

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 14, 1862.

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THE WAR NEWS.

Norfolk has been evacuated and after the removal of such portions of the machinery as could be transported, the Navy Yard has been utterly destroyed, the gates and entire front of the dry dock having been blown up. In blowing up the dry dock, two ships of war lying near by in the stream were set fire to and burnt to the waters edge. These facts we derive from a workman in the Navy Yard who arrived in Raleigh with several others on Sunday evening. It is estimated that it will require at least twelve months to restore the yard to a condition available for naval purposes. The enemy had occupied Sewell's Point, and were advancing from it, and had reached Tanner's Creek, the bridge over which our men had destroyed. We are not apprised certainly of what disposition has been made of our troops under Gen. Huger, but understand that they have been sent to the Peninsula.

FROM THE PENINSULA.

Contradictory rumors were prevalent here last week as to Gen. Johnston's success upon the Peninsula. A telegraphic dispatch came on Saturday evening stating that besides his success at Williamsburg, he had subsequently achieved a decided victory somewhere near the Chickahominy river. This report was contradicted by passengers from Richmond by Sunday's train, who stated that no battle had been fought since the one at Williamsburg on Monday last, up to the time of their leaving Richmond. The front of our army is said to be within fifteen miles of Richmond. There is, as might be expected, a vast excitement in Richmond, and as many of the citizens as can leave it are getting away from it.

Mrs. Davis, the wife of President Davis, arrived in this city on Sunday morning, and took rooms at the Yarborough House, where she is now staying. She came under the escort of Ex-Senator Gwin, of California, and was accompanied by her four children, Mrs. Keary, niece of President Davis, and Senator Gwin's son and daughter.

FROM CORINTH.

A special dispatch to the Mobile Evening News dated May 9th, says that Beauregard had moved out that morning and attacked the Yankees in their position on the right. The battle commenced at noon. A later dispatch to the Charlotte Bulletin, dated Augusta, May 10th, says that the Corinth correspondent of the Mobile Advertiser telegraphs that he had just returned from the front—that the enemy had been driven across Seven Mile Creek, running like sheep. He states further that Pope's Division of the Federal Army alone occupied Farmington, Halleck with the main body being still on the river. He represents our loss as slight, and says that the Yankees retreated so rapidly that we were unable to capture many prisoners. He says that Price and Van Dorn led the attack—that we had captured a telegraph office at Farmington and then returned to Corinth. In conclusion, he says, it is reported that the Confederate forces operating down the Tennessee have captured a large number of prisoners, and a large amount of property at Paris and Paducah.

A dispatch from Gen. Beauregard to Adjutant General Cooper, dated May 9th, is to the following effect: "We attacked the enemy to-day and drove him from his position several miles."

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR IN THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA.

We have received glorious intelligence from the army commanded by the invincible Stonewall Jackson. A dispatch to Governor Letcher, dated Staunton, May the 9th, says that General Jackson's advance forces engaged the enemy on Sutlington Hill, near McDowell's, on Thursday last, at 5 P. M.—After 4 hours' hard fighting, he completely routed and drove them from all points. Our loss is heavy—about three hundred killed and wounded. Gen. Ed. Johnson wounded in the ankle; Col. M. G. Harman in the arm; Capt. Dabney, arm broken; Col. Gibbons killed. We had no artillery in the fight.

The Richmond Dispatch says that Sutlington Hill is about 26 miles above Staunton, on the Parkersburg road, and in the

county of Highland. McDowell's is on the same road, near where it crosses the Bull Pasture river. Monterey, the county seat of Highland, in the direction of which the enemy is retreating, is nine miles from McDowell's. West of Monterey the country is very mountainous, so much so as, perhaps, to prevent further pursuit. It is hoped, however, that the enemy's forces will be overtaken between McDowell's and Monterey.

On Saturday, the 10th, Gov. Letcher received a dispatch from Staunton dated that morning, which says that General Jackson's dispatches state that we have gained a brilliant victory, the enemy being at that time in full flight and hotly pursued by our forces, and that our loss is forty killed and two hundred wounded. The loss of the enemy is heavy, and they left all their dead and wounded upon the field. Of the 12th Georgia Regiment, Captains Furlow, McMillen, and Patterson, and Lieuts. Turpin, Goldware and Woodward were killed, and Capt. Dawson badly wounded.

LATER NEWS.

