

The Sami-Weekly Reisgter lished every Wednesday and Saterday morn ng, at \$4.00 per annum, payable in advance, or \$5.00 per annum if payment is delayed until the expiration

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 in 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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CHEERING NEWS GLORIOUS TRI-UMPH OF THE CONFEDERATE

Tidings will be found in another column which will send a thrill of joy through every Southern heart. The "Young Napoleon' has been arrested in his onward movement upon Richmond, and sent howling back to his gun boats, leaving behind him many of his men dead on the field, or wounded, or in captivity. When McCllelan again tries his hand with our troops, he will, we predict, be yet more severely punished for his insolence, as he must fight at such a distance from his vessels as will make it difficult if

not impossible for him to reach their shelter. The joy with which we receive the tidings of this brilliant success of our arms, is al loved by the intelligence of the great number of our killed and wounded. The North Carolina 18th Regiment, Col. A. M. Scales, was terribly out up; one of its companies having more than half its men killed or dis-

COUNTY CANVASS FOR THE LEGIS.

We comply with the request, made by the meeting recently held at Cary, in this county, to publish their proceedings in the Register, and at the same time take occasion to state that in our opinion the ticket they have nominated is not such a one as should command the support of a majority of the voters of Wake County. It will be seen that, in spite of the declaration of the Raleigh Standard, (whose Editor, we shrewdly suspect, had an agency in making up the ticket) that party lines should not be drawn at this time, the ticket is composed exclusively of old Union men, or those watchers and waiters" who held on to the Union until Lincoln's proclamation appeared. Is not this a movement inimical to those who, at a more early period, saw through Lincoln's designs, and were anxious to make preparations to baffle them? And is not this calculated to excite strife amongst us? We most assuredly think so. The formation of this ticket is a part of the game to be played in the Gubernatorial election, to which we referred in our last issue, and as such we hold it up to the reprehension of the people.

The issues which existed under the old government have been buried with the government under which they arose. . What issues, then, are to be made in this canvass? Will the Standard please to inform us? Is this a time for men to be repreached and tabooed for being what is termed de original secessionists" for having had the foresight to perceive the effects of Lincoln's election Or is the issue to be a support of or opposition to the Administration of the Confederate Government, and this at a time when the enemy may almost be literally said to be in our midst, and when our liberties hang trembling in the balance. As we remarked in our last issue, we " do not deny that we repeat our assertion, made at the same time, " that this is not the time to make war upon it," and say now, as we said then, "When this war shall have been successfully concluded and our liberties secured, it will then be time enough to overhaul the Adminsucceeds in doing so, will be the doublydamped author of the most dire calamities that ever befel any country."

In this connection we commend to the imitation of the "watchers and waiters" the example of Governor Letcher, who, in his recent message to the Legislature of Virginie, in speaking of the Consoription Act, which has created so great a flutter among the aforesaid " watchers and waiters," uses the following patriotic language:

THE CONSCRIPTION BILL. It is my deliberate conviction that this act is unconstitutional; but taking into consideration the peculiar condition of affairs existing at the time of its passage, I forbear to debate the question at present. When the war is edded, we can discuss these questions, and so settle them as to preserve the rights of the States. Harmony unity and conciliation are indispensable to success now; and I will, as the Executive of the State (protesting against it as an infringement of State rights), ar quiesce in its passage, and respectfully and ear-

Drive the invader ben we can mar ying with the request to publish the proceedings of the meeting at Cary, we candidly state that we do so, not because we recognize any claim which the persons participating in it and who are anything but friendly to the paper which we conduct, had upon our colims, but because, as we designed to expose and oppose in the outset the end sought to be attained by the movement, fairness re quired that we should publish the proceed ings of the meeting. Having done this, we shall in future decline to publish the proceedings of any other meeting held for the purpose of sustaining the ticket nominated

by the meeting held at Cary. If this county, or this State, is agitated by a party canvass, either for members of the Legislature or for Governor, the responsibility of the mischief which will ensue from this agitation will rest upon the watchers and waiters," and not upon the Southern Rights party, who pro est against so mischievous a course.

FIFTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

The Fifty-third Regiment N. C. Troops was organized at Camp Mangum a few days elected:

William A. Owens, Colonel. James T. Morehead, Jr., Lieut Colonel. James J. Iredell, Major.

