

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 2, 106

The Semi-Weekly Reisgter Is published every Wednesday and Satarday morn ng, at \$4.00 per annum, payable in advance, or \$5.00 per annum if payment is delayed until the expiration of the subscription year.

The Weekly Register

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

Club Rates.

Clubs will be supplied upon the following terms For a Club of Ten to the Semi-Weekly, \$30 per ann For a Club of Six to the Weekly, \$15 " " For a Club of Ten to the Weekly,

The Register Job Office

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

BERS.

On and after the 1st of April, we shall strike from our list the names of all Semi-Weekly subscribers who have not paid their subscription ; and the Semi. Wcekly, like the | tiations, and refused to carry out the stipu-Weekly, will be conducted on the ca-h system. The price of paper has risen to nearly double the amount of its former cest, and can only be had for cash.

We do not adopt this course because we doubt the credit of any of our Semi-Weekly subscribers, but having to pay cash for all the material we use in printing and for all the work we have done, and our advertising patronage being greatly reduced on account of the war, we find it absolutely necessary, in order to meet our heavy expenses, to require the cash in advance for our paper, both Semi-Weekly and Weekly.

OPERATIONS OF THE WAR.

We are now in almost hourly expectation of hearing the results of several important

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF SECRETARY OF WAR.

We are indebted to Hon. W. T. Dortch for a copy of the Supplemental Report of the Secretary of War to the Confederate Congress. This report is in reference to the exchange of prisoners with the United States, and is accompanied by the correspondence between Gen. Howell Cobb on the part of the Confederate States, and General

John E. Wool for the Government of the United States. The first proposition for an exchange of

prisoners was contained in a letter from Gen. ool to Gen. Huger, under date of the 13th of February, 1862, which proposition was agreed to by our Government, and the basis of a cartel submitted, which was accepted substantially by the representative of the United States. Upon conferring with his Government, however, his instructions were so changed that the end in view was defeated, and the negotiations rather unceremoniously terminated. Mr. Benjamin, however, being confident that the Yankees would stand by their agreement, had already released a number of prisoners, including those held as hostages for our privateersmen. The shrewd Yankees, having accomplished their object

in opening negotiations with our Government, NOTICE TO SEMI-WEEKLY SUBSCRI- viz : obtained the release of these hostages, and having in the mean ime, by their victory at Fort L'onelson, got the balance of prisoners in their favor, abruptly broke off negolations proposed by themselves. This proceeding was of course mean and Yankee-like, but it was in keeping with the character of the people, and Mr. Benjamin ought to have known them better than to have trusted them so far.

> We give the concluding paragraph of Mr. Benjamin's recommendation in retaliation for the conduct of the Yankee Government :

"I make no comment on these proceedings, further than to remark that it seems scarcely possible that there should be any further exchange of prisoners during the war. We can parole no prisoners with any expectation of reciprocity, and can have no reliance on any promises that may be made. I submit, however, that it is but bare ustice to ourselves to declare discharged such of our own citizens as are now subject to parole, and

ALL SOLDIERS ON FURLOUGH ORDER THE EUBACK TO THEIR COMMANDS

It will be seen from the following order from. the War Department that all furloughs are revoked, and soldiers and officers absent from their respective commands are ordered back to duty forthwith. The menacing state of affairs renders this step necessary, and we trust that all soldiers now on furlough will promptly obey the order:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJ'T AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Richmond, March 24, 1862. GENERAL ORDERS, No. 16.

All leaves of absence and furloughs, from whatever source obtained, are revoked; and officers and men absent from duty, except on surgeons' certificate of disability, will return at once o their repective commands. It is with extreme reluctance that the Department adopts a measure which deprives our patriotic soldiers of the reaxation they have so well earned ; but the enemy presses on every side, and the necessities of the service demand new illustrations of that noble self-denial which has been so many times evinced since the commencement of our struggle for independence. The furloughs of all who have engaged for the war, which are thus curtailed, will be extended bereafter, when circumstances permit. But, judging from the past, no fears are entertained of an unwilling reponse to this call. Those who have so many times proved their devotion to their country, cannot be indifferent or backward in this hour of her greatest need !

By order of the President. S. A. COOPER, Adjutant & Inspector-General.

A SPECIMEN OF THE WAR SPIRIT IN MISSISSIPPI.