A report was current in Raleigh on yesterday that Suffolk has been taken by the Yankees. This is a most important point, as it commands the Petersburg and Norfolk, Seaboard and Roanoke Railroads. We know nothing of the origin of the report, and give it for what it is worth.

PETERSBURG.

A telegraphic dispatch from a highly intelligent gentleman in Petersburg was received in this city on Monday afternoon. The dispatch states that the greatest excitement prevailed in that city, and that arrangements had been perfected for burning all the cotton and tobacco on hand.

THE MERRIMAC BLOWN UP.

It will be seen by a telegraphic dispatch under our latest news head, that the report of the blowing up of the Merrimac is true. She was run aground by a treacherous and perhaps Yankee pilot, and blown up by our own men to prevent her from falling into the hands of the enemy.

If ever anybody had reason to appreciate the maxim that a certain class of persons should have good memories, the Editor of the Raleigh Standard is the man. His want of truth is only equalled by his utter want of consistency. In his last paper he says, "If it be the design of any one, however, to bring out a candidate for Governor, who will go before the people as an opponent of the present Administration of the Confederate States, the Register has given us the first clue to it that we have heard. Certainly we have heard of no such design among the conservatives with whom we have conversed. The fact is, and it must not be disguised, that the most devoted friends of the Confederate Government in the South are to be found among the conservatives."

In a very recent prior number of the Standard, that paper, commenting upon some complaints made by the Wilmington Journal, about the large number of troops kept at Camp Mangum, says:

But the Journal, waxing wrath, does injustice by saying, "it surely cannot be as reported, that these camps of instruction are intended as a body guard for the Convention, and all men under authority about the State Capitol and the Capitol generally." The Journal is at last alarmed at the prospect of a military despotism, but it looks in the wrong direction for it. Let it look to Richmond, and then reflect upon the conscription and the order for the impressment of arms.

Is this not an attack upon the Administration? Is it not a charge that a military despotism exists at Richmond? Most assuredly it is, and the Editor of the Standard is in the dilemma of having to say either that he will submit to a military despotism, or oppose the Administration under which alone it could have been established. If it is not his design to oppose the present Administration, he is, by his own admission, willing to submit to military despotism and be made a slave of, as he would deserve to be. And yet in his paper of the 10th he would leave the impression that he and those with whom he acts, and whom he fancifully calls "conservatives," are better friends of the Administration than those whom he calls secessionists. For our own part, if we believe President Davis' Administration to be a military despotism, as the Standard does, we should most earnestly oppose it, instead of giving it our humble support, as we expect to do. There is surely a design on the part of the Editor of the Standard to bring out a "conservative" candidate for the office of Governor, and we call upon him to tell the public if that candidate will be the supporter of the present Administration or an opponent of it—a candidate who will support a "military despotism" or a candidate who will denounce it.

SMALL POTATOES.

We have not time to-day to expose a piece of infinitesimal potatoism exhibited on Monday evening by the "watch and wait" side of the Convention. If we live, we shall show it up in proper style in our next issue, and in the meantime tender to the delegate from Pasquotank assurances of our most distinguished consideration.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE CONVENTION.

The State Convention adjourned on Tuesday morning, not to meet again unless called together in the manner provided by their ordinance, at some period between now and the second Monday in November next.

THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY.

The Editor of the Raleigh Standard is, for his own ulterior purposes, trying to rally around him a party which he dubs "Conservatives." This party, if he should succeed in raising it, will be composed of the "watchers and waiters," and all the effete politicians whom he broke down after he sold himself to the Democratic party. These "conservatives" will be the opponents of those whom he denounces as "secessionists," and will occupy the most ludicrously inconsistent position that any set of men outside of a mad house ever stood in. They must either say that secession is an unpardonable sin, and the dire origin of the difficulties in which the country finds itself, or they must admit that secession was rightful and proper, and not only so, but necessary and indispensable. If they take the former ground, then they must charge a high offence upon every "conservative" member of the Convention, for every mother's son of them, the Editor of the Standard included, signed the Ordinance of Secession. If they take the latter ground, then we ask, wherefore their denunciation of "secession" and "secessionists." Now, will not the position of these "conservatives" be simply and purely absurd and stupid? And yet, men who have the reputation of having good sense will allow the Editor of the Raleigh Standard to drag them into a quagmire of disgraceful self-contradiction which a child of ten years of age would have sense enough to keep out of. Repudiated and scorned by the party which bought him and which he betrayed, the Editor of the Raleigh Standard is making a desperate struggle to raise another party, which he will, if he succeeds in doing so, in turn betray.

