# Ours are the plans of fair delightful per Unwarp'd by party rage to live like be

RALEIGH. N. C.

BATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 11, 1863

The REGISTER is published WEEKLY, ev. Wednesday, and BEMI-WERELY, overy anday and Bainriey, upon the following farms,

TERMS: WEEKLY REGISTER, one year SMI-WEEKLY REGISTER, ODS YEAR,

mark on the margin of their papers, three we mark on the margin of their papers, three we reg the expiration of their subscriptions, and only is not sent for the recover of their subscriptions. The REGISTER is conducted atr

The RATES OF ADVERTISING AND, The BATES (I lines or less) one insertion, a set (twelve lines or less) one insertion. Sents for every succeeding insertion. Yearly Advertisers will be charged \$30

paper, and pe ADWERTISING and JOB WORK cost (

ee where the parties are not known.

at Steam Power Preses in the to execute every description of OB and BOOK WORK in the best style and with distoh. We have also on hand a lot of paper suita inting Circulars, Blanks, Labels, &c.

## RETRENCHMENT -- DISFORAGEMENT -ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPART-MENT.

We may without vanity claim to "have done the State some service." We have forced the "conservatives" into a partial redemption of some of their profuse promises of "retrenchment.". Our statement of the manner in which the People were made to support pleasure horses, has resulted in a disforagement of a number of such horses and maintained by the public money for the sole use and behoof or pleasure of their owners, without pulling a trace, or striking a trot in the public service. The horse rations are stopped, and the "Aids," &c., must take | South are ruined and subjugated, if not exit afoot, or pay for their equestrian exercise. terminated." What prospect of peace can The three chargers of Colonel Barnes will, any true Southern man see, with such men, enable him to discharge his duty as "Aid" perhaps too partial friends, that we are with the belief that we are weary of the them received by the "Aids," and the money ors for peace most vociferously, while and the Coon." and the "Aids" had better fuel, instead of waiting to be "dropped" by our enerring editorial rifle. When that "retrenchment" has been made, we shall show how much these "Aids" shall have of a pay of \$210 per month, wrung from the People. by taxation, to compensate them for doing nothing. We have both en-trenchments and re-trenchments to sustain us, and we in--tend to "fight a good fight" against the invaders of the Treasury. For example : We think the Adjutant General-a "Conservative" of the first water, and a "Reformer and Retrencher" per excellence--may use his pruning knife very beneficially in his Department. He has made a beginning, but he must not stop. He has put his hand to the plew in the glorious work of "retrenchment," and by the memory of all his professions, he must not, and shall not look back. He has, we learn, removed Mr. Robert G. Lewis from the office of "Assistant Paymaster," upon the ground that the public service no longer requires an Assistant Paymasterthe troops of the State being now in the pay of the Confederate Government. Than this, nothing could have been more admirably reasoned by Adjutant General Fowle. But, General, we must be consistent-we must be logical. "When we have established our premises, we must follow them inexorably to their conclusion, no matter who may stand in our way. Fiat justitia, &c. Let us look, General, at our Commissary Departments What do we see ? Captain Thomas D. Hogg, with a pay of \$2,250 a year-commutation for quarters, and fuel and forage (unless, as is perhaps the case, that, owing to our earnest pursuasions, has just been stopped) for one horse, and two clerks at a salary each of \$1000 a year. Now, General, people as logical as we are, must see, that as there is no nee for a Paymaster to help to pay troops whe are not here to be paid, there on by possibility be no use for a Commissary De-partment here to feld troops whe are net here to be feld. Voils tout. Then let the Commissary Department be dispensed with, as it certainly does not require a Com-table, we are sure be will pay them, from his own positet, and not savedle the expense on the State. We feel the more samped of the parent that the pay of the Adjutant General 'bimself is rather large for the equivalents no use for a Paymaster to help to pay troops

him to ask for Dot a little sie

arvative" Administrating having on Eilis and Clark, neither of whom ever stopped to inquire into a man's politics antecedent. to the war.