A meeting was held recently in Carroll county, Miss., with reference to the war, the proceedings of which, for spirit and patriotic devotion; are truly an example for every part of the Confederacy. The meeting adopted among its resolutions the following :

Resolved, That should the patriotic chivalry o the South, contrary to our garnest expectations prove itself recreant, and the invading foe succeed in breaking through the lines of our defences, and begin its march of conquest through our country, we do hereby solemnly declare it to be our fixed and unalterable purpose to present him a desolated land, laying our fields waste with fire And if there should be any found among us possessing an abject and craven spirit, who shall refuse or neglect to perform this act of necessary defence, we pledge our faith to each other, that we will see it done on every plantation throughout the country; so that the enemy shall never obtain from us that cotton which is our wealth, and becomes to him the sinews of war. And further, we do plight our sacred honor to each other, that in such an event, which we do not anticipate, but for which we are bound to be prepared, so soon as we can get our families to places | sys. im proposed. of safety, we will each and all who may not al ready be in the field, unite ourselves for the public detence, unless hindered by positive physical

ESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT. The following message was sent into Congress

or Friday lest : EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, March 28tb, 1862.

the Senate and House of Representatives of e Confederate States:

The operation of the various laws now in force fo fairing argies, has exhibited the necessity for m: The frequent changes and amendments wi ch have teen made, have rendered the system so omplicated as to make it often quite difficult. to etermine what the law really is, and to what ex int prior amendments are modified by more rei unt legislation.

bere is also embarrassment from conflict bew en State and Confederate. legislation. I am he py to assure you of the entire harmony of py rose and cordiality of feeling which have of tinued to exist between myself and the Execu wes of the several States; and it is to this ton. car se that our success in keeping adequate forces in he field is to be attributed.

these reasons would suffice for inviting your ea thest attention to the necessity of some simple a general system for exercising the power of rating armies, which is vested in the Congress by the Constitution. But there is another and more important consideration. The preparations mile by, the enemy for a combined assault at na nerous points on our frontier and seaboard have produced the result that might have been expected. They have animated the people with a chirit of resistance so general, so resolute and so self sacrificing that it requires rather to be regulated than to be stimulated. The right of the State to dema d and the duty of each citizen to rendetemilitary service, n and only to be stated to be ad atted. It is not, however, wise or judicious pd by to place in active service that portion of the force of a people which experience has shown to is necessary as a reserve. Youths under the ag of eighteen years require further instruction -i-ten of matured experience are needed for mi-staining order and good government at home, and in supervising preparations for rendering off ient the armies in the field.

hese two classes constitute the proper reserve for home defence, ready to be called out in cas of imergency, and to be kept in the field only wb le the emergency exists. But in order to ing btain this reserve intact, it is necessary that in great war like that in which wears now engai ed, all persons of intermediate age, not legally exc npt for good cause, should pay their debt of mistary service to the country, that the burthens sheald not fall exclusively on the most ardent and patriotic.

I therefore recommend the passage of a law declaring that all persons residing within the Confederate States, between the ages of 18 and 35 sears, and rightfully subject to military duty, shat; be held to be in the military service of the Col Sederate States, and that some plain and simple sathod be adopted for their prompt enrolment ant Organization, repe-ling all of the legislation her sofore enacted, which would conflict with the

JEFFERSON DAVIS. "he message was referred to the committee on filitary Affairs.

From the Richmond Enquirer. A HISTORICAL PARALLEL-LET US HEED THE LESSON.

"I fear [the enemy] will deceive who seems to be acting the same limerons, defensive part, which has involved us in so many disasters. O, Heavens, grant us one great soul 1 O. e leading mind would extricate the best cause from that ruin which seems to swait it for the want of if. We have as good a cause as ever was fought for; we have great recources; the people are well forts can be of any avail, we should be ready to devolute tempered; one active, mastarly capacity would bring order out of this confusion, and save the court of the service of our country. The ladies of our sister States have set us an even

try. How strongly history reproduces itself! The above reads like one of the many hundred factious utterances with which the ardor of the people is chilled in this exigency of our affairs. But it belongs to another era. It was spoken in 1777, by John Adams, and referred to George Washing-

The following is from the same source :

the White Plains? What numbers have they Are we to go on forever in this way, maintaining vast armies in idleness, and losing the fairest opportunity that ever offered of destroying an eneny completely in our power ?"

How exactly do there words match those of the factionists of the present day !

Nor did John Adams stop there. He was an active member of a dark cabal that actually attempted what their successors of the present day have as yet but threatened to attempt-the supplanting and supersedure of the selected Commander-in-Chief of the army. First Charles Lee, and then Gates, were to be raised to the chief command, in the stead of Washington. Samuel Adams, Rush, Mifflin, and even Virzinia statesmen of high repute, and other men of name and reputation, joined John Adams in this endeavor.