The Editor of the Raleigh Standard constantly casts it up to us as a reproach that we were born and reared in Virginia. The miserable silly man does not know that what he means as a taunt we take as a compliment, for may our right hand lose its cunning, and our tongue cleave to the roof of our mouth, when the day arrives on which we shall be otherwise than proud of our native State. And now, in this, Virginia's hour of peril and agony, our heart yearns to her with even more fondness and affection than it ever felt for her in the highest and most palmy period of her proud history.

A FALSE STATEMENT. A writer in the Standard under the signature of "Ion," says that we "suppressed the Petersburg Intelligencer." This assertion is utterly false. We sold the Petersburg Intelligencer in the Spring of '57 for a fair price, and it was published regularly by our successors until the war broke out in 1861, when, like many other papers, its publication was suspended. So far from our having "suppressed the Petersburg Intelligencer," we have been frequently and earnestly urged to take charge of it again.

THE UNIVERSITY.

The Catalogue of this time-honored institution for the year 1861-62 has been placed on our table, from which we learn that there have been at College during the year one hundred and twenty eight students.

The Annual Commencement will be on the first Thursday in June. The address before the two Literary Societies will be delivered by William B. Rodman, Esq., and the sermon by the Rt. Rev. Thomas Atkinson, Bishop of the Diocese of North Carolina.

The catalogue is very neatly published, and was gotten out by Messrs. Strother and Marcom, Raleigh.

THE GUNBOAT FUND.

Adjutant General Martin acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions to the Gun Boat Fund:

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE N. C. GUNBOAT.

FROM ROCKY MOUNT AND NEIGHBORHOOD. Mrs. Lucy D. Rives, \$10.00; Mrs. Jno. P. Tilley, \$3.00; Mrs. Jas. H. Chapman, \$2.00; Mrs. G. W. Hammond, \$1.00; Mrs. M. D. Gray, \$10.00; Mrs. M. A. Howell, \$1.00; Mrs. Kenell H. Lewis, \$20.00; Mrs. Francis Ann Ricks, \$1.00; Mrs. William S. Battle, \$50.00; Mrs. James P. Battle, \$10.00; Mrs. Virginia Thorp, \$10.00; Mrs. J. E. Lindsay, \$10.00; Mrs. R. A. Harrison, \$10.00; Mrs. G. L. Gordon, \$5.00; Miss M. R. Goodloe, \$5.00; Mrs. W. Hodges, \$1.00; Miss Abby Burnett, \$10.00; Mrs. Price, \$50.00; Mrs. P. Turner Westry, \$10.00; Mrs. Jas. J. Phillips, \$50.00; Mrs. R. Laughtery, 1.00; Mrs. T. W. Battle, \$5.00; Masters Jacob & Joseph Battle, \$4.00; Miss Hatty W. Battle, \$1.00; Master Armesed C. Gordon, 10c; Miss Fanny D. Gordon, 10c. Total, \$250.70.

Amount raised by Concert at Chapel Hill, \$142.

GEN. JUBAL J. EARLY.

We rejoice to learn that this patriotic and gallant soldier was not mortally wounded at the battle of Williamsburg, as he was represented to be. The Richmond Whig of Friday says:

We are delighted to state that General E.'s wound, though painful, is not mortal. He is now in this city. In the fight of Monday, he received a Minié ball in the left shoulder, which, crushing against the bone, was deflected, and, traversing his back, was taken out from under his right shoulder. He speaks with enthusiasm of the splendid conduct of the Twenty-fourth Virginia and Fifth North Carolina.

GENERAL FLOYD.

In the Virginia Senate on Thursday a resolution was adopted requesting the President to restore General John B. Floyd to the command of the forces in Southwestern Virginia. On the same day the House of Delegates unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved by the General Assembly of Virginia, That the Governor be authorized and instructed to grant a commission of major-general to Gen. John B. Floyd, and authorize him to raise a division of twenty thousand men, not subject to the conscription act, for the defence of the State."

GLOBALLY GALLANT EXPLOIT OF CAPTAIN MANLY'S (LATELY BARRIED) VICTORY AT THE BATTLE OF WILLIAMSBURG.