WHAT LORD LYONS TELLS EARL TUSSENL ABOUT LINCOLNO POLICY. A dung latter from Lord Lyons to Earl I, dated the 17th of Navember, re y appeared in a New York paper. In the course of this letter Lord Lyons speaks as

# follows: a spirally of ardol

taines contidered, my own opinion certain moment is not a favo ly is that the present moment is not a favorable one for making at after of modiation. It might subarrass the peace party, and even oblige tham, in order to maintain these popularity, to make some public declaration against it, and this might make it difficult for them to accept a similar offer at a more propitious time. It would in all pro-bability be rejected by the President, who appears to fince throats Ainself and the arms of the sa-frems radical party. The views of that party are clear and definits. They declare that there is no hope of reconciliation, with the Southern people; that the war must be paraced, per far sud sefas, until the disloyal man of the South are ruined and subjugated, if not exterminated; that not an inch of the old territory of the republic must be given up; that foreign intervention, in is that the present must be given up; that foreign intervention, in any shape, must be rejected and resented. This party would desire to turn an offer of mediation to account, for the purpose of inflaming the war

spirit and producing a reaction against the conser-VALUE STREAM OF CLASSING

The above is what the British Embassador

upon his official responsibility communicated to his Ministry in England, and we commend it to the attention of those at the South who are constantly talking of "stopping the war," and restoring peace. "They ("the extreme kept by officials, both State and Confederate, radical party") into whose arms the President has thrown himself." "declare there is no hope of reconciliation with the Southern People ; that the war must be pursued per fas aut nefos until the disloyal men at the

prevent a famine. Let him also mg be war. Only think of baving to pay six dellars for grinding one barrel of flour. Granville County, April 4, 1863; We would suggest to the sapient Biliton

vote for Gov Name. Wado not say that of the Daily Progress that the writer of the he was turned out on that account, but we above is "outside of a madhouse," and yet. do my that no man has not been stamed in is spite of that fact, is in favor of an extra who did not note for Gov. Vance-this session of the Legislature. It is a noten thy fact that up to the appearance of Gov rely ignored the example set by Governors | Vance's Address, the Baleigh Standard was neither are nor con on the subject of an are tra session. It was non-committal, and ros- going on at 5} p.m. dy to get its sails to eatch the Gubernsterial se. If Vance had called an extra see b, the Standard would have sworn 4tby

> all the gods at once" that it was the very hing ; but as Vance did not de se, but contented himself with an "Address," which will have no more effect than "throwing water on a duck's back," the Standard extols to the skies its patriotism and sublime elo-

## CHARLESTON.

The long threatened attach so hateful to Yankee oyes, it will be seen, has can commenced under circumstances most If his turreted monstors have fared so hadly when playing at long taw with our forts what will become of them when they venture upon something like close quarters. We begin to be apprehensive that the Yankees will give up their attack on Charleston and use their immense fleet on some point more vulnerable.

#### RAGS--RAGS.

Why do not people avail themselves of the present high prices to sell their rags 1-Rags are solling at the two paper mills in the violativ of this place at from eight to ten cents per lb. Bring in your rags, then, and help the mills to sustain the press of the country-religious, secular, literary and miscellaneous.

# FROM WASHINGTON.

There is nothing new from this quarter. All sorts of reports are current about Gen. Hill and his army, but we believe each man

THE BATTLEOF CHARLESTON COM. MENORD!

Seven Monitors and the Ironsides Open the Fight! THE MONITOR KEOKUK SUNK :

THE FANKERS BACK OUT THE FIGH SUSPENDED !

GEABLESTON, April 7. The stiack commenced at 3 o'clock, four inon-clads out of seven engaged. Heavy firing from them and from Forts Sumter, Moultrie and Morris Island The Ironsides was hit and run ashore, but got off and was carried out of the engagement. Firing

## SECOND DISPATCH.

CHARLESTON, April 7 At two this afternoon, seven Monitors and the Frighte Ironsides crossed the bar and steamed in towards Sumter. At three they opened fire at the distance of three thousand yards. Sumter, Mouttrie, and the batteries at Bullivan's, Island and Morris Island replied with spirit. At half past three the firing became very rapid

At half past three the firing became very rapid and almost continuous, and continued till five, when it gradually diminished and is now heard only at long intervals. The fire was concentra-ted on Fort Samter. The Keokuk and Ironsides withdrew at half past four o'clock, apparently dis-abled.

Fort Sumter is uninjured. The enemy's fire killed one man. Intense excitement prevails, but everybody is confident of our triumph. The Bat tery promenade is growded with soldiers viewing the fight. Our iron-clads have gone out to take part in the melee. At this hour there is a hull in the firing.