We learn that Capt. William J. Martin, of the 28th Regiment, formerly Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology in the North Carolina University, has been elected Major of the 11th (Bethel) Regiment.

MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR LETCHER. The Legislature of Virginia met in extra ses sion at Richmond on Monday. On Tuesday Governor Letcher sent in his message. He expresses the deliberate opinion that the conscription act is unconstitutional, but that the peculiar its passage forbids debate on the question. Harmony, unity and conciliation are indispensable to our success. He now urges upon the people a a prompt and cheerful response. The Governor says that that there is no occasion for despondency. Our successes, so far, have been more brilliant than those which were won by our revolutionary ancestors in the beginning of their great struggle. He urges a vigorous prosecution of the war. We must make it a war of invasion. Maryland must be redeemed, and the North must be made to feel the evils of the war before we can hope for a permanent peace. The fall of New

and it should be made without delay. He says that the counties in Virginia overrun by the enemy contain a slave population, of 82,-000 Which, at a moderate valuation, are worth \$45,000,000. He has been informed that the constitution which was adopted by traitors who constituted the Wheeling Convention, has been rejected by the people to whom it was submitted. The clause providing for gradual emancipation was also rejected. The Governor vindicates the reople of North-western Virginia against the imputa-

CORRESPONDENCE. The difficulty referred to in the following cor-

Raleigh, May 7th, 1862.

Maj. A. M. Lewis-Sir: My son, Cameron Waddell, who is connected with the Bethel Regiment at Camp Mangum, informs me that you recently treated him with very great indignity in your office, threatening him with personal vioence-advancing on him with a stick-ordering him out of your office, and calling him "a contemptible puppy." This statement is so extraor-dinary, that though I know my son to be perfecty truthful, I yet preferred to have the corroboration of some one less excited, and this I have received from a witness who was present.

Now, Sir, there is no man of honor who could expect such treatment to be passed unnoticed, and as my son is under age, I feel it my duty, as his protector, to require of you an explanation of your conduct. I am at Yarborough's Hotel, and will await a reply at your earliest convenience.

Your obedient servant. HUGH WADDELL.

B. A. KITTRELL.

RALEIGH, May 8th, 1862. SIR:-I have before me your letter of the 7th instant, in which you state that you have been informed that your son, Cameron Waddell, had been treated by me with great indignity in my office—threatened with personal violence—advanced upon by me with a stick—ordered out the Administration has made mistakes," but and called "a contemptible puppy." You further state that no man of honor could expect regulations and instructions of the office. Conceiving at the moment that this was an

imputation upon my personal character by a stranger, I certainly resented it by language and conduct which I confess, upon reflection, was excessive, unjustifiable and not warranted outsiders. Capt. Baylets replied that it looked like biting off one's nose to spite his face.—

The Mayor replied that we had judged differently.

After awhile Gen. Lovell arrived in front of was excessive, unjustinable and not warranted by the language used by him, and which was doubtless misconstrued by me. I know that I spake passionately, but I do not recollect the particular expression to which you refer—being certainly improper, I cheerfully disayow it.

Let me assure you, Sir, that I am incapable of doing you or your son any deliberate injustice or wrong; and if done in hasty passion. I regret it, and being made sensible of it, I will ever be ready to make all amends. Trusting that this explanation will be satisfactory, and regretting the whole occurrence.

I am, respectfully, yours, &c., RALEIGH, May 8th, 1862. MAJ. LEWIS, -SIR: Yours of this date has

been received, and the apology is considered satisfactory.

HUGH WADDELL

We have some further accounts of the capture of New Orleans. The gunboats of the enemy suffered terribly in their attempt to pass forts Jackson and St. Philip. The Confederate gunboat Gen. Quitman ran into one of them, and AND INTERESTING PARTICULARS. bost Gen. Quitman ran into one of them, and lest broadside just as she was sinking beneath the waters. The Yankee boats which succeeded in aim. Some of them were completely riddled by our shot, and all were more or less damaged. They were not iron clad, or did not appear to be. As the bosts were coming up the river a crowd was collected on the levee, among whom was a small lot of traitors, who hurraned for the Union .-An immediate response to this demonstration was given by revolvers in the hands of the citiwounding six. The statement by Commodore Farragut, that women and children were shot for Jeff. Davis, for General Levell, and vigand killed, is a base fabrication. When the officer bearing the demand for the surrender of the city landed on the levee he was greeted with a welcome and shake of the hand from a solitary individual. The officer passed on, but his friend scon after paid the penalty of his treason with his life. We transfer to our columns the full secount of the fall of the city, as given in the people,