We take great pleasure in transferring to our columns, from the Richmond Dispatch, the following account of the glorious exploits of the Battery commanded by Captain Basil Manly, of this city. This company is composed for the most part of Raleigh "Boys," and when raised in the very outset of the war, was called the "Ellis Light Artillery."

We are indebted to a gentleman who participated in the fight on Sunday, near Williamsburg, for the following narrative:

SUNDAY'S ENGAGEMENT. The greater part of the forces falling back from the "Yorktown Line" of defence having halted for rest, in the open ground back of Williamsburg, gave the Yankee advance an opportunity of coming up with the rear guard, consisting of Gen. Sims' Georgia and Gen. Griffith's Mississippi brigades, to which was attached Manly's North Carolina battery. The enemy did not appear in any force under their cover of woods, until our rear guard had left the open ground and redoubts, and were marching through Williamsburg, at which time a courier brought word to Gen. McLaws that they were employing in force the right and left of Fort Magruder, (which our forces had just left untenanted,) and that they had planted a battery of rifled guns immediately to the front of the redoubt, and only distant 700 yards. The rear guard was immediately ordered "about-face—double quick, march." Manly's battery was ordered to advance and seize Fort Magruder before the Yankees secured it. Then commenced a race—each at two more pieces of artillery than the other. If the rifle battery fire for one and a half miles to seize a work from which the Yankees were only distant a quarter of a mile; but our forces did it nobly. Captain Manly brought his battery into action in splendid style, halted and fired five rounds to delay the enemy's advance and give our infantry time to come up and then hurled his guns and made a dash for the redoubt; which he succeeded in entering just in advance of the Yankee force on the right. From this point the battery did some of the finest practice that we have heard of in the record of any of our "artillery duels," firing 180 shots in 24 minutes, dismounting two pieces of the rifle battery, killing three officers and two privates, and four caissons, of which our cavalry taking advantage made a glorious charge on the infantry and cavalry supporting the battery, and cutting down all who yet remained; and held the officer commanding the Richmond Howitzer Battery, Capt. McCarthy, (having detached some of the horses from his pieces,) galloped forward, and hitching on to the three captured guns and four caissons brought them off to the rear, and with a soul stirring cheer, filled their buckets and ran a race for nearly two miles to meet the enemy.

Gen. Johnson was present during the fight, and appeared to enjoy it exceedingly. When the rear guard was ordered to "about face" such a cheer went up from them as the good folks of Williamsburg will long remember. It is absurd to talk of whipping men who after marching eighteen hours without rest or food, and heavily packed, will at a chance of a fight, drop their muskets and, with a soul stirring cheer, fill their buckets and run a race for nearly two miles to meet the enemy.

FROM OUR OWN COAST.

Pickets who arrived last night from Onslow Court House, (says the Wilmington Journal of 10th inst.) report that the enemy landed in some force at Swansboro, on Thursday morning—Swansboro is in Onslow county, about twenty miles south of Fort Macon. They will be attended to by our forces, we presume.

It appears the report that three thousand Yankees had arrived at Greenville, Pitt county, on Monday or Tuesday last, turns out to be an error. It probably originated from the landing of some two or four hundred of Burnside's force at Washington, on Sunday last.

LEGION OF HONOR.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Permit me to suggest for the consideration of the appropriate authorities, the organization of a Legionary corps, to be attached to each of the army corps in the field, to be designated and known as the "Legion of Honor." The material for the organization should be taken from the men to which it is to be attached, and shall be constituted of the most distinguished private as shall, from time to time, distinguish themselves in battle. Such an organization would operate as a powerful incentive to stimulate our young officers to the performance of deeds of noble daring, and would moreover open to the private the road of distinction, which is now effectually closed against him, for it is a rare occurrence to meet a man to which he is mentioned in a report. There could be no higher meed of praise to one more grateful to the feelings of the soldier than to have acquired by his gallantry a place in the "Legion of Honor."

But besides operating as a stimulant to the soldier, such an organization would be of immense advantage to the "Reserve," to be employed at the crisis of the battle. All readers of military history remember the reliance that Napoleon had on his "Old Guard," and the effective use that he made of them.

The details of the organization, I leave to those of greater experience than I have, remarking, however, that the selections should be made from the best of the men, and the promotions from each should be limited to a definite number, so as to give an equal chance to every company in the army. I further suggest that the organization should be of a Legionary character, so as to embrace the several arms of the service and to be increased or diminished as circumstances may dictate.