The country had a right to expect better John Adams. He boasted himself to be, and he was one of the chief fomentors of the Ravolution. His voice had rung, like a trumpet, lou I and clear, and among the very first, calling the people to resistance. He claimed also to have selected and nominated Washington for the post of Commander-in-Chief, though it has since been ascertained from his correspondence, that it was contrary to his wish, and that he acted in reluctant deference to the choice of the public.

But no sooner was the war fairly afoot than the zeal of Adams began to cool. He shrunk from exposure to personal danger; and gave himself as we have seen to surly and ignorant military criticisms, harsh censures and factious efforts to pull down the Commander-in chief whom he had just assisted to put up; and coupled with these, were repining that others were reaping the honors of the Revolution which he had origin-ted. 'I, poor creature," it was thus he wrote, 'worn out with scribbling for my bread and my liberty, low in spirits, and weak in health, must leave others to wear the laurels which I have sown;

FOR THE REGISTER. To the Ladies of North Carolina :

To you, who have so freely given your husband, rothers and sons to the defence of our country. appeal, to aid still farther in so glorious a cause by contributing to a fund for the purchase of a gun boat No one who can do anything, however little, to aid in so glorious a cause, should remain idle. We have al

so glorious a cause, should remain and. We have all randy done much, and have shown ourselves not un-worthy daughters of our mothers of the Revolution, but much still remains to be done, and while our ef-

The ladies of our sister States have set us an example which we should not fail to emulate, by contribu-ting of their incury, and even of their necessity for a similar purpose. Europy we cannot remain idle when others are doing so much, and when the invader is already on our soil, and threatens our homes and fire-sides. He sumt be repulsed, and we must do our part. Let us, if necessary, do anything and everything, and in such an undertaking know no such word as fail. The plan I would suggest is this: Let a President. Secretary and Treasurer be appointed from among the ladies resident in Raleigh. Let the President appoint a Vice President in such ecunty, who shall call meet-ings, and with such assistants as she may select, soli-cit contributions, which, when collected, shall be for

ings, and with another which, when collected, shall be for. eit contributions, which, when collected, shall be for. warded to the Treasurer, and the name and amount of each contribution be published in our State papers... Contributions in jewelry and other luxuries which many contributors may be able to spare beiter that mnosy will always be received. War enton, March 31, 1862.

> FOR THE REGISTER OFFICE OF MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

GOLDSBORO', March 28, 1862. LADIES : Permit me to thank you in the came . the sick and wounded soldiers, at this place, for your iberal contributions to their comfort. Let me assure you, this kindness is fully appreciated and will be gratefully remembered.

Yours, very respectfully, EOWARD WARREN

Act. Med. Director and Pur. Dep. of N. C. FURNISHED FOR CAPT. RAND'S COMPANY

OF COL. VANCE'S REGIMENT.

Mrs. Dr. Banks, I mattress and 5 pillews, 3 pair pantaloons, 2 towels, 2 shirts, 1 coat, 7 pair socks and 1 bed quilt; Miss Polly Stevens, 1 quilt and pair sorks. Mrs. Alfred Rowland, 2 pair socks, soap and lot of necessaries for sick and wounded ; Mrs. Alfred Myatt, 3 blankets; Miss Penelope Jones, 6 shirts, 3 towels 2 pair drawers, 1 pair socks, 2 bottles of wine, 1 jar but er, a lot of soap and other necessaries for the sick Little Bettie Jones, 1 pair socks ; Mrs. Susan Bank. shirts, 3 pair drawers, 1 pitlow, and 1 pair panta. loons ; Linn Banks, 2 blankets and 1 vest : Mrs. Ed. mund Stevens, 1 mattress, 1 bolster, coinfort, 2 pit. lows, feathers and other necessaries for sick and wounded; Mrs. Elizabeth Young, 2 pair so ksy Mrs. Nancy Stevens, 6 pair socks; Mrs. Harrison Rand, 1 mattresses, 3 shirts, 6 pair pantaloons, 1 towel, 2 pair socks, 1 pillow slip and eatables for sick and wounded Misses Amanda and Fannie Jewell, 2 pair socks : Miss Martha Jewell, 2 pair socks ; Miss Comfort Jewell, 1 shirt: Mr. Simeon Williams, 2 sheets, 2 shirts, 1 pair drawers and 1 towel; Mrs Lucy Rand, 10 pair socks. lint, and other necessaries for sick and wounded Miss Julia Ann Jewell, 2 pair socks; Mr. Gen. At. kiuson, I shirt, 1 pair drawers and pair socks : Mr. F. Medlin, 1 shirt and necessaries for wounded.