At the moment it was announced that the chips had passed the forts it became evident to all reflecting persons that the city was defenceless .-Steps were then taken to render it a sarren conquest. By order of the Governor and military ago. The following are the field officers authorities, all the Government munitions and stores were sent away. Such material of war as could not be removed was destroyed. Orders were also issued to destroy all the cotton in this city. This was done. The troops under the command of Gen. Lovell were marched to the interior lines of the city—a few miles below these lines would have been formidable against an army advancing by land; but the batteries near the river were quite weak and ineffective against the ships-especially in the present stage of the river-the high surface of the water enabling them completely to command the surrounding country. In the condition of affairs it was quite obvious that the enemy's fleet would meet with no serious obstacle in passing up the river. Accordingly it was announced at an early hour that they were coming. Their vessels came up slowly, as if feeling their way-the Hartford, the flag-ship of Commodore Farragut, leading. Then followed the Brooklyn, the Riehmond, and nine other ships, big and little. As these ships approached the batteries, about six or seven miles below the condition of public affairs existing at the time of city, our artillerists opened upon them from both sides of the river, but as the guns were only 24's truce, Lieut. Huger and several of the wounded. completely commanded our batteries. The batkept up the fire for some time, but with no effect, and under such discouraging circumstances as to render it an obvious policy to withdraw the gun-ners and the troops. The batteries were accordingly abandoned, and the troops were marched to the Jackson Railroad. In the meantime the nostile squadron steamed up the river. A terriwas wrapped in smoke, from the burning cotton and carriages, which the authorities had ordered to be consumed. In the river, were many buils Orleans renders a change in our policy necessary, of burning ships, the debris of our fleet and of his arm and leg shot off in an engagement—not the merchant vessels and steamers which contain-

liguet and server at the diemal spootagle. they passed a few shots were fired by some of our so diers, but without orders. The ships did not eable cheer was raised on board of one of the ken prisoners, and released on parole. ships, which was responded to by something like a cheer from a few persons in the crowd. The cheers, whether intended as such or not, drew hem some dozen or so of pistol shots, by which several were wounded. The squadron being ad- police and maintained order in the city. vanced, the foremost ship as far as the Fourth District, came to an anchor-the ships to the number of thirteen taking up positions in front respondence has been satisfactorily and honorably of the city, so as to command the several streets. taining Captain Bayleis, second in command of the equadron, Capt. Farragut being flag officer, and a lieutenant. These officers were greeted on touching the shore with the most uproarous hazzahs for "Jeff. Davis and the South," and with the most threatening demonstrations. They had neglected to bring a flag of truce, and it was a proof of the good sense of even an infuriated multitude that they were allowed to land. They, an execrated dynasty and Government.

the purport of his mission. He had been sent by of the forts. The river is about a mile wide, and that he had no authority to surrender it, and and was burned and turned adrift. would not do so, but that there was a military commander now in the city and he would send for him, to receive, and reply to the demand.

A mesenger was dispatched to Gen. Lovell. such treatment to pass unnoticed, and as your son is under age, you ren it your duty, as his protector, to require of me an explanation, &c.

I cheerfully admit your right, as the father of Mr. Cameron Waddell, to ask this explanation.

A mesenger was dispatched to Gen. Loven. Loven.

In the interval a number of citizens who were protector, to require of me an explanation, &c.

States naval officers. The lieutenant seemed to be a courteous, well behaved gentleman, who bore testimoly with apparent earnestness to the vigor life in one of the small boats, it is supposed. The By a regulation of this office, money due to military officers is not properly payable and deministry. The senior officer was mandable until the end of the current month.

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The senior officer was commanded by Lieut. Warley of South more reserved, but still more large in his profession.

