain in the Treasury and draw the same, with interest, at the expiration of one year from the time it is due, or at the time of his discharge: And, provided further, That such payment may be made in Treasury notes, unless otherwise provided by law. Ratified February 19, 1862. [Signed] W. N. EDWAPDE

W. N. EDWARDS. Testo: SONDA Pres of Convention. W. L. STEEL, Prin, Secretary,

190

L. C. Bowanns, Assistant Secretary. I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the ordinance on file in this office. Given under my hand this 21st day of February. 1862, RUFUS E. PAGE, Secretary of State,

[Signed]

5 1

The New York Herald appears delighted at Queen's speech, and says that it extinguishes the last glimmering of intervention ; and close by urging the Southern people to rise in general revolution and put down the rebellion.

hards on Really

Letters on this subject must be addressed as above. L. O'B. BEANCH, Brig. Gen'l C. S A. HEAD QUARTERS DIST. OF PARLICO, Newbern, 12th February, 1862.] feb 19-tf

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT N. C., ABJUTANY GRABBAL'S OFFICE, Releigh, February 13th; 1862.

FIVE REGIMENTS OF VOLUNTEERS for the War are manted to make up North Caro-ina's Quote of the Army of the Confederate States, to when a boanty of fitteen dollars per man will be paid by the State and Rity dollars per man will be confederate States. This number is expected to be raised with as little delay as possible, and Companies at present organis-ing will report to this Office with as little delay as possible. They will be received by Companies or in-dividuals, and when a full Company is tendered, four officers will be communicated by Companies or in-diceters will be communicated of with a less number forty men ; First Discrement for twenty five ; Second Lieutenant for Aftern. The Militia who have been ordered on duty, and to be in realized, and will avail themselves of this opportunity of pitting into the volunteer service, and the number so doling will be credited to their respec-tive counties.

tive counties. By order of the Covernan. B' G. MARTIN, Adjutent Comer-feb 15-dt