I IST OF LETTERS REMAINING UN. called for in the Raleigh Post Office, March 31-1632:

L'Engle, Mrs M M

Moseley, Edw'd

Meekins, J A

Allen, Miss Mary

battles. From what we can learn from our army on the Neuse, we are very sure that before the lapse of a week a battle pregnant with vast results will be fought. Our army in that quarter is increasing every day, and we entertain the liveliest hopes that we shall soon hear that the enemy has been driven. back to his vessels. The army is under the command of Major General Holmes, assisted by Brigadier Gen. Ransom. In both these officers our soldiers have the most implicit. confidence, and if hard fighting, directed by good Generalship, can insure success, we must and shall win the day.

Brow the Pepinsula we may expect at any moment to hear the tidings of a great battle, as the Yankees, having been considerably reinforced, are said to be advancing towards Yorktown. Indeed, we heard on Saturday that a very considerable skirmish had taken place, in which our army repulsed the enemy. Gen. Magruder has been reinforced by Gen. Colston's Brigade, recently stationed on the South side of James River, hear Burwell's Bay, and by several regiments from other quarters. We are confident that nothing but immensely superior forces can get the whiphand of Magruder. He is of the "Stonewall? Jackson stripe, and will, to use his own language, fight "furiously."

A most critical battle either has taken place, or will speedily take place, at or near Corinth, Miss., on the borders of Tennessee. Vast and momentous interests are involved turns out, however, to be the noise of a sein the result of this battle. Trusting to the brave hearts and strong arms of our soldiers. and the approving smiles of the God of Battles, we hope soon to have the pleasure of chronicling a signal victory of our arms at that most important point.

There does not seem to be at this time an apprehension entertained that there will very soon be a battle on the line of the Rappahannock, although there is no telling what any hour or day may bring forth.

SOW OATS.

When we look at the map of the Southern Confederacy, and see how much of the graingrowing portion of it is in the hands of the enemy, we may well entertain the apprehension that there will be a great scarcity of it might be gratifying : provisions this year. In Eastern Tennessee, which is both a grain-growing and porkraising section, the enemy has a foot-hold,

· and if he does not overrun that quarter, his proximity will effectually prevent the tillage inquiry upon the subject, Secretary Benjamin of the soil by the true men of that region. and hogs from that State is cut off. The Valley of Virginia, one of the most productive grain regions on the continent, is in the possession of the enemy, and lastly, but by no means leastly, the great corn region of his property, are now publishing the Progress this State has been out off from us, and we of the Yankee pickets and have thus obtained a cannot count upon getting a grain of corn sight of the precious document. It must be confrom that section. Under these circumstances, we repeat, there are reasons for painful. apprehensions that unless prompt means are adopted to prevent it, there will be a scarci-ty of provisions in the country well nigh was a vile secessionist, and other things more amounting to a famine. These means are the present one is all sorts of a fellow. sowing in oats and planting in corn and potatoes, both Irish and sweet, of every foot of arable land. If this be done, and we are now he must confine himself to a semi-weekly. blessed with favorable weather, much suffer- lis is hard enough to rob a man of his money with-out cursing the style of the currency.

so to inform the enemy, and thereafter to entertain no propositions on the subject of the exchange the armies of our country, to repel the invader of prisoners, except on delivery of those held by the enemy and proposed for exchange.

FIGHT AT CUMBERLAND GAP. We learn from the Knoxville Register that the enemy attacked our forces at Cumberland Gap on last Saturday week, but were repulsed with supposed heavy loss. The loss on our side was very light, only some half a dozen being wounded-one mortally. As soon as the enemy commenced their attack on the other side of the mountain, the Tennessee traitors on this side commenced their deviltry, firing upon our men from the bushes, by which means Lient, Miller, of the 29th N. O. Regiment, Col. Robert Vance, was wounded in the thigh.

GREAT BALL AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The Yankee papers severely denounce the great Ball recently given by that quintessence of parvenuism and vulgarity, Mrs. Abraham Lincoln. It was the first Ball ever given at the White House, and the Yankee Editors regard it and its reported splendors as a shameless outrage upon the country, now struggling at an expense of \$2,-000,000 a day for its very existence.

SUPPOSED FIRING.