The senior officer was commanded by Lieut. Warley of South whether she betook herself to one of the bayous, istration of the Confederate Government, and organize parties; and, until this blessed period arrives, the man who sets to work to divide the people into bitter and hostile parties. It was difficult, how as captured or sunk. The conduct of the Confederate Government, days before it was due under this regulation (although his commission, dating 20th March, there had elapsed more than a month at the time the people into bitter and hostile parties. It was difficult, however, for him to conceal the bitter sectional hate of a Massachusetts man against a true Southern there had elapsed more than a month at the time to community. In the course of the conversation, however, this officer remarked that Capt. Farration of the Confederate Government, and organize parties; and, until this blessed though his commission, dating 20th March, there had elapsed more than a month at the time to community. In the course of the conversation, however, this officer remarked that Capt. Farration of your son was made a few days days and devotion displayed. But their fight was hopeless the application was made) and in consequence was refused. Irritated, as I suppose he was, by this refusal, he made use of an expression which is refusal, he made use of an expression which is refusal. refusal, he made use of an expression which rism which prevailed in the city in the destruction days more. She was a propeller, wi h three charged that upon me as the result of "caprice" of cotton and other things. The Mayor remarked which was in fact only a compliance with the that he differed with him; that the destruction was of our own property, and did not concern outsiders. Capt, Bayleis replied that it looked

After awhile Gen. Lovell arrived in front of the City Rall, and was greeted with loud cheers by the crowd outside. On enering the Mayor's of the city. Gen. Lovell replied; "I am Gen. Lovell, of the Confederate States, commanding this Department." The officers then shook hands, and Capt. Bayleis stated his mission to demand the surrender of the city, and the elevation of the United States flag over the Custom House, Mint and Post Office—adding that he was instructed by Capt. Farra-

THE FALL OF NEW ORLEANS-FULL out of the city; that he had evacuated it; and if they ne so. He would, therefore, retire and both sunk in a very few minutes, with all on leave the city authorities to pursue what course board. The McRae also went down, firing her they should think proper. Capt. Bayleis said that no such purpose was entertained by Capt. Farragut, reiterating the expression of his regret waters. The Yankee boats which succeeded in at the destruction of cotton. Gen. Lovell intergetting up to the city bore honorable testimony aupted him by saying that it was done by his auof the spirit of our men and the accuracy of their thority. Captain Bayleis said that he had no aim. Some of them were completely riddled by loubt that General Loyall had done his duty, and they were doing theirs. It was then conclude od that Captain Bayle's and the other officers would return to their ships, that the Mayor would call the Council, and lay before it the demand of Captain Farragut. The officers requested to be the cotton was burned, and all the tobacco, exotected in their return to their ships and General evell appointed Major James to accompany them. The officer accordingly proceeded to the rear of the City Hall, where they took a cab and proceed zens, who fired into them, killing three and led to the wharf. During the interview an imnense and excited crowd of people had congregated about the City Hall, who alternately hurrahed brously grouned for "Lincoln and his squad-

> To calm the multitude, Pierre Soule addressed them in a few elequent and effective words, councelling moderation, self-posession, fortitude and confidence in their cause, declaring that the honor of the Government and city was in safe hands, and that Gen. Lovell's answer to the demand to surrender was worthy of the commander of a brave

Gen. Lovell, on appearing on the steps, was also oudly cheered. He addressed the multitude in a short speech, declaring his purpose not to surrender the city, but to retire with his army and fight the Lincolnites, whom they could always whip on land. He briefly sketched his course in the preparation of the detence of the city. Had done all he could do with the means at his dispo-That he came here six months too late, and it was beyond his resources to contend successfully stroying them. Hence it has been selected as against the enemy's power on water.

He advised the citizens to bear themselves man fully, never to stoop or submit to the Lincoln domnation, and to wait with patient fortitude for the deliverance from bondage which must soon come to them. The General then mounted his horse. and secompanied by his staff, rode to the Jackson Railroad, where he took the last car, having already sent his army ahead of him.

The Charleston Courier learns the following from a gentleman and lady just from New Or-

The fighting between our gunboats and those of the enemy is represented as terribly severe. The McRae, commanded by Lieut. T. B. Huger, of our city it made a gallant fight. The commander was wounded in the thigh, it is supposed mortally. The McRae was badly damaged in the encounter This boat brought up to the city, under flag of olied both from the fort and the enemy's fleet. with several broadsides, which showed that they the arrangement made, she was to be allowed to return to the form next day, but upon starting teries, though manned by unpracticed gunners, out, the injuries she had sustained caused her to fill and sink. This was opposite Jackson Square, at the head of the river.