## THIRD DISPATCH.

There has been no firing since half past five p. m. It is certain that the Keokok, and Ironsides were badly injured. All the Monitors were fre-quently hit, with results unknown. Fort Sumter was the chief aim of all the iron-clads. Our casualties were one boy killed and five men badly wounded in Moultrie. The other batteries not heard fromt So far our success is most gratifying. We expect a renewal of the attack at any moment. Occasional guns are now heard.

#### FOURTH DISPATCH. CHARLESTON, April 8-10 a. m.

The enemy had made no renewal of the attack n Sumter.

An official dispatch has just been received from Sumter, which announces that the Montauk, the most formidable of the mortars, and possessing wo turrets, has sunk off Morris' Island.

FIFTH DISPATCH.

CHARLESTON, April 8, 1.30 p. m. To Gen. S. Cooper : Seven turret iron-clads and the Ironsides are

within the bar-twenty-two blockaders off the The Keekuk is certainly sunk off the beach of

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE. &c.

SALE OF CONFEDERATE BONDS.

FROM PORT HUDSON.

ler, dated Port Hudson 6th, says :

ng European intelligence to the 22d ult.

Morris' Island.

noon says :

ent premium.

ments.

Gold 154.

per cent 150.

stores

failing.

God bless the ladies ! .

No disposition apparent to renew the conflict. G. T. BEAURFGARD. (Signed) SIXTH DISPATCH.

# CONSCRIPTION OF ALIENS.

Mr. Clay, of Alabama, has reported a bill in the The Little mock Tree Democrat, of February Senate for the conscription of allens residing in 11th, has just reached us. It contains an address the Confederacy. We trust that Congress will do the country the justice of passing this bill; that is to say, assuming it to be constitutional. Foris to say, assuming it to be constitutional. For-signers living here, carrying on business, enjoying the protection of the laws, and of the armies which protect their property, as well as all other property, from pillage and confiscation, have, we do not say as deep an interest, and as binding a duty to fight in defence of the country as its own citizens for the citizens have national honor and national existence at stake-but those aliens, nevertheless, have both an interest and daty strong enough and binding enough to impel them to fight for the land they live and thrive in ; and

quite strong and binding enough to justify us in making them discharge that duty if they be uhwilling. At present they exempt themselves from our military service by pieces of paper called protections, issued by gentlemen who are consuls under the enemy's government, and who are liable to be controlled in their actions, and even discharged-as some of them have been in con sequence of complaints made to their own governments by the Secretary of State of the public en my: "Armed with these protections, foreigners complacently look on while our own young men are forced away from their homes to defend the interests of all, of the aliens as well as of the citizens ; and they remain peacefully at home in

all our cities, either speculating on the wants of the army and the people, or exercising their trades. with such immonse re for themseives such splendid fortunes, as never even shone upon their dreams before.