QUINCY, ILL., April 28th, 1862. C. H. D.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 9th, 1862.

MR. EDITOR: Permit me to call your attention and that of your readers to the above article from the Richmond Enquirer. The idea has frequently suggested itself to me, but I have never before seen anything in print on the subject.

The advantages to accrue to the Confederacy from such an organization, cannot fail to present themselves to every reflecting mind. Our armies are full of chivalrous youths of high social status, who, from exalted patriotism, or want of military experience or political influence, have entered the ranks and are now serving as private soldiers. Many regiments are composed almost exclusively of this material; as, for example, the original "Bethel Regiment," of this State. To those men it will open an ample field for personal distinction, now effectually closed to them, and will stimulate to renewed exertion. History has shown what great efforts men will make to obtain so honorable a designation, and were every private soldier assured that the cross of the "Legion of Honor" is within his reach, we should at once have a nation of heroes.

It is a lamentable fact that a large proportion of our officers are vastly the inferiors in intellect, education and character of the men they command, and surely in these "times that try men's souls" some distinction ought to be made between the truly brave man who nobly dashes death in defence of his country and the moral poisoner who hides his physical cowardice beneath a soldier's dress.

DAY OF SUPPLICATION AND PRAYER.

President Davis, by Proclamation, having recommended the observance of Friday, the 16th instant, as a day of Supplication and Prayer, Bishop Atkinson of this State has issued the following:

ORDER OF SERVICE.

Set forth by Bishop Atkinson, to be used in the Diocese of North Carolina, on Friday, the 16th of May, the day appointed by the President of the Confederate States, to be observed as a day of general supplication and prayer.

The opening sentences to be those from Joel, 2d chapter and 13th verse; and Daniel, 9th chapter, 5th and 10th verses.

Instead of the "Venite," the Anthem for Ash Wednesday is to be used.

The proper Psalms are the 6th, the 142d and the 143d.

The 1st Lesson is the 59th chapter of Isaiah. The 2d Lesson is St. Luke, 12th chapter. The Litany will be said entire, including what is called the Lesser Litany.

The following Prayer will be said as the Collect for the day:

O, most Glorious and Gracious Lord God, the Lord of Hosts, mighty in power, and of infinite incomprehensibility, who art the tower of defence to all who flee to Thee for succor, we Thy suppliant people, now beseech Thee to save and deliver our afflicted country in this her day of sorrow and trial. Rebuke the pride and malice of her enemies. Give, in increasing measure, Righteousness and Wisdom to our Rulers; strength and success to our Armies; Faith and Fortitude, and devout obedience to all our people. Restore to us, O God, the blessings of Peace, and make it appear that Thou art our Saviour and mighty Deliverer, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

From the Richmond Whig.

THE ONLY ALTERNATIVE—SUCCESS OR SUBUGUATION.

By fortifying indefensible places on our sea coast we have not only incurred immense expense, and directed large forces from eligible points, but we have lost vast amounts of ordnance, small arms and stores, and sacrificed many troops. Had we withdrawn our troops and resources from such places, to points capable of defence, our voluntary abandonment would have left the enemy without the credit of their capture. We have absolutely invited attack on points on our sea coast by magnifying their importance, and by parading before the world immense (pretended) defensive resources. We have thus stimulated the enemy to an appalling increase of his arms and formidable naval armaments. Our folly is now reacting upon us with duplicated calamities.

But what has passed cannot be recalled. All that is left for us to do is to consider the consequences of the loss of our seaboard upon our commissariat, and to provide and apply the proper remedies. Should all of our seaboard come to be occupied and guarded by the enemy, then all supplies and provisions of war from abroad will be cut off. The communication between different portions of our Confederacy, even, will be interrupted. We will have few, if any, certain sources of supply of magnitude, and must hence prepare ourselves for a precarious subsistence. The luxuries of life will be unobtainable; the comforts we must not aspire to. We may deem ourselves fortunate if we can secure the necessities. We must make up our minds to live upon coarse fare. He who would make his peace with the Yankee upon these terms, and become their vassal, rather than submit for awhile to uncertain supplies, and the loss of the commonest kind, is neither a hero nor a patriot. He is not even a man, in the high sense of the term. "His God is his belly." His animal appetites are stronger than his moral qualities. He is only fit for the servitude to which he will be consigned.

