

2016

Semi-Weekly Raleigh Register, 1861

Vicki Betts

University of Texas at Tyler, vbetts@uttyler.edu

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Recommended Citation

Betts, Vicki, "Semi-Weekly Raleigh Register, 1861" (2016). *By Title*. Paper 129.
<http://hdl.handle.net/10950/765>

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Semi-Weekly Raleigh Register
1861

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, January 2, 1861, p. 1, c. 2

Attention Farmers!

Look to Your Interests!

We have for you the

Largest Stock of

Kerseys,

Brogan Shoes,

Blankets and

Plaid Homespun,

we have ever offered to you, and at prices lower than ever. Call and see for yourselves.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, January 2, 1861, p. 1, c. 2

New and Splendid Extracts—

Consisting of

The Wood Violet,

Humming Bird,

Butterfly Violet,

Patchuly [sic] Musk,

Pink Jocky [sic] Club,

Frangipani Rose, &c.

Also, Frangipani, Verbena, Cologne and other Toilet waters. All of which are of the finest quality and put up in elegant style.

For sale at

Pescud's Drug Store.

Raleigh, May 18, 1860.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, January 2, 1861, p. 1, c. 7

Toys and Gifts for Christmas.

China Dolls.

Wax Dolls.

China Toilett Setts [sic],

Vases,

Perferme [sic] Bottles, &c.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, January 2, 1861, p. 1, c. 7

North Carolina Wrapping Paper.—As General Agent of E. B. Sater, proprietor of the Crabtree Paper Mills, I am ready to settle his accounts for Paper, to purchase stock, and to sell Wrapping Paper of all descriptions, on favorable terms. Orders for such paper solicited and executed with promptness and dispatch.

Address,

J. J. Litchford.
Raleigh, N. C.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, January 2, 1861, p. 1, c. 7

Dress-Making.

Mrs. W. W. Perkinson, Fashionable Dressmaker, will be pleased to receive from the Ladies of Raleigh a liberal share of patronage. She flatters herself that she is capable of giving the most perfect satisfaction to all who may favor her with their patronage, and she assures the Ladies that her prices shall be as moderate as those of any other Dressmaker.

Residence on Wilmington street, opposite the vacant lot of Mrs. Stewart, on Fayetteville street.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, January 2, 1861, p. 1, c. 7

For the Holidays.

Ladies' Fur Caps and Cuffs. Misses Fur Setts [sic].

W. H. & R. S. Tucker.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, January 2, 1861, p. 1, c. 7

And Still They Come.—Another Supply of the Arctic and Polar Refrigerators, expected daily. To secure all the advantages, as well as economise [sic] in the use of Ice, *Every family should have one*. Sold at manufacturers prices from \$20 to \$30, with freight.

Jas. M. Towles, Agt.

July 16th, 1860.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, January 2, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

The Washington Tableaux.

Mr. Greenwood, the Proprietor of the Bunyan Tableaux, the exhibition of which have afforded so much pleasure to our citizens for the past two weeks, commenced the exhibition on Monday evening of another Panorama, called "the Washington Tableaux," representing a period of twenty years, including the seven years of our revolutionary struggle, and the progress of events in the infant republic for several years subsequent thereto. This, also, is a Panorama of uncommon interest as well as of much artistic merit. The exhibition of these Tableaux will positively close on Wednesday evening, so those who have not seen them should by all means do so without delay.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, January 5, 1861, p. 2, c. 6

Tin Foil & Metallic Cap Manufactory
No. 38, Crosby Street, N. Y.
John J. Crooke & Co.,

Are manufacturing under their Patent
Rolled Tin Foil,
Plain, Printed or Embossed,
suitable for wrapping
Fine Cut and Cavendish Tobaccos, Cheese,
Spices, &c.
Thin Beaten Foil, all sizes, superior in brilliancy and
strength to the imported article.
Metallic Caps,
Invaluable
for sealing Bottles, containing Wine, or other liquids,
Jars, &c., stamped with any name or design required.
Also,
Music Plates, Solder, Type and Britania [sic] Metals.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, January 12, 1861, p. 3, c. 6

Roses! Roses!! Roses!!! Every Rose in cultivation that is worth having, can be obtained at Thomas Carter's Nursery, at Raleigh. Send for a catalogue.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, January 12, 1861, p. 3, c. 6

Rhubarb or Pie Plant.—Every Family ought to have a few Plants of this excellent Substitute for Gooseberries. Price from 25 to 50 cents each. For sale by Thomas Carter, Raleigh N. C.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, January 30, 1861, p. 3, c. 3

N. C. Military Buttons.—We call attention to the advertisement of the Captain of the Goldsboro' Rifles, offering for sale North Carolina Military Buttons, at 33 per cent. less than they can be purchased elsewhere. We have received specimens of both the large and small button, and unhesitatingly pronounce them very handsome.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, January 30, 1861, p. 3, c. 7

N. C. Military Buttons.

The "Goldsboro Rifles" having procured a complete sett [sic] of Dies of the State Arms, are prepared to furnish Buttons for all the North Carolina Military Companies, at 33 per cent less than they can be purchased elsewhere.

All applications must be made to the Captain.

M. D. Craton,
Goldsboro, N. C.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, February 20, 1861, p. 1, c. 7

[From the N. O. Picayune.]
Then and Now.

I cannot forget with what kindling emotion
 I've listened, my country, to tales of thy fame;
How I've counted thy heroes, with childish devotion,
 And dwelt with a thrill upon each cherished name.
No envious lines then that country divided,
 And the soul of my boyhood embraced it in love,
For it swept o'er the whole, in all equally prided,
 With the eye of an eagle, the heart of a dove.

I cannot forget how I bent o'er the pages,
 Which told of the deeds of the brave men of yore;
Of Hale and of Warren, of soldiers and sages,
 Of Jasper, who died with the colors he bore.
I see the brown schoolhouse, low under the hill,
 The stream where we baited the weird speckled trout,
The wild urchins who gathered, and grew at once still,
 To know what the story I read was about.

I recline once again by my grandfather's knee,
 And the scent of the apple-blossoms borne on the air;
The low of the cattle, the hum of the bee,
 And the smoke of his pipe—ah! I seem to be there.
I can see how he laid it aside, and his eye
 Kindled up with the light it had worn in the fray,
When he told how at Bunker's the shot rattled by,
 And his kinsmen and foemen together they lay.

My Grandmother, too, with her unfinished knitting,
 Her spectacles raising above her gray hair,
Way up on the wall, where the swallows were flitting,
 Would show me the marks of the bullets still there.
Then he told me of Cowpens, of Moultrie and Trenton,
 Way down in the land of the palms, how they fought,
And how they had finished the task they were bent on,
 And the banner of Freedom at last was enwrought.

No North, and no South, in his heart found a dwelling,
 For all men were brothers in Liberty's dawn;
He'd grieve could he hear how these discords are swelling,
 And I'm glad, for his sake, the old hero is gone.
Back, back through the years, for I sigh to remember
 How vainly the lives of those heroes was given,
How madly their children now seek to dismember,
 The land for whose glory their fathers had striven.
Back, back, through the years, yet I bring from the glooming,
 The passionate fervor of boyhood devotion,

And the star spangled banner above the clouds looming,
Like a beacon yet shines on the face of the ocean.

Natchitoches, January, 1861.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, March 6, 1861, p. 3, c. 6

North Carolina Goods.
Rock Island Cassimeres,
Black, Golden, Mixed, Dark Mixed,
and Cadet, a superior quality.

Also,
4-4 Brown Sheeting,
4-4 Brown Jeans,
Alamance Plaids and Stripes,
Misses and Ladies' Shoes,
Help Home Folks.

H. L. Evans.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, April 13, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

One Thousand a Year.
[From the New York Sunday Times.]

"Will it do to marry on \$1,000 a year?" writes a young lady, who adds that she is moderate in her wishes, but desires to preserve "a respectable and genteel" appearance. She wants to know, also, if such a result can be best accomplished by boarding or keeping house.

Why a young lady should apply to us for sage advice and wisdom of this kind is a mystery; still, if she wants a free and unbiased opinion, she is welcome to it. Marry on a thousand a year by all means; and, if properly managed, it will not only preserve a respectable appearance, but leave something as nucleus for future operations besides. Keep house, also, if you desire the comfort and pleasures of a home. Never mind being cooped up, or subjected to unnecessary expenses, in order to be near friends. It is a wife's duty to make her home the centre of attraction to her husband, and not depend upon others to make it so to her. Her own satisfaction and reward in it will come in good time.

We are almost afraid to suggest, in this refined age, so vulgar and outre a proceeding; but still, if a young lady has natural good sense, courage, tact and industry, she would facilitate her plans greatly by ignoring "help" until domestic aid becomes a necessity. At least one-third of the current expenses would be saved, and a sufficient sum monthly to handsomely clothe a woman of taste and "moderate" wishes. To live well, and especially to save, on small means, requires simply method in expenditure, and knowing how and where to economize. Some people live in wretched tenement houses, and think they cannot afford a nice article of furniture or decent garment, who waste as much as those would cost in hiring lazy help, in drinking, in wasteful living, and in carousing with people as idle and shiftless as themselves. Others board because they cannot support an establishment equal to some of the least honest and most extravagant of

their friends, and suffer the consequences in the loss of home pleasures, and a constant desire to fill the void with exciting and expensive amusements.

Those may marry on a thousand a year who don't care a fig; who are not afraid of meeting a little difficulty and fighting it alone; who are courageously determined to do the best they know how under the circumstances, and do not accept the duties of such a position only for the purpose of attaching a claim to free board and millinery bills to some unfortunate individual for the remainder of their natural lives. Does "Young Lady" feel like taking her share in the battle of life, and performing it cheerfully and well? If she does then the recipient of a thousand a year is a very fortunate man, and the sooner they marry the better; but if she is weak in the knees and weak in the back, or especially weak at heart and weak in her head, she had better wait until some one comes along who is willing and able to support as a wife such a mass of imbecility. What will "Young Lady" do?

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, April 13, 1861, p. 2, c. 7

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

Best quality of Rockland Lake Ice!

The subscriber continues his supply of ICE and is prepared to furnish his customers and the public generally with

PURE ICE!

He will deliver ICE at his Ice House daily, from sunrise until 9 o'clock A. M., (Sundays excepted.)

TICKETS

Can be had at the store of the Subscriber on East Front Street, at the Store of Stephen F. Fulford at the corner of Broad and Middle Streets, at the store of M. W. H. Sumrell at the corner of Craven and Pollok Streets, and at the store of John E. Amyett on South Front Street; and in no case will ICE be delivered without his Ticket or the Cash.

For the convenience of the citizens of Newbern, he will, from and after the first day of April next, throughout the entire season, deliver ICE at the store of Stephen F. Fulford at the corner of Broad and Middle streets, at the store of M. W. H. Sumrell, corner of Craven and Pollok streets, and at the store of John E. Amyett on South Front Street daily, from sunrise until 9 P.M. (Sundays excepted.) On Sundays from 7 to 0 A. M., and from 12 M. to 1 P.M., at the store of M. W. H. Sumrell, and at the store of John E. Amyett from 7 to 9 o'clock, A. M.

HIS ICE-HOUSE,

being located on an arm of the Railroad at this place, he will FORWARD ICE to other points in any quantities Free from all extra charges, except packages and freights.

Prompt attention paid to Orders from other towns and counties.

ap'1 6-3m

A. T. Jenkins.
Newbern, N. C.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, April 13, 1861, p. 2, c. 5

A Nice Widow.—The following is from Dr. Holmes' new novel:

"The Widow Rowans was now in the full bloom of ornamental sorrow. A very shallow crape bonnet, frilled and froth-like, allowed the parted raven hair to show its glossy smoothness. A jet pin heaved upon her bosom with every sigh of memory, or emotion of unknown origin. Jet bracelets shone with every movement of her slender hands, cased in close fitting gloves. Her sable dress was ridged with manifold flounces, from beneath which a small foot showed itself from time to time, clad in the same hue of mourning. Every thing about her was dark, except the whites of her eyes and the enamel of her teeth. The effect was complete. Gray's Elogy was not a more perfect composition.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, April 17, 1861, p. 1, c. 6

Spring Importation

1861.

Ribbons.

Millinery and Straw Goods.

Armstrong, Cator & Co.

Importers and Jobbers of

Ribbons, Bonnet Silks and Satins,

Velvets, Ruches, Flowers, Feathers,

Straw Bonnets, Flats, &c,

No. 237 and Lofts of 339 Baltimore St.,

Baltimore, Md.

Offer a Stock unsurpassed in the United States in
variety and cheapness.

Orders solicited and prompt attention given.

Terms, 6 months, 6 per cent. off for cash, par funds.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, April 17, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

Description of a Shaker Village.

A correspondent writing from Concord, N. H., sends the following account of the Canterbury Shakers:

"Twelve miles from Concord, in the township of Canterbury, is situated the Shaker's village.—These peculiar people have here a settlement of about three hundred persons; their buildings are painted buff, and are large and commodious.—They reside in what they term 'families,' each numbering from fifty to a hundred souls. The lower family is called church family, from the fact of the church being there situated. Then there are the centre [sic] family and the north family. In winter they have no public worship, but the members of each family have devotions in their respective houses. Their farms consist of some four thousand acres, in a high state of cultivation, while their out buildings are not equalled [sic] by those of any farms in

the world. One barn we entered was two hundred feet in length, a cellar underneath for manure. Each cow had its name placed in a conspicuous position. The barn or stable was so clean that a lady with the finest silk dress would not be in the least soiled. The house we were in was painted yellow, furniture and all, and oil cloth took the place of carpet on the floor. The men wear blue cloth coats, claret colored pants, and drab vests, the latter garment coming down almost to their knees. The women are dressed in white caps, with their hair pushed back from their foreheads, dark dresses fitting closely to their persons, with high white collars coming up to their chins. The groups presented quite a unique appearance. They are most excellent liver—the dinner we sat down to would beat a good many served up in New York. They have a very good, though somewhat singular rule posted up, which many families might profit from, viz: 'nothing must be left on the plate.' They hold their property in common, each one having a share in it. Celibacy is strictly adhered to as the means of living a pure life; indeed, so strict are they that a man and wife stopping there over night, are obliged to sleep in different apartments." [sic]

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, April 17, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

The Zouaves of New Orleans, now at Pensacola, are thus noticed in the *Delta* of Saturday:

There was a great crowd yesterday on Lafayette Square to witness the review of the Second Company of Zouaves on the eve of their departure for Pensacola. The company mustered over a hundred, and with their close-shaven heads, their exact Zouave uniform, their brace of veritable vivandieres in front, and their stern, determined, rough aspect, bore a striking resemblance to the original, the invincible heroes of Algiers and the Crimea. They are no holiday soldiers, but regular dare devil fire-eaters, who will have no need for gunpowder and balls when they can get at the enemy with their sword bayonets. They are just the fellows to charge the deadly breach which Bragg's columbiad will make in the walls of Fort Pickens, when the ball is opened.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, April 17, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

There is a colored woman in Charleston South Carolina, who pay taxes on \$40,000 of real estate and fourteen slaves.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, April 20, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

Patriotic Ladies.