On Sunday morning, between 11 and 12 o'clock, several persons in this city, and in different parts of the county, thought they heard the firing of distant artillery. It vere thunder storm, at some distance east of Raleigh.

THE BLOCKADE RUN AGAIN. We learn that another Southern Steamer

has run the blockade and is now safely moored in Charleston harbor.

IF We regret to notice among the killed in the late battle near Winchester the name of H. L. Francisco, a grand-son of the celebrated Peter Francisco, of revolutionary memory, and nephew of Mrs. Pescud, of this fully imitate. PLANT CORN AND POTATOES AND city, the mother of our fellow-citizen, Peter F. Pescud, Esq.

> SOMETHING PLESANT ABOUT TO "TURN UP."-The Richmond Dispatch gives us the following Delfinie hint. 'If it were a little less mysterious,

We have some information, which prudence prompts us to withhold, which puts quite a cheering aspect upon our future, and when the time public heart.

PRIVILEGES OF VOLUNTEERS .- In reply to an ready twelve hundred millions of dollars. says that "volunteers re-enlisting for the war for

inability, and at the first opportunity, return with and repossess our homes. It is right for women and children to become refugees, and expect strangers to fight their battles for them. But we who are men, must fight our own battles, with no thought of ever surrendering,

For freedom's battle once begun. And handed down from sire to son, Though often lost is surely won.

Resolved. That the planters of the county now present be called upon to contribute, by a subeription of cotton, corn and bacon, to be disposad of or used to the best advantage, for the purchase of arms to equip our volunteers-for the support of the families of absent soldiers, and for any purpose necessary for the success of our cause. And that committees, consisting of two citizons from each Police District, be now appointed to wait on our friends who may be absent, to give them an opportunity of uniting in this patriotic effort.

The committee appointed under these resolutions have already made arrangements to use 500 bales of the cotton subscribed in procuring and preparing arms. They intend to have sabre bavonets made and fixed upon their shot guns at their own armories. Carroll county has at present not less than fourteen companies of infantry and cavalry in the field. Yet she does not rest with that ! Savannah Morning News.

OUR NAVAL DEFENCES -It gives us pleasure says the Charleston Mercury of the 17th inst. to announce that the Confederate Government has at last given directions that will insure the proper vigor in the construction of a navy. The ship builders of Charleston may now at once engage in a patriotic as well as profitable task. Com Ingraham has received full power from the Navy Department at Richmond to begin immediately to build as many war steamers; and of as formi dable a character, as the exigencies of the war and the resources at our command will warrant The Government, with its full coffers and bound less credit, having taken up this matter in ear-

nest, might it not be well that the ladies should divert the funds which they have so nobly contributed for a gun boat, to some other object eqaully patriotic, and in which the need for their help is more pressingly felt? We would remind them that, in the matter of gun boats the Government can do far more than the aggregate of their contributions could ever accomplish; while, on the other hand, in providing comforts for our brave soldiers in the field, and relief for them when sick, cur noble-hearted women can do good in a way that the best Government could not success-

FROM THE NORTH.-The Richmond Examiner savs: We are assured in well-informed quarters that the Government has received advices of, a very important nature through a letter addressed to the Secretary of War by a prominent and wellknown politician of the North. These dispatches from the enemy's country express the 'most determined confidence that unless some great disaster to our arms intervenes, the attempt which will be made, about the middle of next month, to put in operation the system of direct taxation at the comes for its disclosure will doubtless gladden the North, will accomplish, perhaps by gradual steps, the abandonment of the war by the Yankees .-The public debt of the North is stated to be al-

Andy Johnson, the military Governor of Ten-

CHE LATE BATTLE IN MISSOURI.

the copy the following from the Memphis corres bidence of the Savannah Republican :

I be details of the battle in Arkansas come in slov 12. It appears, much to the gradification of every one, that Gon. Price was not wounded. and that Col. Hebert, though wounded and capturida was not killed. Our total loss in killed, worned and prisoners, d d not reach 800; that of boosenemy is estimated to be three times as lars b-say 2 500. They admit themselves that the suffered greatly. The prisoners we took, sepretid at 250, have not arrived yet. Such of seif! the usplies we took as could be used at the time, | wer boonsumed by our men, and the re mai ider destroyed. Our own trains had been wit drawn to a place of safety.