Those splendid fortunes wrung out of our sore necessities, they intend to carry off when the war s over and the ports are open, and invest and It means extermination of the white race. It pend them in foreign countries. This intention manifested and avowed by the very fact of go- the mode that Yankee cunning could devise. It ing to foreign consuls, and professing themselves means amalgamation and negroequality. It means subjects of foreign powers. For this claim of a foreign citizenship implies and rests upon the animus revertendi, as writers on international law term it-the constant intention to return to their own respective countries and there abide. It would be difficult, but very interesting and not a little startling, to estimate how large a proportion of our national wealth is thus actually making to itself wings to fly across the Atlantic. During this war, the foreign population is a sponge which is constantly sucking in gold to be one day squeezed out over Europe; it is a cloud forming constantly over our heads, which drinks in the juice and sap of the land, and then spreads its black wings eastward, to rain down in London or dissipate in Paris. We say gold; for every dollar of Confederate bonds which they buy here, they expect to convert into gold; and they are right.-We and our children will be paying that whole debt one day in gold; and thus, after the war, by the process above described (as well as by others our holy cause and our country. You may be not now adverted to) the Confederacy will be a called upon to endure yet more dangers and priemon in the jaws of a lemon-presser. RICHMOND, April 8. The foreigners have, then, at least as deep A private dispatch from Charleston this aftermaterial and financial interest-for we have no right to expect they will acknowledge a higher The enemy has not come up to time. He ap-pears intisfied for the present. The Charleston laand dearer interest-in defending the independence of the country and the credit of its governdies seem to think the city is safe. I never saw ment, as the citizens themselves. Why should they not discharge that duty? Why should they not be compelled to discharge it? One objection which has been made against subjecting aliens to our conscription is that they are often skilled ar-RICHMOND, April 7. tizans, who do for the Confederate cause more in-The Examiner has later Northern dates, bringdispensable service in the factory of the work shop than they could perform in the field. Trades. Fifteen millions pound sterling of the Confedeit is said, must be carried on in the towns, as rate loan was taken at a premium of 83 to 41 per well as marches and charges and biviouses on the trontier; and the labor and enterprise of these The revolutionists in Poland have met with a foreign people provide many supplies which are disastrous repulse at Farnover, losing four hunneeded much, and which otherwise we should dred and fifty killed and wounded. A dispatch from Washington announces prepahave to do without. This is true; but foreigners are not the only persons who know useful trades; then are called for to fill the ranks of the old regias or men forced into, the army who were practising all sorts of trades with skill and intelligence; why should their place be left No intelligence from the Connecticut election empty, that it should be occupied by strangers ?-If certain numbers of persons must be exempt, in order that they may carry on useful occupations, why should all the foreigners be placed on this RICHMOND, April 7. favored list? At auction to-day, Confederate Coulon Bonds If there be, as there certainly are, some forfifteen millions loan, brought 137; ditto, registereign artizans amongst us, whose services are realed, 118; bonds of the hundred million loan, rely indispensable to the Government, in their sevdeemable in 1872, brought 106. Georgia seven eral trades, they can be detailed without any inconvenience; and the bill before Congress, if passed, will doubtless contain a provision to that effect. MOBILE, April 8. Another objection which has been urged, is that A special dispatch to the Advertiser and Regis unwilling foreigners forced into our ranks, would not fight as our own people do, and might even The Hartford landed a force at Bayou Sarah tend to demoralize better men. They have not the same lofty motive to inspire them, not the this morning and destroyed the government same profound passion to sway them, not the same appealing voice of a dear home and country ringing in their ears by night and day; not the same fierce hatred of the base Yankee foe to nerve their arms and fire their bearts. All true; but not valid as an objection to taking their services .-Men are after all considerably in the nature of PORT HUDSON, April To machine. Give the material to a good machinist in that kind and he will make it go. Morale is much, but not all. Take any miscellaneous mass of Germans, Irishmen, Englishmen and Frenchmen, and put them in the hands, let us say, of General Longstreet; and in three months you shall see them charge batteries or cleave through the Yahkee line of battle. The best of all the reasons, however, for passing Senator Clay's bill is that there is no reason at all for exempting these people. They are here residing and owning property in the country invaded ; liable to the loss and the injury, if the invaders come in and slay and divide the spoils. Therefore they ought to join with other residents in the effort for our defence. To do them justice, many of these foreigners, and of course the best of them, have owned their daty in this respect, and are now serving in the Confederate April 12-8t army. As to the remainder, all we shall say is-that cowardice, greediness and general baseness ought not to be rewarded with a premium-and exemption is a remium. But, then, there are "protections !" England, for example, whose minister of State insolently refuses to admit our Commissioner to a private interview with him; the same England has only to signify through the mouth of a so-called consul, or consul's clerk in Rishmond, that such or such a resident of Richmond is her subject, and thus keep him out of our armics, and free him from the duty which every man owes to the community in which he lives and earns his liveli-hood ! England will not know us at all; and pro-tests that she is unaware of our existence; but use example, whose minister of State insolently refuses are to know and respect ker, even in the person of the meanest of her subjects. This can hardly be. We venture to avow our opinion that this has consideration of foreign protections, is not an objection to Senator Clay's bill, but rather an additional recommendation to it. If any European power desire to but one way of doing so; by sending ministers to Richmond, and consuls (real consuls) to all the ports. Richmond Enquirer. April 8, 1863.

APALIS GEN. HOLME

from Lieut, Gen. Theophilus H. Holmes, which many friends of that officer in this State will read with interest. The address is as follows

TO THE PROPLE OF ABEANSAS.