We learn that the ladies of Newbern, headed by Miss Annie Daves, are busily engaged making mattresses for the use of the troops at Fort Macon. Three hundred have already been sent, and they are but the precursors of many more. The ladies everywhere can and, we doubt not will be, useful in this crisis, as they can do so without compromising their feminine delicacy.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, April 20, 1861, p. 3, c. 3

We publish the following communication from "Lady" in order to show the spirit which pervades the ladies of this city. Nearly every lady in town was for secession long before the war was begun, and now they actually want all the men to leave and go into the field, while they will protect themselves! Hurrah! for the ladies of Raleigh. They are as brave as lions, and set a noble example to the sterner sex. But we must beg leave to dissent from the views of our fair

correspondent. The "Home Guard" is to be composed principally of men who are past the age for service in the ranks, yet, when united into a regularly drilled corps, they will prove an effectual protection to our homes and our firesides, while there will be plenty of young men eager to serve their native South in the cause of resisting the oppressor and tyrant, Lincoln, and his myrmidons, let them come when they may.

For the Reporter.

"Home Guard."

Rumor is busy, and I hear that some are trying to form a band in this city under the above title. Will you be kind enough to inform the energetic ones who are engaged in this movement, that *we* desire no such company. Tell them to go where they are needed. The Father of the fatherless and Husband of the widow will protect us, while for their safety this prayer shall hang upon our lips: "Thou who colorest the raven's wing, burnish the swords of our precious friends, and shield them in the thickest of the fight."

Lady.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, April 24, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

Independent Corps in New Orleans.—Two peculiar military companies are being organized at New Orleans—one, composed wholly of friends of the late General William Walker, is under the command of Major Thomas Dolan, of the Nicaraguan army. The other, made up of sportsmen and hunters, is termed the "Louisiana Guerillas." The uniform will be a velvet hunting jacket, *mi tasses*, or leggins, similar to those worn by Indians, cotton pantaloons and an otter skin cap. The "Guerillas Louisianais" would fight as skirmishers, and for that purpose be armed with a double barrell'd [sic] gun or a rifle, and a short sabre [sic].

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, April 24, 1861, p. 2, c. 5

The Free Negroes.

We understand that some of the free negroes in this community are alarmed for their personal safety. This alarm is altogether unfounded, for we feel well assured that no free negro who conducts himself properly will suffer any harm. We would suggest to the free negroes here to do as their brethren did at Newbern—volunteer to work in the cause of the State. They can be made useful in working upon forts, magazines, arsenals, breastworks, &c.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, April 27, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

Flag Raised.

On Tuesday afternoon a Confederate State flag with fifteen stars, emblematic of a union under one government of the fifteen slaveholding States, was raised over this office, and is now streaming gallantly to the breeze.—The ceremony of raising the flag consisted of a performance of patriotic airs by some of the pupils from the Blind Asylum, led by their able instructor Mr. A. J. Karrer, whose services were tendered by Mr. Palmer, the worthy Principal of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, an eloquent speech from Mr. H. A. Badham, of Helena, Ark.,

and a few remarks by the unworthy writer of these lines.

We return our thanks to Messrs. Benton and Fort for the kind and gratuitous services which they rendered us in raising our flag.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, April 27, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

We learn that Mr. W. J. Palmer, Principal of the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, has tendered to the Governor the services of all the pupils in that Institution—the boys to make cartridges, &c., and the girls to do any sewing that may be required. We learn from Mr. P. that it is with difficulty he can restrain some of the Deaf and Dumb boys and young men from quitting the Institution in order to volunteer in defence [sic] of their country, so anxious are they to fight the Yankees.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, April 27, 1861, p. 3, c. 4

For the Register.

Messrs. Editors: Allow me through the columns of your *loyal* paper to suggest to the ladies of our city their duty to place in the hands of every one of our brave young men who have so nobly volunteered in their country's defence [sic], a *small* copy of our Holy Bible, before their departure for the scene of action.

Let each soldier take for his motto the 12th verse of the 10th chapter of II Samuel: "Be of good courage, and let us play the men for our people, and for the cities of our God: and the Lord do that which seemeth good." We ladies can only give them our *tears* and *prayers*.

A Daughter of "Old Wake."

Raleigh, April 21st, 1861.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, April 27, 1861, p. 3, c. 6

The following beautiful and patriotic lines are from the pen of Mrs. Miller, the wife of Capt. Willis L. Miller, of Lexington, and the authoress of many truly poetical effusions over the signature of "*Luola*."

North Carolina Call to Arms.

Air—"The Old North State."

By Luola.

Ye sons of Carolina! awake from your dreaming!

The minions of Lincoln upon us are streaming!

Oh! wait not for argument, call or persuasion,

To meet at the *onset* this treacherous invasion!

Defend, defend the old North State forever,

Defend, defend, the good old North State.

Oh! think of the maidens, the wives and the mothers;

Fly ye to the rescue, sons, husbands and brothers,

And sink in oblivion all party and section,

Your hearthstones are looking to you for protection!
Defend, defend, the old North State forever, &c.

"Her name stands the foremost in Liberty's story,"
Oh tarnish not *now* her fame and her glory!
Your fathers to save her their swords bravely wielded,
And she never *yet* has to tyranny yielded.
Defend, defend, the old North State forever, &c.

The babe in its sweetness—the child in its beauty,
Unconsciously urge you to action and duty!
By *all* that is sacred—by ALL to you tender,
Your country adjures you, arise and defend her!
Defend, defend, the old North State forever, &c.

The National Eagle above us now floating,
Will soon on the vitals of loved ones be gloating;
His talons will tear, and his beak will devour,
O spurn ye his sway—and delay not an hour!
Defend, defend, the old North State forever, &c.

"The Star Spangled Banner," dishonored, is streaming
O'er bands of fanatics, their swords are now gleaming,
They thirst for the life-blood of those you most cherish,
With brave hearts and true, then arouse! or they perish,
Defend, defend, the old North State forever, &c.

Round the flag of the South, Oh! in thousands now rally,
For the hour's departed when freemen may dally;
Your all is at stake, then, go forth—and God speed you!
And onward to glory and victory lead you!
"Hurrah! Hurrah! the old North State forever,
Hurrah, Hurrah! the good old North State."

Thomasville, N. CV., April 15, 1861.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, May 1, 1861, p. 2, c. 6
800 Yards of North Carolina Cassimere, Cadet mixed, just received at
ap'l 30—3t D. C. Murray's.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, May 7, 1861, p. 2, c. 6

Attention Volunteers.

Fresh Lobsters,
" Salmon,

" Peaches,
" Pineapples,
" Strawberries,
" Blackberries,
" Whortleberries,
" Apricots, &c.

Hermetically Sealed, for sale at

J. B. Franklin's Variety Store.

may 4-tf

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, May 7, 1861, p. 2, c. 6

William H. Avera
Will Patronize Home Manufacturies—
Who will Patronize him?

I wish to say to my customers and friends of Johnston county, that I now have in store a great variety of Boots, Shoes and Gaiters for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, all of North Carolina Manufacture, and of Superior quality. Call and see them. I will have in store in a few days, Fayetteville sheeting, Osnaburgs, and Cotton Yarn, on consignment, for sale at Factory prices to Merchants, or small advance at retail. I am dealing in North Carolina Cassimeres, Jeans and Kersey, all of superior quality.

In addition to the above, I have a great variety of goods for the Spring and Summer trade, which will be sold low, very low for cash, or any kind of Produce. My terms are cash. Goods delivered to prompt paying customers on promise of payment in thirty days, interest charged from delivery of goods if payment be delayed longer.

Bacon, Corn, Flour and seed. Peas on hand for sale, for cash—would like to buy Beacon [sic?], Corn, Flour—would pay cash or any goods I have,

Wm. H. Avera,
Silverdale, Johnston county,
Address Smithfield, N. C.

P. S. I am prepared to furnish North Carolina Kersey and Negro Brogans to the planters of Johnston county, for the coming Fall and Winter, to order at 10 per cent on factory prices—any number of Shoes, from 6 to 14. Also, Boys and Women's Shoes to fit measures. Sample Shoes and Kersey can be seen at my Store in 20 days.

W. H. Avera.

may 1—2m

N. C. Christian Advocate copy 4 times.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, May 7, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

Raleigh Percussion Cap Factory.

Owing to the skill of Professor Emmons in making the composition, and the mechanical dexterity of Mr. Charles Kuester in using it for the requisite purpose, we shall have as much of that article so essential in war, percussion caps, as we may need. We have seen a specimen of

the caps, and they fully answer the end in view. Prof. Emmons has also suggested the mode of manufacturing any quantity of the right sort of powder.—This is a beginning of enterprises by Southern people to supply themselves with those things for which they have been so long dependent on their Northern enemies. We shall expect to see tanneries, manufactories of leather, of cloth, of hats, and every requisite for the comforts and necessities of life springing up all over the South.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, May 7, 1861, p. 3, c. 6

North Carolina's War Song.

Air: Anne Laurie.

I.

We leave our pleasant homesteads,
 We leave our smiling farms,
At the first call of duty,
 We rush at once to arms—
 We rush at once to arms,
 To guide our coasts we fly,
For the land our mothers liv'd on
 Bravely to bleed or die.

II.

Up! boys, and quit your pleasure,
 Up! men and quit your toil,
The invader's foot must never
 Be pressed upon our soil—
 Be press'd upon our soil,
 In which our fathers sleep,
Their blessed graves our care, boys,
 Most sacredly must keep.

III.

'Twas in our brave old State, men,
 That first of all was sung,
That thrilling song of Freedom
 That thro' the land hath rung,—
 That thro' the land hath rung,
 And we'll sound its notes once more,
'Till our men and children shout it
 From the mountain to the shore.

IV.

Sweet eyes are fill'd with tears, men,
Sweet tears of love and pride,
As our wives and sweethearts bid us
Go, meet whate'er betide—
Go meet whate'er betide,
And God our guide shall be,
As we drive the foe before us
And rush to victory.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, May 7, 1861, p. 3, c. 7

Rags—Neuse Manufacturing Company—Our customers will please hold up their Rags for a few weeks, until we can find, or make a market for our paper. This will probably be soon after the 20th of May, of which notice will be given in the public press. For the present, we only want enough to keep the machines from rusting.

Sion H. Rogers, President.

Address H. W. Husted, Treasurer.

may8-3t

Greensboro' Patriot, Salisbury Banner, Charlotte Democrat, Wilson Ledger, and Rough Notes, copy 3 times each.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, May 11, 1861, p. 2, c. 6

How to Make Ball Cartridges.—Prepare a stick four inches long, perfectly round, and a little smaller than the ball; cut small slices of paper, an inch and a half long, and wide enough to go one and a half times around the stick; prepare a mucilage of water and gumarabic; roll the paper on the stick one time, then put on the mucilage and press it firmly by rolling it; then trim the stick one eighth of an inch and put mucilage on the end of the paper; insert the ball and stand it on the point in a cup of flour, or fine dirt or sand, and let it remain until it is dry. This mode is much more convenient and better than the ordinary mode of tying the paper to the ball.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, May 11, 1861, p. 3, c. 7

Rags! Rags!!—The Forestville Manufacturing Company will discontinue the purchasing of Rags for a few weeks. All of our Agents who have Rags on hand will please send them in immediately, and not purchase any more until further notice.

W. B. Reid, Sup't.

may 11—tf

Charlotte Bulletin, Greensboro' Times, Oxford Leisure Hour, and Standard copy 3 times each.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, May 15, 1861, p. 3, c. 5

Military Goods!
M. M. Davis & Co.,
Petersburg,
Virginia,
Have Received

(May 11th.)
Virginia Cassimere,
Virginia Cassimere,
Grey Homespun,
Culpepper Cassimere,
Blue Cassimere,
Blue Satinett,
Grey Satinett,
Oil Cloth for Knapsacks,
Blankets,
Blankets,
Blankets,
Military Shawls,
&c., &c., &c., &c.,

Parties desiring to purchase are advised to call early, as from the rapid sales of

Military Goods,
It is impossible to
know about supplies ahead.
The Military Shawl for Officers is of the best
material.
M. M. Davis & Co.

Also received,

Twilled Blue Flannel.
M. M. D. & Co.

May 15—10t.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, May 18, 1861, p. 2, c. 2-3

Soldiers' Health.
From Hall's New York Journal of Health.

1. In any ordinary campaign, sickness disables or destroys three times as many as the sword.
2. On a march, from April to November, the entire clothing should be a colored flannel shirt, with a loosely buttoned collar, cotton drawers, woolen pantaloons, shoes and stockings, and a light-colored felt hat, with board [sic] brim to protect the eyes and face from the glare of the sun, and from the rain, and a substantial but not heavy coat when off duty.
3. Sun-stroke is most effectually prevented by wearing a silk handkerchief in the crown of the hat.
4. Colored blankets are best, and if lined with brown drilling the warmth and durability are doubled, while the protection against dampness from lying on the ground, is almost

complete.