If any of our people are growing faint-hearted and beginning to hesitate between their duty as patriots and the craving of their animal natures, perhaps a few well timed reflections as to the personal results of subjugation will recruit their flagging zeal.

Their property will be confiscated to help pay the Yankee war debt, and they and their families will be rendered penniless and homeless. This will be a certain result of subjugation.

Many will be restrained of their liberty and all will be deprived of arms and subjected to military domination and police espionage.

Their families will be liable to insult, maltreatment and every form of oppression.

The most reckless, unruly and profligate brutes will be poured into the great cities of the North into our midst, to indulge their gross passions. Lust, rapine and murder will riot with impunity.

The negro will be encouraged to insubordination, insolence, plunder and violence, and will be protected in them by the Yankee soldiers.

Our little children will grow up under the taunts and kicks and cuffs of the children of the Yankee families that will come in swarms to take possession of our farms and houses.

The Yankee, as the conqueror and the dominant race, will assume the administration of government. State and municipal offices will be held by him, and he will hold a privileged place in society, prescribing his customs and impressing his morals. He will pollute our pulpits and defile our religion with the vile faith of an infidel theology. Upon all that is distinctive to us as a race, and dear from the contrast, he will incorporate his own detestable usages and ideas. Our people will be taboed, proscribed and degraded—our men made to do the base and menial work of vulgar masters, and our women to play the parts of maids and drudges to the painted and impure jades who will be their mistresses.

These will be some of the certain results of subjugation. Who would consent to submit to such a state of things? Better death than such misery and degradation! Welcome any sacrifice in preference to this! Let us resolve anew, cost what it may of blood, treasure and privation, to defeat and drive back our boastful and rapacious enemies, to preserve our liberties and to establish our independence on enduring foundations. If inspired by patriotism, we only read to be patient, courageous and self-denying, and the victory will surely be ours.

There is no more doubt in the mind of any man being of the treason of Mr. Bass, the late mayor of Washington, N. C., than if he had been taken in flagrant delicto. In the very act, and the true people of the State can have, and do have very little sympathy with the whining Jeremiah indulged in over the injured Respass, by those who can hear calmly enough of injuries inflicted upon innocent citizens of North Carolina, so they only be done by the orders of Lincoln's officers. To part with anything, even for fair equality, even though necessary for public defence and their own defence, is a martyrdom that draws forth tears of the saltiest kind from the eyes of sundry delegates, who know that if Abraham's people get in, they will take all, as they have done from every true man in a party of Onslow.

This fearful, heartfelt sympathy for traitors, is something that appears almost suspicious to the simple and uneducated. But no doubt it is all right. Old Respass will have a martyr's monument here and young Respass will have a Colonel's commission elsewhere, and grave delegates will denounce our struggling and embarrassed government and country in the interests of both the Respasses.—Wilmington Journal.

SENT HOME.—About 800 of the Yankee prisoners now here were to have been sent down the river towards Newport News yesterday evening, in the steamer Northampton, in charge of Lieut. Turner and Commissary Warner, having been paroled not to fight or aid the enemy until exchanged. They seemed very glad to go. None of the Yankee officers were to be sent westwardly, the Secretary of War issued orders yesterday morning for the departure of the prisoners, nothing would prevent the measures being carried out save a want of knowledge as to where they should be landed at.—Richmond Dispatch.

FROM THE WEST.

We condense the following items from the Savannah Republican. The letters are dated at Corinth, April 22nd and 24th, respectively:

It is reported that the Federal force lately at New Madrid and Island No. 10, estimated at 30,000 men, have gone up to Cairo and around into the Tennessee river.

The bombardment of Fort Pillow, continues but with very little effect, except to annoy our transports whole unloading.

With all the reinforcements that the enemy can bring, Mr. Halleck, he cannot raise more than 100,000 men, many of whom are sick, and many are sickened. There are said to be 9,000 prostrated by sickness, and 5,000 cases of diarrhoea in Cairo and Mound City alone. The water and climate are quiet as fatal to the Yanks as our muskets and artillery.

Gen. Beauregard's force is sufficient to give evidence of his ability to maintain their position.

Persons from Nashville report that considerable consternation prevailed there among the Federals, who had moved their sick and stores across the river, and the funds brought there to pay the troops were ordered to be taken to Louisville.