Nearly two years ago, assembled by your dele-gates in convention, you deliberately and solemn-ly resolved to bea free people: The causes which led to our separation from the so called United States are well known to you. They commenced States are well known to yon. They commenced more than thirty years ago, and with each suc-ceeding year the gulf was widened. Notwit'--standing the oft-repeated violations of our federal compact, both in latter and in spirit, on the part of the Northern States, the people of the South continued true to all their constitutional obliga-tions, and it required the election of an abolition President by a metional two-fifth's vote, and the avowed threats of his fanatical party, to exclude the South from the public domain, to create new States enough to change the Constitution accord-ing to the mode it provided, to reform the Su-preme Court, to espacelidate the Government, by making the will of a majority superior to the Constitution, and to oppress and plunder the mi-nority by nojust laws and unequal taxation—to arouse the people of the South to a sense of the danger and degradation that awaited them. The manner in which our enemies have con-ducted this wicked and inhuman war, and the spirit in which it was begun andshas been carried

spirit in which it was begun andshar been carried on, proves that our separation from them was in-evitable, and that a re-union with them on any terms is impossible. The history of civilized war-fare affords no parallel to the atrocities committed by our enemies, or the yet more atrocious spirit by which they are sciusted. They have tram-pled under foot the liberities of their own eitizens pled under foot the mornes of their their and violated every fundamental principle of their and in their intense batred and malice, devoted the people of the Confederate States to chains and slavery. With them, subjugation of the South means rapine, plunder and universal confiscation. means oppression and taxation in every conceivaa depth of infamy and degradation, greater than any to, which a proud and spirited people were ever required to submit. Let no man bug to himself the delusion that he or his children may orcape from these unmitigated horrors. Such men, if any there be, are something more than tories in this holy war for freedom-they are fools. Our enemies will never discriminate. The burdens they seek to impose, will fall upon all alike. For weal or for woe-our destinies are the same, and we must be a united people. We are in the midst of the greatest war the

world has ever seen. On many a bloody battlefield, Arkansas soldiers have sealed their devotion to the cause of liberty. Our enemies are discom-fited and wavering. Their counsels are divided. Discontent and distrust pervade their populace, and their vast armies are melting away by deser-tion. Their failure and righteous punishment will be certain, if we are only true to ourselves, ations. The cause is worthy of them all The soldiers, who have left the army of Arkansas, to visit their homes, will at once return and rally to the defence of their country against the invaders. We owe it to Missouri to redeem her people from federal oppression. The blood of her and your own murdered citzens cries aloud to us. Let us avenge them ! Every man should feel that his country is sacred and be resolved to aid in its defence.

we predict, soon change the air of Raleigh unless that prospect is opened by our own for that of Northampton, thus conclusively true hearts and strong arms ? When such showing that they were never necessary to language is held concerning us by our vile enemy, will we not hurl defiance in his motley to his Excellency Z. B. Vance. But we are face, instead of puling about "peace," and not satisfied yet. It is said of us by our deprecating his wrath, thus encouraging him "never weary in well doing," and we must war, and ready for peace on any terms that try and deserve their good opinion. We must he will of his grace and mercy grant us ? have more "retrenchment." Those "four The "Daily Progress" of this City takes an rooms and a kitchen," or the commutation for ague fit on it every now and then, and elamwhich they receive for fuel, which they never brands as fire enters those who will not make need in their capacity of which they never brands as fire enters those who will not make peace with the I succes while an incu of our off the list of public expenditures, or there soil is in their possession. We advise the shall be "no peace" in the "Conservative" "Daily Progress" to try and oure itself of "Israel," It's a clear case of "Cap'n Scott these peace paroxysms, and to begin with the following proscription by the Editor of seome down" with the rooms, kitchen and the "Spirit of the Age" who seems to have had its case especially in view.

# WHAT DOES IT MEAN ?

We sometimes see in the papers the remark, that unless certain things are done, "the people will stop the war." What does it mean ? How can the people of the South stop the war, until our independence is established? We are sure our gan his glorious military career in his 13th year, noble soldiery never would consent to stop the war, short of the establishment of the freedom and adependence of their country. They have suffered and endured for two years what no army scarcely ever endured they have been victorious in al-most every battle the blood of thousands of their slain comrades has been shed for the freedom of their country from Yankee rule-and they can never consent to "stop the war," until the South-ern Confederacy is acknowledged a free and independent power.

pendent power. Nor do we believe that the people at home are less patriotic and true. There can be no doubt about all being anxious for pence. The poldier and the civilian long and pray for it, and there is noth-ing short of a surrender of the boner and liberty of the country they would not give tor it. But they do know that for us to "stop the war" would be a surrender of everything near and dear to us as a people and a nation. The Northern Govern-ment can stop the war at any moment without the South must abandom everything and submits to the North, for in no other way can we "stop the war" Convinced of this, as we believe our peo-ple thoroughly are, ninety-nine hundreths of them are for a continued and vigorous prosecution of the war until the North makes peace, and until the war until the North makes peace, and until the independence of the country, final and complete, is established.