5. Never lie or sit down on the grass or bare earth for a moment; rather use your hat—a handkerchief even in a great protection. The warmer you are, the greater need for this precaution, as a damp vapor is immediately generated, to be absorbed by the clothing, and to cool you off too rapidly.

6. While marching, or on other active duty, the more thirsty you are, the more essential is it to safety of life itself, to rinse out the mouth two or three times, and *then* take a swallow of water at a time, with short intervals. A brave French general, on a forced march, fell dead on the instant, by drinking of cold water, when snow was on the ground.

7. Abundant sleep is essential to bodily efficiency, and to that alertness of mind which is all important in an engagement; and few things more certainly and more effectually prevent sound sleep than eating heartily after sundown, especially after a heavy march or desperate battle.

8. Nothing is more certain to secure endurance and capability of long continued effort, than the avoidance of every thing as a drink except cold water, not excluding coffee at breakfast. Drink as little as possible, of even cold water.

9. After any sort of exhausting effort, a cup of coffee, hot or cold, is an admirable sustainer of the strength, until nature begins to recover herself.

10. Never eat heartily just before a great undertaking; because the nervous power is irresistibly drawn to the stomach to manage the food eaten, thus drawing off that supply which the brain and muscles so much need.

11. If persons will drink brandy, it is incomparably safer to do so after an effort than before; for it can give only a transient strength, lasting but a few minutes; but as it can never be known how long any given effort is to be kept in continuance, and if longer than the few minutes, the body becomes more feeble than it would have been without the stimulus, it is clear that its use, before an effort is always hazardous and is always unwise.

12. Never go to sleep, especially after a great effort, even in hot weather, without some covering over you.

13. Under all circumstances, rather than lie down on the bare ground, lie in the hollow of two logs placed together, or across several smaller pieces of wood, laid side by side, or sit on your hat, leaning against a tree. A nap of ten or fifteen minutes in that position will refresh you more than an hour on the bare earth, with the additional advantage of perfect safety.

14. A *cut* is less dangerous than a bullet-wound, and heals more rapidly.

15. If from any wound the blood spurts [sic] out in jets instead of a steady stream, you will die in a few minutes unless it is remedied; because an artery has been divided, and that takes the blood direct from the fountain of life. To stop this instantly, tie a handkerchief or other cloth very loosely BETWEEN!! the wound and the heart; put a stick, bayonet, or ramrod *between* the skin and the handkerchief, and twist it around until the bleeding ceases, and keep it thus until the surgeon arrives.

16. If the blood flows in a slow, regular stream, a vein has been pierced, and the handkerchief must be on the other side of the wound from the heart; that is, *below* the wound.

17. A bullet through the abdomen (belly or stomach) is more certainly fatal than if aimed at the head or heart; for in the latter cases the ball is often glanced off by the bone, or follows around it under the skin; but when it enters the stomach or bowels, from any direction, death is inevitable under all conceivable circumstances, but is scarcely instantaneous. Generally the persons lives a day or two with perfect clearness or intellect, often *not* suffering greatly. The

practical bearing of this statement in reference to the great future is clear.

18. Let the whole beard grow, but no longer than some three inches. This strengthens, and thickens its growth, and thus makes a more perfect protection for the lungs against dust, and of the throat against winds and cold in winter, while in the summer a greater perspiration of the skin is induced, with an increase of evaporation, hence, greater coolness of the parts on the outside, while the throat is less feverish, thirsty, and dry.

19. Avoid fats and fat meats in summer and in all warm days.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, May 18, 1861, p. 3, c. 4

Junaluskee Zouaves.

We understand that Col. W. H. Thomas, of Jackson County, in this State, has raised a volunteer corps of Cherokee Indians, numbering 200 very efficient men. This "tribe," consisting of some 1500, are determined not to be mere idle spectators in this war of "Booty and Beauty" which is to be waged against the South. These Indians, it is well known, always fight in their own way. They are most capital riflemen, and not entirely unacquainted with the uses of the "knife." So we advise the Northern barbarians, with A. Blinkun at their head, to look well to their "scalps" when they hear the war-whoop of the "Cherokees."

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, May 25, 1861, p. 2, c. 5

Seceding Wives.—The Norfolk correspondent of the Petersburg Express writes:

Mrs. Commodore Pendergrast, who is a Southern lady, is still in Norfolk. She refuses to join her husband at the fort—says she will never live with him again, and it is reported that she will apply for a divorce. The wife of another reprobate who is at the fort, is in Norfolk, and has a pistol loaded, with which she says she intends shooting her liege lord upon sight.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, May 25, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

For the Register.

To the Editors of the Raleigh Register:

A report has been circulating in Town for some days, that Governor Ellis begged the ladies of Richmond in Virginia to make tents for the North Carolina troops, who were about to be sent there, alleging as the reason of his asking their aid, that the ladies of Raleigh refused to make them. It is right that this report should be publicly noticed for the purpose of denying the truth of what is said to have been alleged against them by the Governor. It is well known here, that the ladies of Raleigh did not refuse to make tents for the soldiers, and that they were not asked to make them. The readiness with which they did whatever work they were requested to do for the equipment of the soldiers, is sufficient proof that they would have done any thing else to supply their necessities or promote their comfort, which they had power to do, and had reason to believe would be acceptable and useful.

It is proper, also that Governor Ellis should have an opportunity of contradicting the report publicly, for the writer does not believe that he said what is imputed to him.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, May 29, 1861, p. 3, c. 4

For the Register.

Coup de Soleil, (Sun Stroke,) Insolations, &c.

The Shunamite's son "being in the field with the reapers, said unto his father 'my head, my head!' And when he had taken him to his mother, he sat on her knees till noon, and then died." "And Manassas as he stood in the field, overseeing them, and bound sheaves, the sun came upon his head, and he died in his bed in the city of Bethalia."

Such is the biblical account of sunstroke. At present it is not admitted that solar heat *alone* produces sunstroke; it is but one of many circumstances giving rise to that peculiar state of the system termed sunstroke. We are now about to enter into a war of the most *depressing* character; our troops will be exposed to the above disease, and any condensed article tending to assist those whose duty it is to minister to sick and weary soldiers stricken with sunstroke, would I suppose be acceptable. The *general* symptoms most usually observed are *unconsciousness*, more or less complete, *labored respiration*, *extreme prostration*, pulse from 125 to 160 per minute, skin moist, but burning hot, respiration from 25 to 40 per minute and sighing, pulse never *slow, hard and large*, as in apoplexy. Anything that interferes with the motions of the chest, such as tight belts, tight fitting coats or a tight cravat during the hot season, especially whilst undergoing fatigue, is dangerous, also garments which afford but a feeble resistance to the conduction of heat into the body. In this disease the eyes and face are suffused—almost a livid countenance, now and then great restlessness with twitching in various parts of the body. Heat is not so much to be feared during intensely dry weather, as those calm, sultry, close days when the thermometer ranges from 85 to 95° in the shade, with a high dew point and south wind.

Treatment Generally Adopted.

Don't bleed your patient. Statistics prove it will but hasten a fatal termination. Unfasten as quickly as possible the man's dress and accoutrements; expose his neck and chest; get him in the shade, if only under a bush; elevate his head, pour cold water over his head, chest and epigastrium until he is aroused and can swallow; stop the water and give a stimulant, brandy and water, or carbonate of ammonia 5 to 10 grains; (be certain he can swallow or do not attempt to give it;) or oil of turpentine one ounce, in half pint of liquid every half hour. Don't spend the strength of your patient by unnecessary moving. Use the above as enemas if they are unable to swallow; apply mustard plaster to chest, abdomen and thighs; if you have ice, rub the surface to relieve the burning heat; apply it to the head, keep down the heat of skin by applying the ice, or cold sponging; when it cools off, stop.

A handfull [sic] of green leaves placed in the hat during a march, or while on drill, or a sponge attached to a tape and secured inside the hat, (being previously moistened) will add greatly to the comfort of the soldier.

It often occurs that after the first effects of sunstroke have been successfully combatted [sic], violent inflammations [sic] are lit up in the lungs, liver, brain, &c., which of course will require a different treatment, though always with an eye to the depressing effect of the original disease.

D. S. W.

Pittsborough, N. C.

A Valuable Suggestion.

The following communication makes a valuable suggestion:

Mr. Syme:--Dear Sir—It has been suggested to me, by a lady, that if all the ladies in the Southern States were to begin now, and make the old negro women on the plantation knit course [sic] socks, a large supply might be got ready, if we should have a winter campaign. On every plantation in the South there is a large amount of labor, which is of very little real value, and by directing it into this channel, a want which will surely arise will be met. A paragraph from you would call attention to it.

Yours, J. P.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, June 1, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

Georgia Made Drums.—Mr. H. Dranmuller, of Atlanta, Georgia, is manufacturing bass and kettle drums, which he guarantees will be found more durable and serviceable than any in use in the South.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, June 1, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

A Successful Mission.

It will be highly gratifying to our readers to learn that Mrs. Johnson, the heroic wife of Capt. Bradley Johnson, of the Confederate States Army, has been eminently successful in her praise-worthy mission to this city.

The object of this mission, as was stated in our last issue, was to obtain arms and equipments for a Regiment, which her gallant husband is now forming in Virginia. Capt. Johnson left his home in Frederic as a volunteer, with only 24 men. This number has already been increased to 160, and he hopes, ere long, to make up a full regiment. So anxious were these men to engage in active service, in repelling our common foes from Southern soil, they did not wait even for their names to be enrolled, but snatching up such arms as were at hand, they rushed at once for the proposed theatre of war, without tents, without blankets, and destitute of many other articles necessary for the comfort of the way-worn soldier. Shall such acts of courage and self sacrifice ever be forgotten, or can such a race of *men ever* be subjugated? NO! NEVER, while the *sun rises* and *sets*:

We are glad to record the fact that Gov. Ellis very promptly and gallantly responded to the eloquent appeal made to him by this good lady, by presenting her with 500 good rifles, in behalf of her gallant husband and his "companions in arms." If this is not a first rate "investment," then *we* are no financiers, and certainly no prophets. . .

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, June 5, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

Later from Alexandria.

. . . Our informant says the outrages perpetrated by the soldiers have been somewhat exaggerated, and that all the lawless acts committed, so far as heard from, have been traced directly to the rowdy Zouaves, whose leader was shot by the heroic Jackson, before he had been on Virginia soil ten minutes.

One of these infamous villains was guilty of an act which, in enormity, stands without a parallel. He was out under the pretence of searching for concealed weapons, and with this alleged object in view, entered the house of a female of the highest respectability, but in moderate circumstances. She was alone, with the exception of an infant which was but six days old, and lay sleeping by the side of its mother. With any, save a demon, the prostrate and helpless condition of the lady would have protected her, but such considerations did not weigh with this New York monster, and with the fury of a savage, he gratified his hellish lusts. Our informant states that the screams of his victim attracted the attention of passers-by, and the villain was promptly arrested, carried before the commanding officer, and ordered to be shot.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, June 5, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

The Confederate Army Uniform.

We have been furnished with a description of the uniform adopted for the Confederate Army, as follows:

Coat.—Short tunic of cadet grey cloth, double breasted, with two rows of buttons over the breast, the rows two inches apart at the waist and widening toward the shoulders. Suitable for cavalry as well as Infantry.

Pantaloons.—Of sky blue cloth, made full in the leg, and trimmed according to corps—with blue for infantry, red for artillery and yellow for cavalry. No other distinction.

For the general and other officers of his staff the dress will be of dark blue cloth, trimmed with gold; for the medical department, black cloth, with gold and velvet trimming.

All badges of distinction are to be marked upon the sleeve and collars. Badges of distinguished rank, on the collar only. For a Brigadier-General, three large stars; for a Colonel, two large stars; for a Lieutenant Colonel, one large star; for a Major, one small star and horizontal bar; for a Captain, three small stars; for a first Lieutenant, two small stars; for a second Lieutenant, one small star.

Buttons.—For a General and staff officer the buttons will be of bright gilt convex, rounded at the edge—a raised eagle at the centre, surrounded by thirteen stars. Exterior diameter of large sized button, 1 inch; of small size, ½ inch.

For officers of the corps of engineers the same button is to be used, except that in the lace of eagle and stars, there will be a raised "E" in German text.

For officers of artillery, infantry, riflemen and cavalry, the buttons will be a plain gilt convex, with a large raised letter in the centre—A for artillery, I for infantry, &c. The exterior diameter of large size button, seven-eighths of an inch; small size, ½ inch.

For all enlisted men of artillery, a large A raised in the centre of a three-quarter inch button.

For all enlisted men, the same as for artillery, except that the number of the regiment will be substituted for the letter A.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, June 5, 1861, p. 2, c. 6

Quarter Master General's Office. }
Raleigh, May 18th, 1861. }

Tailors and others wishing to contract for making Uniform Clothing for the North Carolina Troops, are requested to make immediate application at the Quarter Master General's Office in

Raleigh.

The material will be delivered to Contractors at any Rail Road Depot in the State.

Applicants will please state, as early as possible, how many coats and pantaloons can be delivered each week.

May 22-2w.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, June 5, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

Flag Presentation.

On Friday afternoon last, the Oak City Guards, Capt. G. H. Faribault, were the recipients of a beautiful Confederate State flag, made and presented to the company by Mrs. Frank I. Wilson. The company marched to the residence of Mr. F. I. Wilson, where Mr. W. presented the flag, and addressed them as follows:

This Banner, wrought by WOMAN'S hands,

To hands of MEN I now entrust;

 In Southern or in Northern lands,

It never will be trailed in dust.

 I will not bid you guard it well;

For such a charge there is no need;

 When waving o'er the battle-swell,

To Death or Victory it will lead.

'T were insult to a soldier's name,

'T were insult to a soldier's fame,

 To say, This Flag protect!

For every heart along that line,

Like North-Carolina's native pine,

 Is strong, in form erect;

And every eye with courage gleams,

As o'er your heads this Banner streams;

And every bosom proudly swells

To see the Flag where FREEDOM dwells

And every arm, for battle nerved,

Assures this Flag shall be preserved,

Or that each arm will nerveless lie,

When it no more is seen to fly!