The ram Manassas was commanded by Lieut. Warley, also of this city. The ram had also a severe struggle, sunk one of the enemy's gunboats, and was afterwards sunk, with the Confederate flag flying, and all her crew on board wavble and melancholy sectacle was presented to ling their hats. Lieutenant Warley was savedthe victorious ships. The whole levee, for miles, by a boat's crew from the Louisiana. He afterwards worked one of the guns aboard the latter

Commander McIntosh, of the Louisians, had

blown off, as reported The forts were provisioned for two months, and The squadron proceeded up the river, the great it was the intention of Gen. Duncan to fight to nultitude clustered on the levee looking on in the last. The enemy's transports with troops As could not pass the forts. The forts were manned by about twelve hundred men, and one regiment, Col. Skymanski's Chalmette, stationed at Quarreply, but proceeded slowly along our levee. A antine. These are all believed to have been ta-

The European brigade, Gen. Paul Inge Fils, commanding, and composed of the British Guard, British Fusileers, French Legion, and several batupon the parties who were suspected of giving talions and companies of foreign residents, were at the request of the mayor, sworn in as an extra

> We get the following from the Charleston Mercury: We have been favored by an interview with

After remaining in this position for half an hour fan intelligent gentleman of character, who has a boat came ashore with two officers; one con- just come from New Orleans, where he was at the time of its fall. From him we obtain the following particulars of the capture of the city : The Yankee fleet consisted of seventy boats of

various descriptions-gunboats, mortar boats, steam frigates, etc. The defence of New Orleans rested upon two forts, Jackson and St. Philip, a few interior batteries above the forts, and a fleet of twenty boats, the strongest of which were the however, proceeded under the protection of some McRae (carrying seven 32-pounders and one 9 gentlemen, who undertook to conduct them to sinch guo,) and the Manassas Ram. The Louisithe Mayor's office, in a drenching rain, followed ana, carrying eight large guns, was a complete by a furious and excited mob. Though no vio- failure. She had to be towed down the river and lence was offered to the officers, certain persons used as a battery, for the two large wheels workwho were suspected of favoring their flag and sing in the middle of the boat interfered with each cause were set upon with fury and very roughly other and rendered her unmanageable. She was handled. On arriving at the City Hall it requir- an oak hulk rooted with iron. The enemy's fire ed the intervention of several citizens to prevent was consentrated chiefly upon fort Jackson until violence being offered to the rash ambassador of the work was only a battered shell. The officers The Mayor received the Federal officers in hi. spirit and fortitude. Three of the enemy's boats office with proper dignity. Capt. Bayleis stated were said to have passed without the knowledge Capt. Farragut to demand the surrender of the covered with heavy fog at night. The naval encity, and the elevation of the flag of the United gagement extended for some miles up the river. States over the Custom House, the Post Office, the Exchanges of broadsides and collisions were con-States over the Custom House, the Post Office, the Exchanges of broadsides and collisions were con-Mint and the City Hall. The Mayor replied that tinuous, until but one of the Confederate boats, a influence extends, and who show by their he was not the military commander of the city, steam bulk with but one gun, returned to the city, conduct, if not by open declarations, that A Galveston steamer sunk one of the best of

the Yankee gunboats after running into her three times. S e was soon sunk herself. The McRae was seen gallantly exchanging broadside for screws and sixteen engines, to carry twenty guns of the largest calibre. Her projection, or ram, was twenty feet of solid timber, to be shod with an additional steel point. She was three times as large and powerful as the Virginia, floated beautifully, and was sea going. All the naval officers who saw her say that she was the finest ship in the world, and that it is confidently asserted by officers of high rank, that without a gun she office, Capt. Baylies introduced himself as second to have been ready by the 1st of February. The contractor was a Mr. Mift, a brother-in-law of could have destroyed the Yankee feet. She was Mr. Mallory. The woodwork was finished long ago, and there has been great arriety and impatience about the dilatory manner of completing the iron work and machinery.

The people of New Orleans and the surrounding country offered the Government and its agents all their mechanical resources and workmen.

They were declined until three day- before the ding that he was instructed by Capt. Farragut to state that he came to protect private property and personal rights, and especially not to interfere with the negro property.