-Tiefe was some confusion in the first telegraph- Adams. But they did harm then, and they will ic s' counts of the battle, owing to the statement do harm now. The dissensions which they creatthat the Confederates had got in the rear of the ed here in the Revolution found their way to En Fed rals and were driving them southward. It rope, and delayed that recognition and that aid appears that while McCulloch and McIntosh from foreign powers which were so valuable to us wer: conducting the attack in front, Price marchalterwards. In like manner, when Europe, which ed Bis Missouri troops :ourteen miles by a cirhas seen so much to admire in the conduct of our duit bus route to the rear of the enemy. Unfortuaffairs-the courage, the dignity, the wisdom of nately, just after he arrived, and was getting into our leaders-shall hear the bickerings, the denunposition, he was informed by a courier of the fall ciations, the bitter accusations of our factionists of McGulloch and McIntosh, and the confusion -the ill disguised threats of supersedure or exthat subceeded that untimely occurrence. Dupulsion, which they have presumed to atter-the ring this confusion in front and the hesitation that effect must necessarily be very disastrous to our followed in the rear, the enemy changed his po- | interests. It will extinguish all sympathy for us, sitial and threw his entire force upon Price, who and delay indefinitely all idea of recognising us mad a most noble defence, and inflicted tremenas a nationality. And no wonder. How can a dout loss upon his assailants. Night coming on, people be expected to repulse a powerful external the ight ceased, and was not renewed next foe while apparently torn by internal feuds and moting, except as a feint to enable our fordissensions? Foreign natious will wait now, as ces to withdraw in the direction of their sup- they waited in the last century, until the magnitude of the dissension has been developed, and until pliet.

T ius it seems that two musket balls, by killing thei allant McCulloch and McIntosh, prevented us flom gaining a great victory. Had these chie's not fallen, no confusion would have ensued ame og their followers; and, had not this confusion occurred, we should, in all probability, have cant ired the whole Federal army, large rs it was. Chu chill's Arkansas regiment, which followed McCalloch's victorious banner through the smoke and Sarpage at Oak Hills, was terribly cut up. It is composed of the best blood in the State. It is rumored that General Pike had arrive with a few miles of the field at the head of Indian regiments, but that he took no part in battl . The Indians, it is said, were astonished if no frightened, by the tremendous roar of artillury. They had never heard any sound loude than their own war whoop, except voice of the Great Spirit uttered in the deep-toned thunder, and to this they had been accustomed. from infancy. Nor did they like guns that run on wheels. They knew what to do with the rife, but such roaring, deafening, crashing modisters as twelve pounders running around on wheels, was something entirely new to their untutored eyes and cars. They are not destitute of courage, however, and if the report be true, which I doubt

very much a short time will suffice to disabuse their minds of these first impressions. Our last accounts represent the enemy to be falling back. The capture and destruction of a large portion of his supplies, both before and during the battle, has doubtless compelled him t retract his steps in order to replenish his stores. In the recent battle in Arkansass we lost 196 killed All our wounded were brought off. The enemy's lose was 2000 killed and wounded. Col. Hebert, of La, has been exchanged.

IMPROVEMENT IN CANDLES .- Steep the cotton | a bull's eye. There is also a contrivance for floodwick in water in which has been disso siderable quantity of nitrate of potassa-chlorate magazine, machinery, &c., are all below the waof potassa answers still better, but it is too expen- terline. The Chief-Engineer of the vessel and sive for common practice-by this means a purer the inventor is Mr. Julius Patterson, and the flame and superior light are secured, and more naval architect S. H. Pook. It will be commandperfect combustion is insured, and snutting is ren- | ed by Capt. Taylor, U. S. N. The iron is from dered nearly as superfluous as in wax candles .- I the foundry of Messrs. Winslow & Griswold, of The wicks must be throughly dried before the | Troy-the same gentlemen who furnished Mr. tallow is put to them. Ericsson the means to construct the Monitor. The Noble Old Veteras, Commodore Tatnall,

others to est the bread which I have earned -- a common case !" H.w exact a counterpart to all this do we see

Allison, Mrs E D in the present times! Men who, like Adams, Allen, Mrs Catherine E Bason, Dr W F claim the credit of being the earliest to raise the standard of independence, seem in like manner to Banks, Wm imagine that it gives them a right to imperil the success of the undertaking by every possible imprudence; a right to war upon and weaken the hands of our standard b arers and leaders ; a right to censure and denounce ignorantly, and without scruple ; a right to murmur and complain, if those | Hunt, W R who were less eager to tender the gage of battle, are more forward to encounter ita perils, and to seek fame as the defenders of their country ! Again we say, how strangely does history reproduce it-Joues, J M Justice, J.C The factionists were rebaked in that day, and

they will be rebuked in this. The good sense of of the List. the people will put them down, and pesterity apr 2-1t shall write of them as we have written of John

the people have put their heel upon it. We trust

they will not have to wait long !- What say you,

ANOTHER IROD CLAD STEAMER NEAR-

LY READY.