And she who gives this Banner now,

 Her eldest born hath also given;

She meets him with a placid brow,

 But still a mother's heart is riven;

 And none may know how she has striven,

 None, the prayers she wafts to Heaven,

For strength at country's call to yield

 The treasure of a mother's heart—

To give that to the battle-field
Which is of life the dearer part,
For many a day the tears will dim
That mother's eyes—half grief—half joy—
She only asks, Remember him,
Her pride of heart—her soldier boy!
But she had rather see his form,
With sound in front, in death's embrace,
Than know that in the battle storm,
He from the foeman turned his face!
Though young in years, he bears a name
He cannot, will not, must not shame.

Should he who in the battle-tide
Banner bears, go down in death,
I know the comrade at his side
Will seize this staff, with soldier-pride,
And onward press, its folds beneath.
Should he, too, fall, next to him stands
A noble heart, with ready hands,
And next to him—and on—and on,
Until the work of death is done;
And thus from dying fingers torn,
This flag shall be in triumph borne,
While they who fall, with glazing eye,
Shall see their Banner still on high.
And should it ever cease to wave,
'Twill rest upon no living head:--
We'll know our Guards have found a grave—
The last Oak City Guard lies dead!

The voice of North-Carolina's daughters,
More sweet than that of falling waters,
Swells out upon the soldier's ear,
His arm to nerve, his heart to cheer;
And while they for your welfare pray,
They bid me these words to you say:
Patriots! warriors! Freedom's sons!
Children of the Southern clime!
Heroes, in whose veins yet runs
The blood of manhood's prime—
Our hearts are with you, onward go!
Meet, as your fathers met, the foe!
Lay the Northern hirelings low!
Lift the Flag of Freedom high!
Spread its ample folds afar!

Preserve undimmed its glorious star!
VICTORY! your battle-cry.

This Banner take!—I know that it will wave,
O'er victor's head, or rest on honored grave!

Capt. Faribault replied in a very neat and appropriate speech, thanking Mrs. Wilson for the beautiful flag, pledging his own and the lives of his men in the defence [sic] of it, and assuring the generous donor that that flag should never trail in the dust while there was a man of the Oak City Guards left to hold it aloft. The company then returned to their quarters, and on Saturday morning took their departure for Garysburg.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, June 5, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Warren County Levy.

At an adjourned meeting of the Magistrates of Warren County, held on Saturday last, it was determined to levy sixty per cent on the present amount of taxation, which sum is to be appropriated to the support of the families of the volunteers who have left their homes to serve in the wars of their country. This assessment, it is supposed, will raise between thirteen and fourteen thousand dollars. The meeting also determined unanimously, to increase the assessment if necessary. This is the way to do the business. Let our volunteers feel assured that their wives and children will be cared for, and their hearts will be cheered, and their arms ne?ed [ink drop] with ten fold vigor.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, June 5, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Flag Presentation.

On Saturday last a beautiful flag, the work of a portion of the ladies of Raleigh, was presented to the Raleigh Rifles. The presentation speech was made by Kemp P. Battle, Esq., and the reply in acknowledgement of the gift, by Lieut. Seaton Gales. Both gentlemen made most eloquent and feeling speeches.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, June 5, 1861, p. 3, c. 7

Five Thousand dollars worth of
New Ready Made Clothing,
and Military Goods,
just received from
Richmond, Virginia.

Which we were compelled to pay cash for. We offer the same at a small advance for cash, and to our credit customers, who have paid their bills promptly.

Grey Flannel Shirts, for soldiers.
Red " " " "

Checked Gingham " "
Mixed Cassimere " "
Checked Cassimere " "
500 Pairs Cottonade Pants "

Also,

A Large Lot of Military Buttons,
Cheap Muslin Shirts,
Cheap Cassimere Suits.
Exchange wanted.

E. L. Harding.

june5-tf

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, June 8, 1861, p. 2, c. 5

For the South Carolinian.

The Old North State.

(Written on the 20th May, 1861, the day of her Secession.)

She comes! how could she stay away,
On this her twentieth of May?*

On this her Independence day,
The Old North State!
The Old North State!

To-day, with us, she joined her fate,
'Tis worthy of this glorious date;
She comes! how could she longer wait?
The Old North State!
The Old North State!

Her wrongs were great, her wounds were deep,
A while, she seem'd, but seem'd to sleep;
She's wide awake, awake she'll keep,
The Old North State!
The Old North State!

Quick as she knew despotic hate
Our Southern soil would desolate,
Her pent-up ire burst bar and gate,
Brave Old North State!
Brave Old North State!

The despot's heel she has removed,
Already from her land beloved,
Her Revolution blood she's proved,

The Old North State!
The Old North State!
And glorious things shall fame relate
Of this, as of that early date,
For now, as then, she's good and great,
The Old North State!
The Old North State!

Her famous Hornet's Nest is stirr'd,
The tocsin Mecklenburg has heard,
Old Rip has buckled on the sword;
Brave Old North State!
Brave Old North State!
The foe that thee would subjugate,
Must first blot out this day and date,
And, then, they sons annihilate,
Brave Old North State!
Brave Old North State!
M.

*20th May, 1775, the date of her first Declaration of Independence.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, June 8, 1861, p. 2, c. 4

A Patriotic Lady.—Walking on Sullivan's Island towards Fort Moultrie, says the Pee Dee Times, our companion, the Major of the First Regiment Rifles, remarked:

"Do you see that lady before us, the one in black. She is a noble woman. She cheerfully consented to the erection, in the rear of her house, of an enfilade battery, which was concealed from Anderson by the dwelling and the fine trees and thick shrubbery in front of it, and witnessed the destruction of her property on the day before the bombardment with a smile. Anderson was not aware of the position of the battery until the balls from it raked his battlements. The lady refused to receive anything from the State for the property destroyed."

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, June 8, 1861, p. 2, c. 5

Waterproof Cloth for Soldiers' Overcoats.—Twenty thousand tunics, rendered waterproof and yet porous [sic], were served out to the French army during the last war with Russia. They were prepared after the following recipe:

Take 2 lbs. 4 oz. of alum and dissolve it in 10 gallons of water; in like manner dissolve the same quantity of sugar of lead in a similar quantity of water, and mix the two together. They form a precipitate of the sulphate [sic] of lead. The clear liquor is now withdrawn, and the cloth immersed for one hour in the solution, when it is taken out, dried in the shade, washed in clear water, and dried again.

This preparation enables the cloth to repel water like the feathers on a duck's back, and yet allows the perspiration to pass somewhat freely through it, which is not the case with gutta percha or India-rubber cloth.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, June 8, 1861, p. 3, c. 3

The War News.

A regiment of artillery, called the Washington Artillery, from New Orleans, arrived at Richmond on Tuesday last. They represent that their march from New Orleans to Richmond was one continuous oration. On the same day the Eighth Regiment of South Carolina volunteers, 1000 strong, under command of Colonel Cash, arrived at Richmond. A Richmond correspondent of the Petersburg Express, speaking of the arrival of this regiment says:

In a company from Darlington, S. C., I noticed among the privates, Mr. Charles Andrews, accompanied by his wife. She marched in the ranks by her husband's side, occasionally relieving him by appropriating his trusty rifle, or his well filled knapsack, whichever he might proffer.

This devoted wife and heroine heard that her husband had received orders to march instantly to Virginia. She was visiting him at camp when the order came, and resolved that she would not be separated from him. Secreting herself so as to avoid the eye of the Colonel, she marched off with her husband, and was not discovered by the noble commander until the Regiment reached Wilmington, N. C. She was told that she could not accompany her husband, but with tears in her eyes she entreated that she should not be torn from him whom she would cheerfully follow to the cannon's mouth. She pledged to make herself useful, in various ways, and finally her eloquent voice, and still more eloquent black eyes, overcame the Colonel, and he decided that she might accompany her husband. Oh, woman's devotion! Who can estimate it; who can properly value it? The pretty young woman is to be the *vivandiere* of the gallant eighth, and she already handles a gun like one used to the service. She has left without even a change of clothing. Will not the ladies of Richmond and Petersburg supply the deficiency? I know they will.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, June 8, 1861, p. 3, c. 3

Cannon are being cast at Aberdeen, Miss.—The foundry and machine shops are of capacity to turn out two finished pieces, with their carriages, per week.

A Home Guard has been organized by the young ladies of Columbus, Ga., for the purpose of *protecting* the young men of that city who have determined to remain at home during this war.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, June 8, 1861, p. 3, c. 5

We fine the following particulars of the recent outrages perpetrated at Hampton and other portions of Elizabeth City county, in addition to what has already been published, in the Norfolk Herald of Tuesday:

. . . In short, they continued the work of ruthless and reckless destruction on every farm fronting Hampton Roads, from Newport News to Hampton, committing every species of atrocity and outraging the persons of negro women, girls, and even female *children*, in a manner too inhuman and revolting to dwell upon.

The families residing on this range of farms had generally moved off to the interior, and thus avoided the insults and infamous treatment of the barbaric enemy.

The woods back of Hampton were for several days filled with the fugitive families from that once smiling and happy village, and with such of their household stuff as they could carry off with them in the hurry of the alarm. They have probably ere this obtained more desirable lodgings.—Providentially they have had fine weather. . . .

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, June 8, 1861, p. 3, c. 5

The Boys Cooking.—It is exceedingly interesting to see the soldiers providing for the inner man. Every three or four tents have a brush fire in common, and the members of each tent do their own cooking. To see them making their coffee, making up batter and frying meat, it is fun to look on, but we can't see any fun in having it to do. We noticed a stout soldier stooping down the other evening, beating something with the end of a short stick in a tin cup, and on going up to him found that he was grinding, or rather pounding coffee for his supper. The life of a soldier is a hard life—hard, hard indeed. Accursed forever be that hell-deserving fanaticism at the North, that has called our people from their pleasant and comfortable homes to endure the hardships of the tented field in order to drive back from our altars and hearthstones the foul invaders.—Temperance Crusader.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, June 12, 1861, p. 2, c. 4

Dixie Land.

Here I am in the land of cotton,
The flag, once honored, is forgotten,
Fight away! Fight away! Fight away! Dixie Land.
On every morning, every evening,
To save our land, the oppressor scorning.
Fight away! Fight away! Fight away! Dixie Land.

Chorus:

I am glad I am in Dixie, Hooray! Hooray!
In Dixie Land I'll take my stand,
To live or die for Dixie.
Away, Away, Away down South in Dixie.

I suppose you've heard the awful news,
Of Lincoln and his kangaroos,
Fight away, &c.
His myrmidons they would suppress us;
With war and bloodshed they'd distress us.
Fight away, &c.

Chorus.

We have no ships, we have no navies,
But mighty faith in great Jeff. Davis.
Fight away, &c.
Due honor, too, we will award,
To gallant Bragg and Beauregard
Fight away, &c.

Chorus.

The Southern States were only seven,
But, we've got 'em up now to eleven.

Fight away, &c.
From the Land of Flowers, hot and sandy,
From Delaware Bay to the Rio Grande.

Fight away, &c.
Chorus.

Hold up your heads, indulge no fears,
For Dixie swarms with volunteers.
Fight away, &c.
The Old Dominion still shows plucky,
The storm is bursting in Kentucky.

Fight away, &c.
Chorus.

You year the notes of that same ditty,
On the right and the left of the Mississippi.
Fight away, &c.
Abe's proclamation in a twinkle,
Stirred up the blood of Rip Van Winkle.

Fight away, &c.
Chorus.

The ladies cheer, with heart and hand,
Our men who fight for Dixie Land.
Fight away, &c.
The stars and bars are waving o'er us,
And Independence is before us.
Fire away! Fire away! Fire away! Dixie Land.

Newnan, Ga., May 21, 1861.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, June 12, 1861, p. 3, c. 6

An Official Negro Minstrel.—Lieut. Pendergrast, of the Seventy-first Regiment of New York, who with twenty-two of his men worked one of the guns of the Anacosta [sic], on the occasion of the recent attack upon Acquia Creek, is a member of Bryant's band of negro minstrels.—He is also the proprietor of a New York "rum mill" and gambling hell—the headquarters of John C. Heenan, the Benicia Boy, and the bristle-headed fraternity of fighters generally. He is a little man with a very large voice, a poch [sic]-marked [sic] face, and never more in his element than under a nigger wig, and a physiognomy of burnt cork, dinging away his part in a minstrel performance, upon a triangle. Such is the "elite" of the New York Seventy-first.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, June 15, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

Mrs. Charless, of St. Louis.

From private information recently received in this city, it appears that Mrs. Charless, a worthy and benevolent lady of St. Louis, designs to offer her services to the authorities at Richmond to nurse the sick and wounded in camp and hospital. She says that if she can be of service, she will go on with her servant and perhaps other ladies will join her. They will pay their own expenses, and do all in their power to make the sick and wounded comfortable. Miss Dix, she says, has tendered her services to the United States, and she wishes to do as much for the South. We have this intelligence through private sources. Formal application will be made in a short time to Governor Letcher, and authoritative information of this patriotic movement will doubtless appear ere long in the Richmond papers.

Mrs. Charless is a lady of delicate constitution, and has always been surrounded by the appliances of wealth and taste. At great personal sacrifice, she is willing thus to serve her country. This sublime devotion to duty and humanity is a specimen of the patriotic ardor which now inspires the noble women of the South.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, June 15, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

Ellis Flying Artillery.

This splendid corps made a grand parade through the streets of Raleigh on Thursday. Although a very brief time has elapsed since its organization, the company seemed to us as well drilled as old soldiers. The fine horses, the stalwart men in red shirts, and the bright guns which were drawn rapidly along, altogether made a most war-like and formidable appearance. Their evolutions on Fayetteville street were almost miraculous. Captain Ramseur deserves the utmost credit for the manner in which he has done so much in so short a time.