Gen. Lovell replied that he would not surrender the city, nor allow it to be surrendered; that he was everpowered on the water by their superior squadron, but that he intended to fight them on land as long as he could muster a soldier; that he had marched all his armed men.

They were declined until three day- before the attack. Up to that time night work had not been put upon the boat. \$100,000, bounty was, some time since, offered to the contractor to get it ready in time. Rewards were offered to others. Loyell said, to the remonstrance of citizens, that his lands were tied, and he could do no more that he had marched all his armed men. He could do nothing. The citizens offered mon.

by and labor to fortify the levee between the city and the forts, but their offers were declined as unnecessary. Three days before the appearance of the Yankee ships at New Orleans, Gov Moore quietly departed with his oblef counsellors by way of the Carrolton Railroad, about dark, having a steamboat and picket of soldiers at that point.

Anonymous letters probably caused it. Two days before the surrender of the city an excited crowd, prepared with a rope, appeared at the ship yard in search of the contractor of the Mississippi.— He was gone. The Mississippi was burned and sunk by the authorities. Our informent states that there is a feeling of

profound exasperation against the Administration profound exasperation against the Administration and its agents. The people feel that they have been systematicaly trifled with and sacrifloed.—
When the Yankee officers landed, five Sicilians, who cheered them, were shot down by the crowd. cept that claimed by the French Government— The sugar and molasses remains in the city, as private property, in immense munities. Much, however, is on the plantations, the crop being very large. Gen. Lovell carried off by railroad the machinery of the workshops, iron mills, and all the rolling stock of the railroad. The machinery is important, and entitles him to credit. His forces are at a camp of instruction at Jackson, Miss., protecting the railroad where it crosses Pearl rivet. He is is not expected to reinforc. Beaure gard, except as a reserve corps. His forces are said to be about twenty thousand strong. Twelve thousand foreign denizens in New Orleans had organized to fight in defence of New Orleans, but declined going off to fight in the Confederate

Recruits have been pouring in to Gen Beaure gard, who fully possesses the hearts and the confidence of the Western people. To the extent of the capacity of arming them, it is supposed he will have men. It is believed in New Orleans that his army numbers 120,000, but many are sick from limestone water. There is a feeling of perfect certainty of defeating Buell and Halieck in a signalmanner. Corinth is far enough from the gunboats to give o portunity for capturing or dethe battlle field. General and troops are alike

FROM THE PENINSULA—THE CLASSIC SOIL OF WILLIAMSBURG STAINED WITH BLOOD SHED IN CIVIL WAR -OUR TROOPS REPEL THE EN-

We take the following from Petersburg Express of Wednesday last :

FROM THE PENINSULA-A RETRO-GRADE MOVEMENT.

It is no longer a secret that the grand army of Gen. Magruder has evacuated the extensive line of fortifications on the Peninsula, extending from-Yorktown to Jamestown Island, upon which tome two or three thousand negroes have been at work for six months past, and at last accounts were retiring rapidly in the direction of Williamsburg. that the enemy were closely pursuing, but that the statement is correct we are not prepared to Herald and Standard, the organs of the conser-

There was a brilliant skirmish in the vicinity of Yorktown Sunday evening, between portions of the Mecklenburg, Nottoway and Dinwiddle cav- recognition. Mr. Massey, member of Parlis. alry, and a large number of the enemy's mounted ment, in a speech delivered in one of the most troops. Our men fought with great gallantry, and repulsed the Hessians. Young Fitzgerald. of Nottoway, emptied his carbine and six shooter, killing four of the enemy certain, and wounding one or two others. We regret to learn that Mr. Fitzgerald was severely wounded, receiving a ball in his breast which it is feared passed | end to that which is no blockede. Our governhrough one of his lungs. He rested in this city ment desiring rather to err on the side of what last night, and was doing well at last accounts. with a fair prospect of recovery. Young Jones, also of the Nottoway cavalry, was wounded in the

Saveral prisoners were taken.