It is reported that Beauregard has dispatched a large portion of his cavalry, and put muskets into their hands, at the country around Corinth is not suitable for cavalry.

Persons from Nashville report that a Kentucky and an Indiana regiment had got into a fight at Clarksville, Tenn., on the 21st inst. 20 were killed, and between 40 and 200 wounded. It was also reported that 4,000 Kentuckians had withdrawn from the Federal army on account of the anti-slavery policy of the Government, and willingness to make peace on the basis of retaining the border States. The discourse of the Kentuckians was increased by a sermon preached in Nashville by the Rev. Mr. James Baldwin, the author of "Armageddon, or the United States in Prophecy."

It may be remembered that this gentleman predicted that the great battle of Armageddon, spoken of in Revelations, would be fought about this time in the Valley of the Mississippi. In his sermon at Nashville, he referred to the subject, and told his hearers that the battle would take place on the 20th of June, and that the Federal hosts would be overthrown. So some of the officers present endeavored to stop him, but the soldiers were interested and would not allow it.

According to the calculations and the reports of trustworthy persons from the North, the loss of the Federal army in the battle of Shiloh, was not less than 18,000 men. Our own loss, in that day, was one third, perhaps one half as large, but many of them were very slightly wounded and have been on their feet all the time.

The Federals are establishing mail routes as they advance into the country, and trains are running on the roads leading to Nashville.

The people of Ohio are petitioning the Legislature to prohibit the immigration of negroes into the State from the South.

NAVY BEANS FOR THE ARMY.

We would earnestly recommend the cultivation of this important article of food to the attention of farmers. Now is the time to plant. It has always been found to be one of the most convenient, healthy, and nutritious articles for the army and navy. When roasted (which can be done and in large quantities) and ground into meal, it can be made into soup in five minutes. Being already cooked, it is only necessary to cut the pork into thin slices, put in water, in which, when brought to a boil, the meal is to be stirred until it attains the proper consistency, when the soup is made and ready for use. The whole process, with a good fire, will not require more than five minutes—and will be found to be not only nutritious in the highest degree, but exceedingly pleasant to the palate, far better than eating the meat without any other accompaniment than bread, which now constitutes almost the sole staple of a soldier's food. The earth yields nothing more abundantly and with less labor and pain to the husbandman than the bean. Its cultivation, therefore, in large quantities, is most especially invoked. As this is a matter of the greatest importance, we suggest that the paper generally call the attention of farmers to the hint we have thrown out.—Richmond Whig.

GEN. HINDMAN—A CHARACTERISTIC ANECDOTE.

The gallant but somewhat eccentric Gen. Hindman, of Arkansas, is noted for his great attitude in behalf of the troops of his particular command. The claims and the wants of the "Arkansas Brigade" were a familiar subject with the various supply departments, so zealously and incessantly were they urged by Brigadier Hindman.

In the terrible battle of Shiloh, an incident occurred which illustrated both the cool courage of Gen. Hindman, and the "ruling passion" above stated. The "Arkansas Brigade" and their general were in the advance, and were driving the enemy in the furious charge which was so fatal to both sides. They had gained several of the enemy's encampments and were preparing for a further onset on the still resisting and formidable foe. The General of Division passed along the lines at the moment, and Hindman accosted him. "See here, General," said he, "I want it understood that all the spoils in this encampment, and that, and that, are to be kept for the Arkansas Brigade. All the tents and camp chests and blankets and india rubbers, and everything else. Don't forget, now! And with the parting injunction he and his "Arkansas Brigade" hurried on with the fight.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING UNCALLED FOR IN THE RALEIGH POST OFFICE, MAY 12th, 1862:

- Allen, H. C.
- Allen, Miss Ella N.
- Abrams, R. S.
- Brooks, James
- Harden, E. B.
- Craven, Capt. B.
- Canaday, H. W.
- Corbett, Jno. W.
- Canaday, Dr. J. G.
- Cole, Miss Lizzie
- Campbell, Henry
- Carpenter, J. B.
- Cox, W. W.
- Downing, Mrs. C. W.
- Deane, Miss M.
- Davenport, A.
- DeLoach, Lieut. Larkin
- French, W. F.
- Hall, Harrison
- Halyburton, T. C.
- Harris, T. W.
- Hedleston, J. H.
- Hubbard, A. G.
- Hicks