After a morning's parade the company attended religious exercises at the Capitol, and soon after these were concluded, marched to St. Mary's School, and received with appropriate remarks from its Rector, a beautiful flag which, prior to the vacation, had been prepared by the fair and patriotic hands of the young ladies of that institution. The flag was placed in the hands of Lieut. Saunders, as the representative of the corps, who made a response in every way befitting so interesting an occasion.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, June 15, 1861, p. 3, c. 6

Female Heroism!

The Winston (N. C.) Sentinel says:

Application has been made at this office to know whether there are any means, public or private, by which ladies can get hold of a sufficient number of light arms, such as repeaters, or small rifles, suitable for the use of ladies. Some thirty or forty of these patriotic ladies in one of the adjoining counties have formed themselves into a company and determined, if possible, to secure arms, and in the event of a necessity, to defend their homes and fight for the cause of liberty. What folly in the old fool Abe Lincoln to suppose that the sons, brothers and husbands of such women can ever be subdued!

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, June 19, 1861, p. 2, c.

Subsistence Department, }
Raleigh, June 13th, 1861. }

Proposals are invited from Farmers, and others, to furnish this Department with the following articles, viz: Candles, Soap, Vinegar and Pickles. State in proposals the quantity of the articles, the price, time and place of delivery.

june 19—2w.

Wm. Johnston,
Commissary General.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, June 19, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

A Rich Scene Missed—The Siamese Twins.

We would have given L2. 10s. 6d. sterling to have been present in the Convention on Monday when Gov. Winslow paid his respects to those precious Siamese twins Messrs. Holden and Badger. The scene was said to have been rich almost beyond description—the twins getting a castigation as severe as it was well deserved. Chang, the first-named of the twins, we understand, became excessively irate, declaring that *he* would take the responsibility and do the deuce knows what, in certain contingencies; while Eng displayed his usual admixture of levity and wretched attempts at wit.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, June 19, 1861, p. 3, c. 7

The Neuse Manufacturing company have on hand a general assortment of News and Book paper—also, Post Office, Newspaper and Cartridge Wrappers, prime quality, and a large quantity of common writing paper.

Address
june 19-8t

H. W. Husted, Treasurer,

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, June 22, 1861, p. 2, c. 6

The Chickasaw Nation

This tribe of Indians have, through their legislature, declared their independence of the Abolition Rump at Washington. We copy from the Memphis Appeal the proclamation of their Governor announcing the fact, and calling them to arms:

Whereas, The Legislature of the Chickasaw Nation has, on the 25th day of May, 1861, adopted a resolution declaring that in consequence of the Secession of a large portion of the States, formerly comprising the United States of America, the Federal Union has been dissolved, and by reason of such fact, and the failure of the Government at Washington professing to act in the name of the United States, to afford the protection, and to pay over the moneys to which the Chickasaw nation was entitled under treaties with the United States, that the Chickasaw people are absolved from all allegiance of any foreign government, and are left independent, which it is proper should be made known to the people of this nation and to the world.

Therefore, I, Cyrus Harris, Governor of the Chickasaw nation, do hereby publish and proclaim, the Chickasaw nation is of right and ought to that [sic?] be free and independent; and further, in obedience to the instructions of the Chickasaw Legislature, contained in said resolutions, do hereby call upon all Chickasaw warriors over eighteen and under forty-five years

of age, to form themselves into volunteer companies, consisting of at least fifty men, exclusive of the captain, first, second, and third lieutenants, and first, second, third, fourth and fifth sergeants, and bugler, making in the aggregate sixty men to each company. The commissioned officers to be elected by the companies, and the non-commissioned officers to be appointed by the captains, and to report to me a complete roll of the same as soon as they are formed; and companies to hold themselves in perfect readiness, armed and equipped as mounted riflemen, to turn out for the defence [sic] of the country, the enforcement of the laws and the maintenance of the rights of the nation, at a minute's warning.—When called into service the companies will be organized into battalions or regiments, according to the number, with the privilege of electing their field officers, the whole to act under the orders of the Commanding General of the Chickasaw nation. Native Chickasaws over 45 years of age are advised to form themselves into "Home Guards." Given under my hand as Governor, and under the seal of the Chickasaw nation, at Tishomingo, this the 25th day of May, A. D. 1861.

C. Harris, Governor.

By the Governor:

Holmes Colert, National Secretary.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, June 26, 1861, p. 2, c. 5

For the Register.

Tracts for the Soldiers.

I have spent most of the time for several weeks among the soldiers, to whom I gave about 200,000 pages of tracts, and had conversations on personal religion with over 2,300 in their camps, and hospitals. I find many of them pious, daily reading the Bible and praying to God. But by far the largest portion are irreligious. In three Companies, of about 300 men, only seven were professors of religion, and there were but few Bibles and Testaments among them. Several benevolent friends given have me [sic] from \$25 to 50 cents each, to supply the soldiers with Bibles and Testaments, but I have almost exhausted my supply, besides what I could get from other accessible sources.

From a full supply of suitable religious books I am striving to put a message of gospel truth in the hands of every man. In camp life they have many hours for reading. The dangers to which they are ever exposed incline them to solemn reflection. A lady requested me to give for her all I had of the excellent tract, "Come to Jesus," \$10.76 worth. A copy of which I gave to a soldier one Sunday morning, on which I marked the 91st Psalm. The Sunday following, he wished me to sit with him in his tent. He stated that the tract caused him to get his Bible to read the Psalm. On opening to it he was surprised to find a piece of paper pinned to this Psalm, upon which was written in beautiful hand by his sister Emma, these lines:--

"When from home reciding, [sic]
And from hearts that ache to bleeding,
Think of those behind who love thee;
Think how long the night will be
To the eyes that weep for thee."
"God bless thee and keep thee."

The melting tenderness before God in that tent cannot be expressed. Some of his mates were religious and ready to encourage him in seeking salvation.

All are anxious to get tracts, as they are brief and pointed, and easy to carry to read. Being separated from wives, mothers, sisters and other loved ones, they long for, and heartily responded to expressions of sympathy, affection and christian influences. I find them to be chiefly our intelligent young men, the hope of the church and country; and no efforts or means should be spared to supply them with what is interesting, instructive and saving, that they be not forever ruined by the perilous temptations and dangers threatening them every moment.

I am nearly out of tracts, and the way is closed up so the Tract Society cannot send them to me, for which the officers express deep regret, and promise to send when the way is open, such publications as may be desired to supply the annuities to Life Directors and Life Members. And I would here state, for information, if we can get nothing more from this Society, it has paid *in cash* to Colporteur's salaries in North Carolina, besides large grants of books and tracts, about \$11,000 more than we have given the Society from this State.

Although we are cut off from this Society and the North, yet the Tract cause can and must go on, and I am appropriating all the funds I can get to reprinting the Tracts here for the soldiers, at our Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind. I have commenced and shall continue this work under the approval and counsel of all the Pastors of this City, each of whom have the Tracts selected, and gave the first donations. I will have 96,000 pages ready very soon; and every dollar given will enable me to re-print 1500 pages. Rev. F. Fitzgerald, Chaplain of the Second Regiment, was the first to secure five dollar's worth, or 7,500 pages. Rev. J. N. Andrews, Chaplain of the third Regiment, has just ordered a supply. There are several colporteurs in great want of Tracts.

It is proposed that I have the Tract "Come to Jesus" and the cheap Testament re-printed, which I can do as soon as the funds are given me. Several thousand copies of each can be printed here for \$1,000, about as cheap as at the North. Neither of these are printed in the South, and we must have them for our soldiers. I proposed to re-print the New Testament, under the sanction of the N. C. Bible Society. Let friends respond immediately, and this work shall be done. A lady writes, "Enclosed you will find a check for \$160. We were very glad to hear that some way is found out to re-print the Tracts for the poor soldiers. We are willing to do what we can for their never-dying souls." May God speedily raise up many such friends to aid in supplying the soldiers with the gospel to read, by which their chaplains will be helped in getting them to secure the peace of God in their souls, as well as the peace of their country, so that if they live they may be God's children, and if they die that they may be God's saints.

Yours truly,
W. J. W. Crowder,
Tract Agent for N. C.

Raleigh, June, 1861.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, June 26, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Flag of North Carolina.

The Flag agreed upon for this State is an exceedingly beautiful one. The colors are a red field with a single star in the centre. On the upper extreme is the inscription, "May 20, 1775," and at the lower "May 20, 1861." There are two bars, one of blue and the other of white.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, June 26, 1861, p. 3, c. 7

50 Military Sashes, received this day. All orders must be accompanied with Cash. At Tucker's.

75 Pounds White Brown Flax Thread. At Tucker's.

25 Great Gross White Bone Pant Buttons. At Tucker's.

2 Dozen Brown Shaker Hoods. At Tucker's.

300 Dozen Coat's White Spool Cotton, 10c a spool, Cash. At Tucker's.

600 Feet Enamel Dash Leather. At Tuckers.

18 Hhds. Prime Porto Rico Sugar, for cash. At Tucker's.

1 Bunting Flag. 9 feet by 4½ feet. At Tucker's.

Baled Oats. 20 Bales very fine, (old crop), in good order, just received at Depot.

James. M. Towles.

Refrigerators and Water Cooler.—In Store the celebrated Arctic and Parlor Refrigerators with filler and water cooler combined. Also, Ice Water coolers, most approved makes.

James M. Towles, Ag't.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, June 29, 1861, p. 3, c. 7

1861.

June 27th.

1861.

New Clothing Just Received.

50 Pairs Fancy Cassimere Pants,

100 Pairs Plain Cassimere Pants,

100 Pairs Black Doeskin Cassimere Pants, of best quality.

50 Pairs Black Drab D'Ete Pants,

50 Pairs Doeskin Cassimere Pants made in Broad fall style.

White Marseilles Vests,

Plain and figured.

White Duck Linen Pants,

Black (silk warp,) Alpaca Sacks and Frocks,

Fatigue Shirts

For Military Companies are received daily

By Express.

Treasury Bonds of the "Confederate States" taken

at par for goods. Also, from those who

are indebted to us by note or

open account.

E. L. Harding.

june 20-6t

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, June 29, 1861, p. 3, c. 6

Green Tea.—A friend handed us a small bunch of green tea—the *bone fide* green tea of China—grown in Hyde County, which we have tried and find excellent. With the exception of a slight fresh green taste, it was decidedly superior to the tea brought all the way from the Celestial Empire. And this taste, we are satisfied, was the result of its not being sufficiently cured. We

know not how much can be grown to the acre, nor the time, care and expense necessary to cultivate and raise it. But we suppose that it might be successfully and profitably grown and prepared for market. As one of the luxuries that people will have, though wars may come, and high tariffs have to be paid, and though the money must be sent out of the country, it would be well to give it a fair trial. We hope the gentleman who cultivated that we drank with pleasure will continue to cultivate it and others will try. Let us make everything at home that we can profitably make.

Washington Dispatch.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, July 3, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Fourth of July.

To-morrow will be the Fourth of July, and as yet we have heard of no note of preparation made for its celebration in any Southern community. A difference of opinion exists among some of the editors of the country as to whether the anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence should in future be celebrated in the Confederate States. We cannot see any reason why the birth day of Liberty should be permitted to pass unheeded wherever Liberty has its votaries. The principles asserted on the Fourth Day of July, 1776, were those of man's competency for self-government, and the south in her late act of separation from the North has but re-asserted those principles. The conduct of the North in trampling the principles of 1776 underfoot, and throwing ashes on the memory of its forefathers, is no sufficient reason for a failure by the South to recognize and celebrate the Fourth of July as the anniversary of the most glorious human event in the history of mankind.

It is too late now to make arrangements for a celebration, but we hope in future that proper respect will be paid to the day. The accursed Yankees are welcome to the exclusive use of their "Doodle," but let the South hold on tenaciously to Washington's March and Washington's Principles, and on every recurring anniversary of their promulgation, re-assert the great principles of Human Liberty.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, July 3, 1861, p. 3, c. 6

Military Caps!
Military Caps!
Military Caps!

I have now on hand a full supply of Military Caps, both Blue and Grey, and prepared to fill orders for companies at the shortest notice.

ju 3-1m

James E. Wolff,
17 Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, July 3, 1861, p. 3, c. 4

A Cure for Diarrhoea [sic].—Numerous requests having been made to republish the recipe for diarrhoea [sic] and cholera symptoms, which we gave in our paper weeks ago, and which was used by the troops during the Mexican war with great success, we give it below, with a very important correction of an error made in the first formula, as to the size of the dose to be

given.

Laudanum	2 ounces.
Spirits of Champhor [sic]	2 ounces.
Essence of Peppermint	2 ounces.
Hoffman's Anodyne	2 ounces.
Tincture of Cayenne Pepper	2 ounces.
Tincture of Ginger	1 ounce.

Mix all together. Dose—a teaspoonful in a little water, or a half teaspoonful, repeated in an hour afterwards, in a tablespoonful of brandy.—This preparation will check diarrhoea [sic] in ten minutes, and abate other premonitory symptoms of cholera immediately. In cases of cholera it has been used with great success, to restore reaction, by *outward* application.—Phila. Inquirer.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, July 6, 1861, p. 2, c. 5

At a flag presentation on the 25th of May at Bellefonte, Ala., to the Jackson Hornets, the following young ladies stepped forward, one by one, representing the seceded States as they left the old Confederacy, carrying with them all those rights and liberties bequeathed to them by our ancestors of the Revolution, repeating the following beautiful, appropriate and patriotic lines, written and composed by Laura Lorrimer, one of Tennessee's most gifted poetesses:

Miss Matilda Fennell.—South Carolina.

First to rise against oppression,
In this glorious Southern band;
Home of dead and living heroes,
South Carolina takes her stand.

Miss Lucinda Frazier—Florida.

And I come with greeting sisters,
Where, amid her orange-bowers,
Waves fair Florida her sceptre [sic],
Crowned with rarest, sweetest flowers.

Miss Alice Eaton—Georgia.

Lo! and Georgia uprising,
Burning with the blood of yore,
Sends her children forth to conquer
Peace from haughty foes once more!

Miss Kate Fennell—Alabama.

In the new born arch of glory,
Lo! where shines the central star,
Alabama, and her radiance,
Never cloud of shame shall mar.