Another skirmish occurred Sunday afternoon in the immediate vicinity of Williamsburg, between Gen. McLaw's Brigade and a body of the enemy, which resulted in the decided discomfiture of the Vandals. The Fourth Virginia Cavalry, Lieut. Colonel Wickham commanding, made a brilliant charge. Besides killing several of the Hessians, we took forty prisoners, a fine field piece, two cais-

Some accounts say that a battle is immiment in the immediate vicinity of Williamsburg. The enemy were said to be hotly pursuing at last accounts, and there seemed to be every disposition on their part to bring on a general engagement. If our forces are ready, and we have been told for many months past that they were, we presume the invaders will be accommodated. If the fight does take place, we cannot believe that our arms. will meet with disaster; but the fortunes of battle are so uncertain that we shall endeavor to be prepared for any result.

THAT'S THE WAY TO DO.

We notice that a dispatch from Memphis, Tenn., states that the editor of the "Avalanche." of that city, was arrested for publishing an article calculated to array the plan ers against the Government. His arrest was exactly right. Any man who persists in pursuing acourse calculated to injure our Government in the present crisis, and calculated to array the people, or any particular class patch from North Carolina (via Forties Montoe) of them, against it, ought to be arrested as a dangerous character-more dangerous than a secret and garrison were said to have acted with great spy. The question is, are we in exrnest in this war, and do we intend to fight to the last extremity to saze our homes, property and life itself; If we are in earnest and want to defeat our barbarous and brutal enemies, let the government deal promptly and energetically with those who they are not real friends of the Confederacy. If the Government will arrest and confine such characters, the people will sustain it at all hazards. The sooner the Southern people know who are sympathizing with the North the better. Those who would embarrass the Government at this time are no better than open and avowed Lincoln. ites .- Charlotte Democrat.

> THE FIGHT AT CUMBERLAND GAP. The Knoxville Register, of the 2d inst.

Our information from Cumberland Gap is that the Federals, in large torce, commenced an attack about noon on Tuesday. They were gallantly re-In the last attack we learn they charged up to the breastworks of the fortifications. The enemy's tion.

To this end, I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President To this end, I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President To this end, I, Jefferson Davis, do issue this to unite ceived by our forces and three times repulsed. repulse was an effectual one, and sent the Federals to use one of their own phrases, "shedadling." They had not, at our last account, renewed the attack.

Ger. Stevenson, who has command of the forces at the Gap, has preved himself the man for the place; and, we learn, possesses the entire confidence of our troops. The fortifications have been approved by all experienced military men who have examined them; and as the enemy's gunboats are not likely to ascend the Cumberland mountains, we may hope that this victory—by no me uns an unimportant one—is not the lest that will be achieved by the heroic band who have have so long and gallantly defended that post, barring the door of East Tennessee and Southwestern Virginia against the hosts of Lincoln invaders.

THE ENEMY FALLING BACK IN THE VALLEY.

We learn that the government has received official dispatches from Staunton, dated 5th instant, stating that the enemy evacuated Harrison-burg on Monday. The town is now in possession of our Cavalry, under Captain Winfield.

Richmond Examiner.

MEETING IN CARRY DISTRICT A meeting of the people of Carey District, Wake County, was held according to previous notice, on Seturday, the 4th of May, 1862.

On motion, Wyatt J. Holleman, Eq., was called to the Chair, and W. H. Beckwith was

The object of the meeting being explained, on motion the Chairman appointed C. J. Rogers

Alvis Yates, Allen Mayner, Joseph Stedman and Leonard House, a committee to draw up resolu tions for its action. The committee retired for a short time, and re

ported through their Chairman, C. J. Rogers, Esq., the following resolutions, to wit:

Resolved, That as the people of the State will be called upon to vote for Governor in August next, we hereby express our preference for Will. tions A. Graham of Orange, for that office, in the present crisis. That we regard Mr. Graham as eminently qualified in every respect for the office, and trust that he will consent to the use of his name. We think that party feeling should have no influence at a time like this, but that the best men should be called to office without regard to party.

Resolved. That we recommend to the voters of

Wake County, the following named gentlemen for the next Legislature: For the Senate, Gol. J. P. H. Ross, and for the Commons, Heary W. Miller, Kemp P. Battle, and Capt. Green H. Altord.