following description of the "Ericsson," No 2:

The New York Times of the 15th, gives the

"The work on the new iron clad steamer at the

Constitutional Works, Greenpoint, is rapidly pro-

gressing, and the boat will be ready for service in

about three weeks. This craft was constructed at

Mystic, Conn., and differs materially from the

Monitor. Instead of being a floating battery, it is

simply a screw steamer covered with plates. It

is 200 feet in length and about 36 feet deep, and

modeled with a view to speed. The engines are

Ericsson's patent, and by means of a complicated

system of levers, work below the water line. . In

ddition to the screw the vessel will be ship-rig-

ged. The deck is covered with wrought iron

plates two inches thick. The sides are covered

with iron plates 5 inches wide and 21 inches thick,

overlapping each other so as to eover the bolt

heads, and extend to 4 feet below the water

Below the sills of the port holes is a second

casing an inch in thickness, including the first,

of nots inside. The boat will carry six guns of

leavy calibre, and the port-holes will be covered

by drops except when the guns are run out for

se. The powder magazine is sheated with lead,

and furnished with light by means of a lantern

lat down on the outside, the light showing through

citizens of the Confederate States ?

WRAPPING PAPER, TWINEAND SEAL. ING WAX.

SCEIVED at this Department until the 10th of May next, at twelve m., for furnishing WRAPPING PA. PER, TWINE and SEALING WAX, for the use of the Post Office Department of the Confederate States. for one year, from and after the date of the execution of the contract. The said articles are to be delivered, free of expense as required, at this Department. The estimated quantity of each article, and the quality thereof, required yearly, is as follows :

2,200 Reams Manilla Sized or Wrapping Paper, 20 by 25 inches, and to weigh not less than 24 pounds to the ream, and each ream to contain 20 perfect quires; 10 reams of the same kind of paper, 26 by 32 inches in size, and to weigh not less than 34 pounds to the ream. 3,000 pounds Cotton Twine, 4 strands, hard twist ed, and in balls to weigh 1 pound each ; 500 pounds of the same kind of twine, in spools, each spool to weigh from 11/2 to 2 pounds.

2,000 pounds Coarse Hemp Twine, about one eighth of an inch in diameter, well twisted, and in balls or hanks, weighing from 11/2 to 2 pounds each. 150 pounds of Searlet Sealing Wax, of a good

quality for ordinary use.

Proposals will be received for each article separate ly, or for the whole. The contract will be awarded to the lowest and best bidder, the best bid to be determined after a careful examination for the purpose of ascertaining which bid will, in its practical results, be most advantagecus to the Department. The Postmaster General reserves to himself the right to reject any bid where it is apparent that a part of the arti cles are bid for at a very low, and a part at a very high rate, without a proper regard to cost of each, for the purpose of affecting the aggregate of the bids under the estimate contained in the advertisement Samples of each article required must accompany the proposals, and each bidder must furnish with his proposal evidence of his ability to comply with his bid. Two sufficient sureties will be required to a contract. Failures to farnish the articles contracted for promptly or furnishing articles inferior to those contracted for will be considered a sufficient cause for the forfeiture

of the contract, and the enforcement of the penalty. Bidders will state the earliest period at which they will be able to furnish supplies of the articles bid for in the event of the contract being awarded to them, as it will have an important bearing upon the awards. No bids will be considered which fix a period beyond the 10th of June for the delivery of supplies.

making a total of 31 inches. Above the sills the Proposals must be marked on the outside of the ensides slope in wards, so that a shot striking at an velope, with the name of the article or articles proposed for, and the package containing the proposals addressed to the "Chief of the Appointment Bureau," Rich-mond, Va. JOHN H. REAGAN, angle will glance off. The bow and stern are to be cased in heavy iron. All of the bolts pass through the armour and are fastened by means Postmaster General, apl 2-w4w

> THE BOARD OF SUPERINTEN-DENTS of Common Schools for Wake County will meet in Raleigh, as the law directs, on the 3rd Monday of April next. STEPHEN STEPHENSON,

apl 2-w2t Chairman

Mehegan, Walter Baker, Mrs M G McGinsey, W W Neal, S J Cook: Jno C Overby, Jas L Duke, Jos W Pierce, B F. Evans, Winnburn Pierce, Miss Jane Folk, Capit G N Poteat. J M Godwin, J F Parrish, S H Rain, Dr J R Hunter, W R Shaw, Mrs T D Hale, Hinton Shaw, Mrs L E Holzchester, Julius Shaw, Mrs A E Hines, Lieutenant Ward, Aaron Wilson, Dennis Yates, Carless 22 Call for Advertised Letters, and give the data

GEO. T. COOKE, P. M.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT. RICHMOND, March 22, 1862.

their present term of enlistment."