Miss Cornie Caperton—Mississippi.

Sisters! room for Mississippi!
Well she knows the martial strain;

She has marched of old to battle,
She will strike her foes again!

Miss Sallie Snodgrass—Louisiana.

A voice from Louisiana,
Lo! her brave sons arise,
Armed and ready for the conflict,
Stern defiance in their eyes!

Miss Parthenia Bryant—Texas.

Texas, youngest, mid her sisters,
Joins her earnest voice to theirs;
Forth she sounds her gallant Rangers,
With her blessings and her prayers.

Miss Sallie Fennell—Virginia.

Wave, wave on high your banners!
For the "Old Dominion" comes,
With her lightning speaks the thunder,
Lo! where sounds her army's drums!

Miss Sallie Carter—Arkansas.

Long Arkansas waited, hoping,
Clinging to the flag of stars,
Now she tears it down forever,
Ho! away, then, to the wars.

Miss Jennie Armstrong—N Carolina.

Over vail [sic] and over mountain,
Peeling forth in triumph high,
Comes a lofty swell of music,
The "Old North State's" battle cry.

Miss Kate Mattox—Tennessee.

Last but far from least among ye,
Spartan band of brave and free;
Like a whirlwind in her anger,
Wheels in line old Tennessee!

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, July 6, 1861, p. 3, c. 7

Tracts for the Soldiers.

Reprinted at Raleigh,
North Carolina,

"A voice from Heaven,"	4 pages.
"Don't put it Off."	" "
"All sufficiency of Christ."	" "
"Self-Dedication to God."	" "
"Private Devotion."	" "
"The Act of Faith."	" "
"The Sentinel."	" "
"Motives to Early Piety."	" "
"Come to Jesus," (formerly 64 pages,) now in 32, and in 8 four page tracts.	

Approved by All the Pastors in This City.

A large edition of the above should be printed before the type is distributed, as it will cost \$40 to reset them. The number and variety will be increased as funds are given. \$100 pays for 150,000 pages; \$20 pays for 50,000 pages, and \$1 pays for 1500.

Donations to be sent to the Agent, which he will acknowledge by letter and report to each of the Pastors of this City. More than 40,000 pages of new tracts have been sent to our soldiers in Virginia.

Wm. J. W. Crowder,
Tract Agent.

ju 6-tf

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, July 10, 1861, p. 3, c. 4

Flag for the 1st Regiment.—We learn that the ladies of Fayetteville are preparing a handsome Flag to be presented to the 1st Regt. N. C. Volunteers.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, July 17, 1861, p. 2, c. 4

For the Register.

Meriba A. Babcock

I hope the sweet poetess whose name stands above will forgive a friend for thus bringing her into notice. There are many heroines in our Southernlands [sic] whose deeds, though unrecorded, will live forever, side by side with their mental endowments, in that far off land to which we are hastening, and where we shall receive the reward of our virtues and our labors. Perhaps it is premature to sound the praises of the living; at least, it is more common to eulogize the dead; but one who has friends that are the victims of misrepresentation and hard fortune, has a constant and stirring impulse to set their candle upon a hill.

Two years ago it detracted nothing from a man or a woman to hail from a State North of Mason & Dickson's [sic] line, and in many instances it was a recommendation to say that such a gentleman graduated at Harvard, or that such a lady finished her scholastic education at Troy. But now we Southerners are apt to feel the charity escaping from our hearts at the very term "Northern," and however much one emanating from that more ungenial climate may profess friendship for Southern institutions, we feel in their presence a suppression of unbelief. If I mistake not, the wife of Jefferson Davis, and the wives of many of our most respectable citizens, are of Northern birth and education, and our Southern Confederacy is full of highly respectable and intelligent Northern men and women who are with us soul and heart, tho' their near kindred

are enlisted against them in the present war.

With a most heroic determination, the subject of this writing, with the consent of her friends and physician, and bearing with her testimonials from sources of the highest respectability, left the cold shores of the St. Lawrence, determined to seek a home and friends at the South, where it had often been represented to her that her profession as a teacher would insure her an ample support. A high sense of honour [sic], and a determined independence, accompanied with sound judgment, and rigidly industrious habits, left her with scarcely a wish for aid, for armed with these, she has been successful in supporting an almost enviable position, not so much in her profession, as in the use of her talents. Since Miss Babcock has cast her lot among us, her contributions have often graced the columns of our North Carolina papers, though it is to be supposed that the Northern Magazines received her best articles, as she there demanded a price; now, however, the case is changed. The poetess has taken the oath of allegiance to the South and southern Institutions by bestowing her heart and hand upon one whose education and principles, whose tastes and feelings, combined with his Southern origin and strong Southern sentiment, entitle him to be worthy of the woman he has chosen. She is now associated with her husband as Editor of the Murfreesborough Semi-weekly Clipper, and not only fills the poet's corner of that little "Sprightly," but writes many of its editorials, and in a recent letter to the undersigned, says, "with my other duties, I walk a mile every morning to the office, where I act as Foreman, set type half the day, and as far as possible play the Devil, that functionary having turned drummer these military times."

The last effusion from the pen of Mrs. C. H. Kelly is below, and you will oblige some of her friends by giving it a place in your columns.

Allie Zandt.

You are Going.

Respectfully Dedicated to the First Company
of Hertford Light Infantry.

By Meriba A. Babcock.

You are going, you are going, from your childhood homes away,
At the call of duty going, and what charm shall bid you stay?

Every tie is calmly broken,
Every farewell, firmly spoken,
And each proud eye gives no token
Of regret or fear to-day.

Firm along the ranks so steady, comes the watch-word, "We are ready"—
Ready for the toils and perils, that await us on the way.

Every hand is nerved to action, by the justice of its cause—
Nerved to quell the bloody factions, that outrage a nation's laws.

Each shall meet a bold aggressor,
Each shall slay a stern oppressor,
Each shall be the brave redressor
Of his country's bitter wrong;

And each mother, wife and daughter, for your safety in the slaughter,
Through the firmness you have taught her, shall in faith and prayer be strong.

Grateful hearts shall proudly greet you, when the sounds of war shall cease,
Welcome shouts and songs shall greet you, as the harbingers of peace;
 For, when we (with joy discerning
 In the distance your returning,)
 Shall behold a proud light burning
 In each fearless victor's eye,
We shall know that Southern spirit has taught conquered foes to fear it,
And we'll sacredly revere it, as a thing that cannot die.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, July 20, 1861, p. 2, c. 4

Three or four ladies of Mecklenburg County, N. C., have provided themselves with hospital stores, and gone to Yorktown, Va., to nurse and provide for the sick soldiers.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, July 24, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

A lady correspondent writes us requesting that we publish some recipe for the making of Blackberry Brandy. She thinks that it will be highly useful among the sick of the army, and that it will be proper and timely that a great deal of it shall be made the present season. We deem her suggestion of sufficient importance to justify us at giving place to several recipes which will be found below. The same intelligent lady, apprehending a scarcity of paper—printing and writing—under the blockade, inquires the price of waste paper at the paper mills. We understand that it is worth half a cent a pound—not enough to justify any length of transportation.—
Richmond Dispatch.

Blackberry Cordial.—Gather the ripest fruit, mash it in a pan with a large wooden spoon, strain out all the juice, and allow a quarter of a pound of sugar to a pint of the juice; mix the juice and the sugar together, and boil and skim it; then strain it again, and when cool to each pint of juice add a teacupful of brandy. Bottle it and it will be fit for use. This is highly esteemed by some in cases of dysentery. [sic]

Blackberry Syrup—Recommended as a Specific for Summer Complaint.—To two quarts of juice of blackberries and one pound of loaf sugar, half an ounce of nutmegs, half an ounce of cinnamon, pulverized, one quarter of an ounce of cloves, one-quarter of an ounce of allspice, pulverized; boil together for a short time, and when cold add a pint of fourth proof brandy.

Blackberry Cordial.—Put one gallon of best brandy in a three gallon keg; fill up with blackberries, cork and set away for three months. Then pour off and measure the liquor. To every quart add a half pound of sugar, one pint of good wine and one pint of water. Bottle and cork tightly. It will be ready for use in six weeks.

Blackberry wine, (an English recipe)—Gather the blackberries when they are full ripe and dry. Take twelve quarts and crush them with the hand; then boil six gallons of water with twelve pounds of brown sugar for a quarter of an hour; skim it well and pour it on the blackberries, letting it stand all night. Then strain it through a hair sieve and put it into a cask with six pounds of Malaga raisins, and one ounce of isinglass dissolved in a little cider. Stir all up together and stop up close, letting it stand six months before bottling.

Blackberry Wine.—To one gallon of clear blackberry juice add one quart of water and three pounds of white sugar. Mix well together and put the mixture into an earthen vessel, which

should be kept almost full. Skim well every twenty-four hours until it is done fermenting, which will be in about a month; then bottle and cork tightly. Lay the bottles down on the sides in a cool, dry place. This is a recipe that can be fully relied on if the directions be properly attended to.—Richmond Dispatch.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, July 24, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

Wire for Field Service.—Mr. Colwell, an experienced electrician, has made a lot of wire fit for field service, by wrapping it with thread and coating it with India rubber—a portion of which was tried a few evenings since in this city both on land and in the water. It operated finely. About two miles of wire was payed [sic] out, and messages were transmitted through it with the usual speed. It will be put to use shortly in communicating orders on the battle-field where the lines of defence [sic] are widely extended, as is the case with some of our most important posts.—Richmond Dispatch.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, July 24, 1861, p. 2, c. 4

A Southwestern Soldier.—A friend of the *Mercury* recently passed through Tennessee.—Everywhere he encountered enthusiastic troops on their way to Virginia. The following incident, which happened at Chattanooga, will illustrate the feeling of all. A full grown, live Southwestern soldier approached the cars. In height he was quite six feet four inches, with a moustache and beard hanging down to his waist. On his head was one of those broad-brimmed slouched hats, so popular in that region of country, and he wore a red flannel shirt, buckskin breeches and black belt and heavy boots. He was armed with an enormous Bowie knife and one of Colt's revolvers. On the whole, he presented a formidable appearance. "Stranger," said he, "are you from Virginia?" "Yes," was the reply. "Have you seen Jeff Davis anywhere about Richmond?" was the next question. "Oh, yes; I saw him riding up and down a line of soldiers two miles long." "Jehu, that's my man," was the excited exclamation, and the bold volunteer disappeared, singing to the air of "Come out of the Wilderness:"

"If you want to go Heaven,
Kill all the Lincolnites,
Kill all the Lincolnites,
Kill all the Lincolnites,
And a few 'pet lambs."

Charleston Mercury

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, July 24, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

For the Register.
Yorktown, Va., July 11th, 1861.

To the Ladies of Louisburg, N. C.

The field officers of the Fifth Regiment of N. C. Volunteers, and the gallant Soldiers under their command, deem it but an act of simple justice, thus publicly to give expression of their gratitude to you, for the large and admirably assorted supply of Hospital Stores, received this day at your hand.

Such acts of careful and kind consideration, on the part of gentle and patriotic women, not only alleviate the suffering of the sick and dying soldier, but inspire others with renewed impulses of patriotism, and incite to nobler deeds of heroism. The stern necessities of war, convert men into engines of power to work out a common purpose—individuality of character is

lost for the time, the comforts of home, and the pleasures of society must be sacrificed; therefore, such provident care is the more acceptable and grateful to us.

If our deeds upon the battle field shall be as noble and praiseworthy as those of the patriotic women we have left at home, our hearts will be content, and our highest ambition realized. You will please accept the sincere thanks of the officers and privates of the Fifth regiment of North Carolina Volunteers, for your interest in their welfare.

We have the honor to be yours most truly,

R. M. McKinney, Colonel.
R. R. Ihrie, Lieut. Colonel.
Wm. F. Green, Major.
Benj. T. Green, Sergeant.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, July 27, 1861, p. 2, c. 6

A Tribute to the Ladies of Richmond.

We find in the Charlotte (N. C.) Bulletin the following just tribute to the ladies of Richmond, accompanied with the request that the Virginia papers will copy it in justice to the ladies:

We were pleased to learn from the Quartermaster of the First North Carolina Regiment, Captain J. B. Boone, that the ladies of Richmond have by their great liberality, untiring exertion and devotion to the Southern cause, placed the Regiment stationed at Yorktown under great obligations to them. Captain Boone, his Regiment needing a new outfit of clothing, repaired to Richmond to have them prepared by tailors; but finding them overrun with work, he made inquiry of a friend, a Baptist clergyman of that city, if he thought the ladies of that city could or would do the work. On inquiry the several religious denominations, who were daily engaged at the various houses of worship sewing for soldiers, cheerfully consented to manufacture the goods as rapidly as the suits were furnished.

The Sewing Societies of the Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist and Episcopalian denominations immediately set to work and plied their needles day and night until the work was completed (three thousand pieces,) and when Capt. Boone attempted to thank them for his soldiers—the ladies refusing payment for their services—they silenced him with the declaration that they were largely indebted to the North Carolinians at Yorktown, who had left their homes to risk everything in their defence [sic]; that it afforded them great pleasure in doing what they had, as a slight token of their gratitude to their gratitude [sic] to the defenders of their homes and firesides.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, July 31, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

"The Spirit Stirring Drum."

Our ingenious fellow townsman, Mr. Hesselbach, in addition to many other useful articles, is engaged in the manufacture of Bass and Kettle Drums. He prepares the kid skins for the head, and furnishes all the other material requisite for a first rate drum.—Heretofore, we have procured all our implements of music from the Yankees.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, July 31, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

An Appeal to the Bereaved.

It is most respectfully suggested to those who have suffered bereavement by the loss of relations or connections in the late battles, to dispense, in view of the present condition of the country, with the usual habiliments of mourning.

A general observance of the custom will have a more or less depressing effect upon the public mind; and will involve many persons in a very heavy and inconvenient outlay, such good[s] as are appropriate to the purpose being at present unusually expensive.