Resolved, That in recommending the above named gentlemen, we simply declare out preference; nevertheles, we are ready to support any good men and true, who may be selected by the conservatives of Wake County. Resolved That in order to secure unanimity

and co-operation, we respectfully recommend that a mass meeting be held in the City of Raleigh on the third Monday of the present month, for the purpose of nominating candidates to re present the County of Wake in the next Legis

The resolutions being read, Mr. Rogers was called upon for a speech, when he arose and briefly addressed the meeting in support of the resolutions. The Chairman then added a few remarks. and, on motion, the resolutions were unautmoust

adopted. On motion, the Chairman was requested to an point ten delegates to attend the mass meeting re comme.ded by this meeting to be held at Rai eigh, provided it be deemed advisable by the people to hold said meeting. The Chairman appointed the following: Alvis Betts, Atlas Yates, C. B. Walker, C. R. Rogers, Alvis Yates, W. R. Alford, Leonard House, Joseph B. Stedman, Allen Mayner, and Thomas Howell, jr., and, on motion, the name of the Chairman was added On motion.

Resolved, That the Raleigh Standard and Reg ister be requested to publish the above. On motion, the meeting adjourned.

W. J. HOLLEMAN, Chain. W. H. BECKWITH, Sect'y.

FOREIGN INTERVENTION-THE BLOCK

The subject of intervention is still exercising

the powers of England and France. We see from our late European dates that the London vatives, are bold and vigorous in their demand for immediate intervention in the shape of even radical towns in England, referred to the American question in the following words:

It is notorious that the French Government has repeatedly and earnestly remonstrated with our government to join with them in putting an was strictly right and just than to have any imputation brought against them, have hitherto resisted the importunities of France. But how much longer is this to last? Is this inefficient paper blockade to be eternally respected? Ale'we to submit to be starved? Are we to expect our great neighbour. France, to submit to be starved? Are we, in this year, 1862, for the sake of favouring a ferocious and frantic civil war, to allow the great ports of commerce to be closed, alle the operations of trade to be suspended, credit to be deranged, unoffending persons to be subjected to unparalleled privations, and many of our poorer countrymen to be absolutely reduced to penury and starvation ?

These interrogatories, put to his constituents were answered with loud cries of "No! no!"

It was rumoured in London-so say the correspondents -that Mr. Cobden has written to Gen. Scott, informing him that if the "rebellon" be not "suppressed" by next May the Confederate States will be recognized.

GOVERNMENT CLERKS .- An order has been made by the President, to be observed in all the departments of the civil service, that no future appointsments shall be made of any citizen between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five whom able to perform military daty.

THE GREATEST OF ALL. - The greatest of all Yankes "sells" to keep up the war feeling in the North is the following, which appears as a dis-

in all the Yankee papers, of the 25th inst: A flag of truce was received on Friday last by General Burnside from the Governor of North Carolina, the purport of which was said be the

surrender of the State to the Federal authorities

PROCLAMATION.

BY THE PRESIDENT.

To the People of the Confederate States of America An enemy, waging war in a manner violative of the usages of civilized nations, has invaded our country. With presumptuous reliance on superior num bers, he has declared his purpose to reduce us to suimission. We struggle to preserve our birthright of constitutional freedom. Our trust is in the justice of our cause and the protection of our God. Recent disaster has spread gloom over the land, and sorrow sits at the hearth stones of our countrymen; but a people conscious of rectitude and faithfully relying on their Father in Heaven, may be cast down, but can not be dismayed. They may mourn the loss of the martyrs whose lives have been sacrificed in their defence, but they receive this dispensation of Divine Providence with humble submission and reverent faith. And now that our hosts are again going fonts to battle, and loving hearts at home are filled with anxious solicitude for their safety, it is meet that the

To this end, I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America, do issue this my proclamation, inviting all the people to unite at their several places of worship, on Friday, the 16th day of the present month of May, in humble supplication to Almighty God that He will vouchsafe His blessings on our beloved country; that He will strengthen and protect our armies, that He will strengthen and protect our people from the evil machinations of our enemies; and that He will, in his own good time, restore to us the blessing of peace and security under His sheltering care.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the Confederate States at Richmond, on the 3rd day May, A. D., 1862.

JEFFERSON DAVIS

DIED: At High Point, on the 29th uit, after a brief ill-sees, RICHARD DOBBS SPAIGHT, son of Thomas M. and C. Spaight Keerl, of Baltimore, aged one year, two months and twenty-three days.

Bank of North Carolina. A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT.

On the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared this day—payable at the Principal Bank and
Branches on the first Monday in June next.

Q. DEWEY, Cashler