"PROGRESS" BACKWARDS .-- It seems that the Lincolnites at Newbern having make themselves at home in Mr. Pennington's office and free with soling for Mr. Pennington and Mr. Vestal to be coolly informed by means of the types and paper and other materials justly belonging to the former, that the present editor, whose name a friend who saw the affair does not recollect, has totally changed numerous than complimentary, whereas the The editor annuonces that as soon as he can Wilmington Journal

Kentucky may be said to be in possession of the Confederate service, have the right to select nessee, has arrived at Nashville. He made a the Yankees, and the annual supply of grain | the company and regiment with which they pre- speech an hour long, and said he came to restore fer to connect themselves after the expiration of the Constitution and crush treason. He called the Unionists to the rescue. Maynard and Etheridge accompanied him, and made speeches .-Etheridge said Bell was a secessionist, and the meanest of them all. The audience was exclusively composed of Yankee soldiers.

> THE TRADE IN GOLD AND SILVES .- The New Orleans Vigilance and Safety Committee have passed a resolution, denouncing all that trade in money to the injury of the Confederate notes as traitors, and such a course is urged on the Mobile Safety Committee to adopt also. Since the Mobile Safety Committee adopted this course coin is in no demand, and the last sale was at 20 per cent. less than a week ago.

The Knoxville Register, in alluding to Captain Morgan's late exploit, says he "captured 40 prisoners, including 10 officers, besides one Yankee telegraph operator, the U.S. mail, and 50,000 in

Proclamation.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CARO. LINA. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Raleigh, March 28, 1862.

IN PURSUANCE OF THE POWER VEST-ED in me by the Constitution, and by and with the advice of the Council of State, I, Henry T. Clark, Governor of North Carolina, do hereby prohibit the Governor of North Carolins, do hereby prohibit the exportation beyond the limits of the State of all Cot-ton and Woolen Goods, including Yarns, Jeans, Lin-seys and Blankets, except through the orders of the proper officers of the Confederate or State Governmenta The Adjutant General will cause the proper orders

to be issued to enforce this proclamation in the most prompt and efficient manner. All Agents to purchase on behalf of the State are required to have written authority. HENRY T. CLARK mar29-w3t

	ANCE 29-ti	1 191 -	HIRE FOR THE BAL- ear a good Blacksmith. Apply to M. A. BLEDSOE, Capt. and A. Q. M.
County the Co appoint lies of Raleig day of	y of W mmitte ted to Volum h, on May	alte, Tern altend up teers, to the 19th Term of s	ICE WITH AN ORDER is and Quarter Sessions for the m 1862, notice is hereby given to several Districts of said county, pon the wants of indigent fami- meet at the Court House, in of May next, it being the first said Court, for the consideration s connected with their appoint-

Clark apl 2-It P. S. I am requested to give notice that a meeting of the megistrates appointed in the several districts of this (Wake) County will be held on Wednesday the 9th of April next, at the Court House, in Raleigh, to settle upon some uniform or general rule in relation J. J. F. thereto.

Hillsborough Military Academy. THIS INSTITUTION WILL BE REopened, under efficient management, on WED-NESDAY, March 5th. The services of officers hav-ing bess permanently secured, no further is terruption of duties need be apprehended. For Circulars stating new terms, &c., address "SUPERINTENDENT B. M. A." feb 1-wäsw3m Hillsboro', N. C.

SEWING NEEDLES. A blacksmith in Wilkes county has commencal the manufacture of ladies' sewing neatles, and willsoonsbe able to supply any required quantity. The sample which we have seen is for sewing cambric and fine linen, and to all appearances will

received orders on Saturday last to repair forth-

with to Norfolk, to take command of our iron

sheathed marine battery, the Virginia. The Com

modore, accompanied by his two sons, arrived in

Charleston Mercury.

this city Monday afternoon, en route.

answer e) ary surpose, equal to the best imported, and "wat santed not to cut in the eye." Sewing cotton and sewing needles, are now be-ing mad.) in the Southern Confederacy; who will start a button factory ?—Iredell (N. C.) Ez-