How can it be otherwise? If the war is stop-How can it be otherwise? If the war is stop-ped on any other, terms, we are a ruined, subju-sated, degraded people. Our political rights will be torn from us, our property taken away, and we shall be subjected to the most grinding oppression and tyranny are known to man. No man in his senses can surely believe that by "stopping the war" in any other way than by conquering a peace, that we would continue to be a free people! If there be such an one, let him diamies the thought as one as utterly fallscious as it is ignoble. Perish the thought of stopping this war until the Confed-erate States of America is recognized as one of the independent mations of the earth.-Spirit of the Age.

# THEY WILL PLANT TOBACCO.

# about as wise as his neighbor.

## THE PROGRESSING ATTACK ON CHARLESTON-THE ABMAMENT OF THE IRON CLADS.

The Monitors that are now engaged in the atas many before on the battery. tick on Charleston are the Passaic, Capt. Drayton; the Patapaco, Capt. Ammon; the Weshawken, Capt. Deens; the Nahant, Capt. John Rodgers; the Cattekill, Capt. Fairfax, of Trent memory; the Nantasket, Capt. Geo. Rodgers; and the Montauk, Capt. Worden, formerly of the original Monitor. The Keokuk is also booked for the affrir. In addition to these is the iron frigate New Ironsides, Commodore Turner, which has been the flagship of the Charleston blockading fleet for 'a month past. Her armament consists of fourteen Wabash, with her large crew, 780 men, and heavy armament, draws too much water, 23 feet, to cross the bar; as also the Powhatan, formerly commanded by Com. Goden, and the Pawnee will remain, it is said, to receive the ram expected to attempt the recepture of Port Royal during the about of the iron-clad fleet.

GEN. LOBING .- Gen. W. W. Loring, the hero of Fort Pemberton, is a native of Wilmington, N. C., but now a citizen of Florida, to which State the family removed in his boyhood. He bein the Semigole war, and in his 14th year commanded a company at Alaqua, against the Ucher Indians. He was repeatedly marked for distinguished service in Mexico, and lost an arm before the City of Mexico.

WANTS PEACE .--- In an address recently delivered before the Democratic Union Association of New York, by Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, of

#### FOR THE REGISTER.

CHARLESTON, April 3, 1863. SIR :-- I am now in this city, and owing to the in discounts here." I have taken some pains Advices from Grand Gulf state that heavy was in disrepute here," I have taken some pains to investigate that matter. The following is the result.

The Brokers have none on hand, but stated to me that our Treasury Notes were at 20 per cent. premium.

Mr. D. L. McKay, President of the People's Bank, informs me that his Bank not only does not refuse our currency, but would be glad to receive it at a premium, and that whilehe did not assume: Nothing from Hushpuckans of the fight of Harrison's cavalry below. to speak for the other Banks, still he would CONFEDERATE CONGRE

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT DAVIS .- The Texas papers publish the following letter from the President to Gen. Magruder:

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 28, 1863. Major General J. Bankhead Magruder, Galveston. Texas :

My Dear Sir :- I am much gratified at the receipt of your letter of Jan. 6th, conveying to me the details of your brilliant exploit in the capture of Galveston and the vessels in the harbor, The boldness of the conception and the daring and skill of its execution were crowned by results substantial as well as splendid. Your success has been a heavy blow to the enemy's hopes, and I trust will be vigorously and effectively followed up.

It is to be hoped that your prudence and tact will be as successful as your military ability-rétaking every position on the Texes coast. Your suggestions will feceive the favorable consideration due to you.

The congratulations I tender to you and your brave army are fe't by the whole country. I trust your achievement is but the precurser of a series of successes which may redound to the glory and

honor of yourself and our country. Very respectfully and truly yours, JEFFERSON DAVIS.

IThe strength of the Yankee Army is stated by the Secretary of War to be in the aggregate five hundred thousand effective men. comprising eight armies.

Circular.

BUREAU FOR CONSCRIPTION, ) Richmond, March 80, 1863. TN VIEW OF THE DIFFICULTY OF determining here whether exemptions and details asked for are lawful and necessary for contractors with the different Departments of the Government.