The first of these considerations impelled the people of New Orleans to recognize the policy of a similar step during the prevalence of the terrible scourge which visited that city some years since.—Rich. Enq.

The above is a most excellent suggestion. The dead can be mourned for without clothing the body in the habiliments of woe.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, August 3, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Don't Kill the Lambs.

As the South will need every pound of wool it can get, we respectfully suggest to our country friends not to kill their lambs nor dispose of them to Butchers. We can all get along very well with other meats.—Wool we must have.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, August 3, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

Flag Presentation.

The ladies of Norfolk have presented a beautiful flag to the 2nd Regiment North Carolina Volunteers. The flag was presented by General Huger, and received by Colonel Sol. Williams; Capt. Wade of the Warren Guards, made a speech on the occasion.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, August 3, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

A Refreshing Beverage for Soldiers.

We should think that cold tea would be a most refreshing drink for soldiers on a march, or in a battle. A canteen filled with cold tea would furnish a ready mode of slaking thirst, while it would supply a drink which "stimulates without inebriating."

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, August 7, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

What a Zouave Thinks of a Mississippi Bowie Knife.

The Baltimore Sun tells the following:

One of the New York Fire Zouaves, who was wounded at the battle of Manassas on

Sunday last, a stalwart, hardy fellow, of considerable intelligence, passed through this city yesterday, *en route* for the cars. He, of course, has the privilege, like all others, of telling his own tale, without apprehending, for the present, at least, successful contradiction. From him I obtained a thrilling narrative of a *recontre* [sic] between his Regiment and a Regiment of Mississippians.

After the battle had been raging for some hours, according to the account of this Zouavian hero, he saw an immense body of Mississippians, accompanied by some (believed to be) Baltimoreans, rush furiously over the Confederate ramparts.—They at once saw the conspicuous uniform of the Zouaves and made at them. The Mississippians, after approaching near enough, sent a terrible volley from their rifles into the Zouave ranks.—This done, they threw their guns aside and charged onward until each contending enemy met face to face and hand to hand in terrible combat.

The Mississippians, having discarded their rifles after the first fire, fell back upon their Bowie-knives. These were of huge dimensions, eighteen to twenty inches long, heavy in proportion, and sharp or two edged at the point. Attached to the handle was a lasso some eight to ten feet in length, with one end securely wound round the wrist.

My informant says when these terrific warriors approached to within reach of their lasso, not waiting to come in bayonet range, they threw forward their Bowie-knives at the Zouaves after the fashion of experienced harpooners striking at a whale.

Frequently they plunged in, and penetrated through a soldier's body, and were jerked out, ready to strike again whilst the first victim sunk into death. On several occasions, the terrible Bowie-knife was transfixed in a Zouave and the Zouave's bayonet in a Mississippian both impaled and falling together. So skillfully was this deadly instrument handled by the Mississippian that he could project it to the full lasso length, kill his victim, withdraw it again with a sudden impulse, and catch the handle unerringly.

If by any mischance the Bowie-knife missed its aim, broke the cord fastening it to the arm, or fell to the earth, revolvers were next resorted to and used with similar dexterity. The hand closing in with both pistol and Bowie-knife, cutting, slashing, carving, and shooting almost in the same moment was awful beyond description. Blood gushed from hundreds of wounds, until amid death, pitiful groans, and appalling [sic] sights, it stanch'd the very earth. My Zouave champion says himself and comrades did hard fighting, stood up manfully to the murderous conflict, but never before new [sic] what undaunted bravery and courage meant.

He felt no further ambition to engage in such *rencontres* [sic]. Having been shot through the wrist by a revolver after escaping the fearful Mississippi weapons, and disabled from further active participation in the struggle, he willingly preferred to reap the glory won, convinced that to fight against Mississippians with Bowie-knives and pistols, after receiving a volley of their sharp cracking rifles, is no ordinary fun.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, August 10, 1861, p. 3, c. 5

To Paper Makers.

The manufacture of paper in the south is, in some of the mills, somewhat obstructed by the want of materials; among other things of felt.—We are gratified to be able to state that Mr. Waterhouse, the skillful superintendent of the Crenshaw Mills in this city, has undertaken the manufacture of felt, and will soon be able to supply all the mills. Mr. W. will thus confer an

important benefit upon the Southern public in addition to his valuable services already in advancing the cause of Southern manufacture.—

Richmond Dispatch.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, August 10, 1861, p. 3, c. 6

Fruit at Auction.

On Monday 12th inst., we will sell at Auction in the town of Newbern, N. C.

10,500 Cocoanuts,

3,500 Bunches of Bananas.

23,900 Oranges,

10,000 Limes,

All fresh and in fine order.

John Myers, & Son, Agts, St. Gordon.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, August 14, 1861, p. 2, c. 5

The Polish Scythe.—We learn from the New Orleans "Picayune" that the first regiment of the Polish Brigade, Gen. Tochman, is now ready for the field. The second regiment is also nearly ready, and is to be armed with Polish scythe. The "Picayune" says:

"This is a most fearful weapon, being in the shape of a broad sabre [sic], affixed to a long staff, with a large, sharp hook at the socket of the staff. It will be far more effective than the bayonet, and will do terrible execution in a charge. This company is also to be armed with Colt's revolvers."

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, August 14, 1861, p. 2, c. 5

Rosette Guarded by a Poignard.—Some excitement was created in Baltimore, on Saturday afternoon, the 27th ult., by the appearance of a well-dressed lady, wearing a Secession rosette, with the handle of a pearl mounted poignard peeping from beneath her vestment. Soldiers have lately snatched rebel emblems from the breasts of breel [sic? rebel?] ladies as they walked the streets, and this lady seemed prepared and determined to defend herself.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, August 14, 1861, p. 3, c. 7

To Rifle Makes in the State.

Ordnance Department, }
Raleigh, August 10, 1861. }

Proposals are invited until 12 M. on Wednesday 4th September next, for the fabrication and delivery at the Ordnance Depot on this city—where samples may be seen—of (5000) five thousand Percussion Rifles of the following dimensions, to-wit:

	Inches.
Barrel { Diameter of the bore	0.54
<i>cast steel</i> { Variation allowed, <i>more</i>	0.01
<i>or iron</i> { Diameter of the muzzle	0.90
steel pre- { Diameter at breech, between the flats,	1.15
ferred { Length without the breech,	33
Ramrod— <i>steel</i> —length	33

Arm Complete—length

48.8

Implements: *screw driver*, with cone wrench; *wiper*, *ball screw*, *spring vice*, *bullet mould*.

To be subject to inspection before reception. Proposals will state the number that will be delivered weekly, and the earliest day of the first delivery.—Sufficient security for the faithful performance of contract will accompany proposals, which will be addressed to the "Officer Commanding Ordnance Depot, Raleigh, N. C." and endorsed "Proposals for furnishing percussion Rifles."

au14-td

Jas. A. J. Bradford.
Colonel and Chief of Ordnance.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, August 17, 1861, p. 2, c. 6

Good News from the Indians.

The Memphis Appeal learns from the Fort Smith Times, of the 1st inst., that the Creek Indians have held a grand council of their tribe, which was attended by six hundred delegates, and unanimously ratified the treaty entered into some weeks since by Capt. Albert Pike, on the part of the Confederate States, and the various Indian nations of the frontiers.

It will be remembered that this treaty was entered into by all Indian tribes, with the exception of the Creeks and Cherokees, the latter of whom have sought to maintain a neutral position, but will in all probability soon come to terms with the South as the Kansas marauders have recently been harassing them almost beyond endurance. There is no doubt of the fact, from all we can learn, that a steady reaction has been progressing among them in our favor for several weeks past. It is stated by some of our Arkansas exchanges that Mr. Ross, their chief, has announced his intention to call a session of the executive council, which will decide the question of convening the National Council, with the view of taking some more definite position in the present crisis. The Cherokees, we think will undoubtedly follow the footsteps of their contemporary tribes.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, August 17, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

Winter Clothing for Soldiers.

We earnestly call attention to the circular of the Governor of this State which will be found in to-day's paper. If we would act justly by our gallant defenders, the men who are perilling [sic] their all in the defence [sic] of our rights, our lives and our liberties, we will lose no time in fitting them out as well as possible for their encounter with the rigors of a winter campaign. Exposed as they will be, in tents and in open air, night and day they will need their winter supplies in October. Let then every household that can spare any contribution, send it promptly forward. Blankets and good yarn country-knit Socks are especially needed.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, August 17, 1861, p. 3, c.

Large Sale of Wool.—The Nashville Union of the 6th inst says:

We heard of a heavy transaction in wool yesterday. Mr. Thomas R. Tate, of Charlotte, N.

C., bought Mr. M. R. Cockrill's entire lot of Wool, amounting to about 25,000 lbs., at 45c per lb.—This Wool is of the finest quality, and is intended for Mr. Tate's manufactory.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, August 24, 1861, p. 3, c. 3

For the Register.
Headquarters 5th Regiment }
N. C. State Troops, Camp Wigfall. }

Messrs. Editors: The scenes amid which we are passing these eventful days are so novel, so full of interest and so different from what most of us have hitherto experiences, that I would fain "make a note on't," and let our friends in the good old North State view them through our specs. . . . At home, our situation does not seem to be understood, or rather, our wants. Let me state them, and see if the hearts of North Carolina's daughters, a sympathy, which will bring relief. When the organization of this Regiment was announced, the month of April had not ended; from that period until July, companies were entering; They were all comfortably clad, but in summer garments. September is now at hand.—We have already had a foretaste of its rigors, and how are we prepared to bear the brunt of them? Why ladies, we who now talk to you from this distance, who are here to fight, perhaps to die for you, have nothing to protect us from the winter's blasts but that same summer uniform. You ask what we require. We answer, overcoats, blankets, socks, shoes, flannel shirts, drawers. Look with me at that sentinel, who is now passing steadily along, while the clouds pour their fury upon him. What is thrown over his shoulders? His blanket. When his rounds are over what has he to cover him—that same wet blanket. And the nice socks and shoes which you were at provided, where are they? I hear this gentle voice continue. Gone, worn out, tramped out in marching and counter-marching, is our response; and to add to our anxieties, we now feel for the first time, the heavy hand of sickness in our camp. I say, for the first time, because at the Camp Winslow, our position was so pleasant, and we were so well cared for, that diseases of a severe kind touched us but lightly—indeed the 5th was the healthiest Regiment in the State. These rains and the want of sufficiently thick clothing have brought pneumonia upon us badly. Oh! could you hear the hollow coughs reverberating round you as I now hear them, the death-knell of many a brave and gallant though humble soldier, you would snatch the covers from your beds, the rugs from your luxurious firesides to protect and shelter them. Let your fair fingers then leave for a time the keys of the piano and the delicate tracery of flowers on which they love to linger. Scorn not the homely knitting needle and the somewhat rougher yarn, which under your hands may grow into the useful sock. Look carefully into our necessities and when you are convinced of them, as you must be, act, and act speedily. These comforts will do more for us than a thousand doctors.

The darkest cloud has its silver lining, Messrs. Editors, and the dreariest epic, its episodes. I have sometimes at midnight tossed wearily on the ground as we lay at Centreville, and given myself up a prey to gloomy forebodings, when suddenly the full band of a neighboring regiment would pour upon the air a rich melody that seemed to thrill every fibre [sic] of your fame [frame?]
—gently the delicious music would float along the valleys, and anon fiercely would the sharper chords be echoed from the hills, till your soul gave itself up to the intoxicating influence and the shadows were chased away.

One feature in these scenes, I omitted to mention; it strikes those who come here at once.—The females have all vanished, fled to mountain fastnesses and solitary glens far from the haunts of men. Oh! those poor women, when will their deserted homes be re-peopled, and safe from the spoilers' touch. I have already trespassed enough on your time. It was however with an

honest purpose and I have spoken frankly—you will always fine me a

Plain Dealer.

August 13th, 1861.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, August 24, 1861, p. 3, c. 7

Officers of Companies!

1000 yards Grey Cassimere,
1000 " Gray Clothes,

Expressly for Officers,
fine, bright colors, &c.

--Also—

The Original and Elegant North
Carolina State Arms Button,
just secured for
Officers' Uniforms!

and will be used on no others.

Send to O. S. Baldwin,
Civic and Military House,
Wilmington, N. C.

2000 Yards for Privates!
Companies Uniformed.

Companies furnished with Goods
and trimmings—Prices low,

Cash on delivery,

Swords and Sashes,

Infantry Swords,

One Beautiful Surgeon's Sword.

Civic List Complete at
Baldwin's

Wilmington, N. C.

au 24-2wi

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, August 28, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

The Value of Wool.—The value of wool is likely to be appreciated in the South this winter, in consequence of the war. North Carolina would be one of the best sheep raising countries in the world, were it not for useless dogs that destroy the flocks.

Let the Legislature, now in session, enact a law to exterminate the great excess of the canine race in the State, by heavy taxes, or otherwise.—A curious writer has entered into a calculation that the number of dogs in the Confederate States costs twenty million dollars a year to feed them.—

Iredell (N. C.) Express

The above is a most excellent suggestions, and we hope the Legislature will put a tax on dogs, especially Pointers, Setters, Hounds and Curs, that will so diminish the number as to enable the Farmers of the State to raise Sheep. There are many portions of the State admirably adapted to the raising of Sheep, and it is a crying sin and shame, that a number of mischievous dogs should prevent the production of an adequate supply of an article so essential to human comfort as wool. Let the Legislature then at once take steps to rid the State of these canine pests.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, August 28, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

Old Muskets.

We learn that an act is about to be passed by the present Legislature, not only calling again for these old guns, but in case of failure of those who may have possession of the same, to deliver them up to the proper authorities within forty days time, after the passage of this law, that all such delinquents shall be by this act, rendered liable to be enlisted in the military service of the State for twelve months; And if any person or persons shall be convicted of breaking or otherwise destroying any of these arms, they shall be compelled to enlist for and during the war.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, August 28, 1861, p. 3, c. 3

The ladies of Newbern in this State have forwarded to Mr. Isaac W. Walker, Chairman of the Committee on collections for the Confederate Army, Richmond, \$79 and a bag of Sage.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, August 28, 1861, p. 3, c. 3

Shoe Pegs.—Mr. A. U. Tomlinson Bloomington, N. C., has put up a machine, to run by steam, to make shoe pegs, which the South has always heretofore been content to buy from the Yankees.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, August 28, 1861, p. 3, c. 3

Strange Visitor.