NOTICE

is hereby given to all concerned, that no such applica-tions will hereafter be considered unless made through the officers with whom contracts are made, or upon his recommendation and certificate. At least, if this is impracticable, the contractor must state the reason why and the name of the officer with whom he contracts, and the character and extent of the contract. By order Superintendent :

A. C. JONES. Lieutenant-Colonel, A. A. G.

Hats, and Caps just Received AT HARDING'S,

APRIL 978, 1868. DOZEN FINE BLACK FELT HATS. 2 dozen Fine Colored Falt HATS, 5 dozen Officere Military CAPS, 10 dozen Privates Military CAPS, 10 dozen Off Silk Cap COVERS, 10 dozen Fancy Marsailles VESTS. April 11.3t

Notice.

THE NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL L Life Insurance Company insures the lives of white persons and slaves at rates established before the war. For terms apply to Agants. Letters on business with the office in Releigh should be address-ed to R. H. BATTLE. Serstary Life Insurance Comps

VICKSBURG, April 6. The enemy, is withdrawing troops from the peninsular. Yesterday all the tents were struck. Four large transports loaded with troops have gone up the river, and from all indications there

musketry firing was heard above New Carthage for two hours on Sunday, and supposed that Har-rison's Cavalry attacked the Yankees near Roundancey Bayou.

VICKABURG, April 7. Another transport with troops left the Yankee

The lower fleet has opened fire, lying eut of reach of our batteries. They are firing slowly, without effect. EXPECTED ATTACK ON VICKSBURG. JACKSON, April 7. The enemy are retreating up the Tallahatchie owards the Coldwater. Farragut, with three vessels, just above Port

Hudson, signalled the lower fleet. None of those

have gone up. Information from Memphis, deemed reliable, states that Vickeburg will be attacked this week. The Federals are concentrated on the line of Memphis.

FROM VICKSBURG.

It is stated that Farragut has gone to Wash ington, via Memphis, on account of his health ATTACK ON PORT HUDSON.

# We find the following communication in do the same. Mr. McKay is well known in Bathe Raleigh Standard :

Balling . 1981 . For the Standar MR. HOLDEN : I have read the address of our

venture the assertion that they would be glad to leigh, and authorized me to use his name in this

I have just returned from James' Island

RICHMOND, April 8. In the Senate to-day the substitute from the In the Benate to day the substitute from the House for the Exemption bill, was disagreed to, and a committee of conference asked for by the Senate. Bills passed extending the provisions of the Exemption act to supplies for the navy, and to provide for the transfer of persons zerving in the

army to the navy.

The House passed the Senate Bill for the relief of the Brunswick and Alban; Railroad of Geor-gis; also the Senate Bill to anthorize the publica-tion of the laws in three newspapers in each State, with an amendment; also the Senate Bill to pre-vent the absence of officers and folders without Vicksburg, was the iron-clad ram Lancaster, and the other the Monitor, a partially iron-clad ram. 

We have been informed that Mr. Josiah Hor-We have been informed that Mr. Josiah Horston, of Wake county is now, and has been, during the winter, selling corn to the pool of his neigh-borhood at one dollar per bushel. He has neigh-bors around him more wealthy, who refuse to cell except at the highest market price. Pass Mr. Horton's name around. We know not what his politics may be and we care not. He acts as a brined to his country and stands a reproof to the spirit of avarios, which would self country and Heaven, ico, for gold.—State Journal. pedition, and Commodore Farragut is in great fear that the Hartford and Albatros will be captured by our fleet. They state that the chearing of our troops on the morning of the fight, could country and be distinctly heard by the Yankee marines, and that their rage was beyond all description.

Valuable Property near Raleigh THE SUNKEN IBON CLADS. THE SUNKEN IRON CLARG. The Vicksburg Whig of Satarday, March 29, is informed by Col. Blake, that two of the prison: ers captured at Arkansas Post, have made their escape from the Yankees across the river. They that the boat muck by our batteries at that the boat muck by our batteries at

ap 11-4t 156 Bales of Cotton They state that the Monitos now lies at Brown & Johnson's a total wreck-her machinery being shattered to pieces, and her hull pierced in every direction by our shot. Commodore Porter is said to be very much chagrined at the result of theextimes. Income as a lot 100 mainta 400 3 600 A

Pews for Rent. ON FRIDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF May nazi, in most of the Church, at 12 M, will be offered for rent, the following powe in Christ Church : Power A and B, and sumbers 2, 3, 6, 43, 45.