The "juveniles" belonging to the household of one of the Editors of this paper were last night thrown into a fit of the most profound, though rather *boys-terous* excitement on the discovery of an unbidden guest in their dormitory. One of the "youngsters," after the lights had been extinguished, called out to his mother, who slept in the room adjoining, saying that "something was in the room." A light being produced it was soon discovered that a veritable OPOSSUM, for some reason, perhaps best known to himself, had effected an entrance into the apartment. The intruder, after some resistance, was duly captured, and is now held by the boys as a regular prisoner of war. So much for the bad habit of running-about at night. The boys will please take warning!

They talk about "starving out the South," it is all a pack of nonsense, when such delicate specimens of the "porcine race" stalk unbidden into the very domiciles even of our Editors. The idea is preposterous; it cannot be done.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, August 31, 1861, p. 3, c. 3

For the Register.

Messrs. Editors:--At the request of many persons, I send for publication the mode of executing a very simple movement which I have practiced for some time. The mere accident of numbers ought not to keep the same men constantly in the front rank. By this movement the two ranks are made to swap places, in a few moments along a line of any extent, and on any ground where a line can be found. It does not alter or tamper with any movement now in use, but is simply additional, and may be used when more convenient instead of movements by inversion, &c.

A Battalion being in line, the Colonel wishing that the front and rear ranks should change places will command,

1. Prepare to change. 2. About face. 3. March. At the second command the Battalion will face to the rear and files double—odd numbers moving to the right in front of even numbers.

At the third command each group will countermarch to the left, and undouble files.

When desired the ranks will resume their original places by the same commands and in the same manner.

G. B. Singeltary,
Late Col. 9th Reg't N. C. Vol's.

Raleigh, Aug. 26th, 1861.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, August 31, 1861, p. 3, c. 5

Sewing Cotton.—George Makepeace, Esq., of Cedar Falls, Randolph county, N. C., is manufacturing an excellent article of sewing cotton.—Mr. M. is at present making only the lower Nos., but hopes to be able to produce, in a short time, any quantity desired.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, September 4, 1861, p. 2, c. 3-4

The War in Arizona—Capture of Fort Fillmore.

The New Orleans *Crescent* has received a copy of the Mesilla *times*, extra, of July 26th, which gives the following account of the expedition of Colonel Baylor, and the capture of Fort Fillmore:

The Expedition.

Lieutenant Colonel Baylor, commanding the Confederate forces at Fort Bliss, Texas, left there on the 24th instant, with the forces under his command, for the Mesilla Valley, with the design of protecting the citizens of Arizona, and relieving them of the oppression and presence of a large force of United States troops, and to prevent the further concentration of troops at this point.

The force under his command was some 300 men, as follows: Captain Stafford's company of mounted rifles, 85 men; Captain Hardeman's company of mounted rifles, 90 men; Lieut. Bennett with a detachment of Captain Teele's artillery, 38 men—(they did not bring their cannon, but were mounted); Captain Chopwood's spy company, 40 men; added to these were a number of the citizens of Mesilla and El Paso; in all about 300 men.

On the night of the 24th, a position had been taken by the Confederate troops, within six

hundred yards of Fort Fillmore, and pickets were placed out and every precaution taken to storm the fort by surprise the next morning at daybreak. The plan would have been a complete success, but for the desertion of a picket, who went into the fort and gave the alarm. The fort was alive in a few minutes, and it was evident the surprise was a failure.

The Confederate force then moved across the river, and at daylight took the town of Santo Tomas. Two companies of United States troops had been stationed there, but the birds had flown, evidently in great haste. Clothing, provisions, ammunition and supplies were left behind in considerable quantities. Eight prisoners were taken, disarmed and then discharged, after being sworn not to fight against the Confederacy, Col. Baylor telling them that he would rather fight them than feed them.

About 10 o'clock the Confederate forces entered Mesilla, and were received with every manifestation of joy by the citizens. Vivas and hurras rang them welcome from every point. Preparations were immediately made to receive an attack from the United States troops; and the citizens offered all the forage and supplies that they had at their command.

Battle of Mesilla.

The United States troops were reported crossing the river about noon of the 25th. About 5 o'clock, the clouds of dust indicated the enemy were advancing for an attack towards the southern part of the city. The whole force was moved to that point, and every preparation made to give them the warmest of receptions. Several of the principal streets of Mesilla converge at the southern end of the town, the houses forming an angle, and they are quite scattered; old corrals, and the proximity of the corn fields, make the position a very advantageous one for defence [sic]. The companies were stationed on the tops of the adobe houses and behind the corrals. Captain Copwood's was mounted. The citizens posted themselves on the tops of the houses on the principal streets, prepared to render their assistance.

The enemy advanced to within 500 yards of our position and halted and formed in line of battle, with two howitzers in the centre, and the infantry, and on the wings cavalry, the whole force appearing to be about 500 men. A flag of truce was sent to our position, with the modest demand to surrender the town unconditionally; the reply was "that if they wished the town to come and take it." They unmasked their guns and commenced firing bombs and grape into a town crowded with women and children, without having, in accordance with an invariable rule of civilized warfare, given notice to remove the women and children to a place of safety. Several shells were thrown in different parts of the town, fortunately without doing any injury to a single individual. Two companies were ordered to take their position on the top of the houses on the main plaza. The first shell thrown struck on the top of a building on which was stationed a portion of Capt. Teele's company, and exploded.

After firing a couple of rounds of grape at the more advanced portion of our force, the cavalry of the enemy made a charge, and had advanced to within three hundred yards of a corral, behind which Capt. Hardeman's company were stationed. From 40 to 50 shots were fired by this company, killing four and wounding four of the enemy, throwing them into confusion and finally into retreat, their officers vainly trying to rally them. The order was given to charge four times, to no purpose, and they retired in confusion, carrying with them the dead and wounded.

Capt. Copwood's company had been continually employed in deploying among the houses and corrals, first appearing mounted and then on foot, and appearing in many different directions. This and other movements, and the appearance of men both far and near, at many

points, succeeded in greatly deceiving the enemy as to our real force. They were disheartened by their ill-success in the charge, and, as night was falling, they drew off their forces in good order, in the direction of Fort Fillmore.

Evacuation of Fort Fillmore.

At one o'clock on the morning of the 27th, Major Lynde evacuated Fort Fillmore, with all his command, previously destroying much valuable property and munitions of war. The soldiers destroyed much of their company property, muskets, clothing, a blacksmith shop, bakery, and one of the Quartermaster's store-rooms had been completely burned down. The majority of the buildings were uninjured, and can be immediately occupied by the Confederate forces. The hospital stores, medicines, and furniture were most completely broken up; and nearly all the arms and a large quantity of ammunition were destroyed. A great deal of valuable commissary stores and other property was unharmed, to the amount of several thousand dollars.

The Retreat.

The U. S. troops retreated in the direction of Fort Staunton, and were seen by our scouts immediately after daylight, eight or ten miles east of Los Cruces, in the mountains. The whole command of Confederate troops were ordered in pursuit, and crowded on in full chase after the fugitives. The road lay over the table lands and mountains to a pass in the Organos chain, by way of San Augustine Springs, over a mountain route where there was no water, and the day was excessively warm.

Some six or seven miles on this side of the San Augustine Springs, stragglers of the U. S. Infantry were overtaken, and the way to the springs had the appearance of a complete rout.—Guns were strung along the road, and cartridge boxes. The six miles to the Springs was a succession of charges; men were taken prisoners and disarmed in squads; the artillery was captured, and the greater portion of the infantry were taken before the main command was reached.

The Surrender.

Major Lynde was camped near the San Augustine Springs and had still some four hundred men with him, who formed in battle array on the appearance of the Confederate troops. Advance was made to charge on them by our troops, and they had reached within 300 yards, with eager spirits for the fray, when a flag of truce was raised by the U. S. column, desiring to know on what conditions our commander would receive a surrender; the reply was an unconditional surrender—the same terms they had endeavored to dictate to the Confederate forces. This was sought to be modified by the U. S. commander, which request was refused, further than they would be allowed two hours to remove their women and children to a place of safety. The U. S. commander finally agreed to an unconditional surrender.

In brief, during this day eleven companies of United States regular troops, mounted and foot, mustering 700 effective men, surrendered to 280 Confederates, 4 pieces of cannon, arms, equipment, 200 cavalry, horses, mules and wagons, and 270 head of beef cattle. The men and officers were disappointed in one thing alone—that the victory was so easily won.

All these important movements and the great success have been made and gained without

the loss of one drop of blood on the Confederate side.

The following are the names of the Federal officers captured:

Mounted rifles, whole company captured, newly armed with fine rifles, also 270 beef cattle in their charge, Captain, Alfred Gibbs; Lieutenants, McNally and Cressy.

Seventh Regiment U. S. Infantry.—Major Lynde, Captains Potter and Stephenson, Lieutenants Plummer, Hancock, Stivers, Brooks and Crilly. Assistant Surgeons United States Army—Dr. McKee and Dr. Alden.

Massacre of the Mail Party.

The same paper furnishes the following accounts of the murder of the California mail party, already given by telegraph as a rumor:

An express from Pino Alto brings the appalling intelligence that the mail bound for Los Angelos, California, which left Mesilla on the 20th, had been taken near Cook's Springs, by the Apaches, and the guard murdered. The express passed Cook's Springs on the 27th, and found six bodies in the canon near the Springs, stripped of their clothing, and three of them scalped. They had been killed several days. The coach was destroyed.

The following persons left Mesilla with the coach and are all supposed to have been murdered: conductor Free Thomas, Jos. Roacher, M. Champion, John Portell, Robt. Avlin, Emmet Mills, and John Wilson. They were experienced frontiersmen, picked for the dangerous duty they had to perform, and undoubtedly gave the Indians a most desperate struggle. They were general favorites in the Rio Grande Valley, and their loss spreads general gloom over the community.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, September 4, 1861, p. 2, c. 6

1861. August 17th, 1861.

Military Goods!

No. 51½ Sycamore, Petersburg, Va.

T. W. Royston, & Co.,

Can furnish Military Companies with the following named goods at short notice:

Oil Cloth Over Coats,

Oil Cloth Caps,

Oil Cloth Haverlocks,

Oil Cloth Haversacks,

Oil Cloth Leggins,

Fatigue Jackets,

Plain and fancy fatigue Shirts.

Gingham and Calico Shirts.

Merino under Shirts (White and Grey,)

Merino Drawers, (White and Grey,)

Velvet and flannel Zouave Caps,

Heavy Grey Over Coats,

Also on Hand,
Grey and Blue Satinet,
Grey Casimere,

Grey Flannel which they will make up to order and warrant satisfaction in every instance.

T. W. Royston, & Co.,
No. 51½ Sycamore St.
Petersburg, Va.

su32-tf

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, September 4, 1861, p. 2, c. 5

Magnanimous and Patriotic Manufacturers.—In these times of war and all its wonderful vicissitudes and extortions, it is a relief to hear and know of men who are magnanimous as well as patriotic. The proprietors of the celebrated Rock island Factory, Charlotte, N. C., furnish their manufactured cassimeres and jeans to the army of their noble State at the usual price, with only at least the difference of the advance of the raw wool, while their goods are in great demand now at one hundred per cent. advance, readily and thankfully.

It is eminently due to Messrs. Young, Winston & Orr the manufacturers above alluded to, to say, while they are represented on the field of battle they have sent to this city \$150 for the sick and wounded soldiers of the Southern Confederacy.

Richmond Dispatch.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, September 4, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

We are requested to state by authority of some of the ladies who have taken a prominent part in getting up and organizing the association in this city for the relief of our sick and wounded soldiers, that there is no truth whatever, in the unkind insinuation whispered about, that the association is sectarian in its character. There is nothing sectarian about it, either on the part of those who have inaugurated the movement, or those for whose benefit it is intended. It is a benevolent and Christian-hearted enterprize [sic], appealing to the patriotism and philanthropy of all persons, no matter what may be their peculiar religious connections. The invitation is general, to all the ladies of the city and the country, to come forward and unite in the noble movement, calculated to do so much good, and to afford so much alleviation to the sufferings of our gallant soldiers. Contributions, are of course, entirely voluntary. Those who do not feel disposed to unite in the enterprize [sic], or who do not approve of the method of relief proposed by the association, are not called upon to contribute if they do not feel disposed to do so; but it is hoped no one will resort to the charge of *sectarianism* for the purpose of excusing their shortcomings in the way of contribution, and that the generous and the kind-hearted will not allow themselves to be kept away by the unfounded imputation of "*sectarianism*."

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, September 4, 1861, p. 3, c. 3

Dried Fruit for the Soldiers.—A correspondent of the Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail*, invites the attention of the ladies to drying all the fruit they have to spare for the use of the soldiers.—Nothing is said to be more wholesome, and so easily prepared for use. It answers the place of vegetables, and is good simply stewed in a pan, with perhaps, if necessary, a little sugar. Apples and peaches are prepared and easily put up in bags, basins or barrels. Intelligent physicians

express the opinion that nothing can be better to send to the army. Let the ladies go to work and prepare fruit for the soldiers.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, September 4, 1861, p. 3, c. 3

Dysentery.—We find in an exchange the following remedy for this disease, furnished by an old lady:

"Please insert in your paper a remedy for the cure of the dysentery for the soldiers that is sick with that disease. Take a piece of mutton suit, half the bigness of a hickory nut, and boil it in a cup of sweet milk, and drink it, and repeat it till cured; it is a certain remedy."

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, September 4, 1861, p. 3, c. 5

For the Reporter.

Petersburg, August 30, 1861.

Messrs. Editors:--Dear Sirs: Unaccustomed as I am to newspaper correspondence, war and its effects nerves the feeblest pen to portray facts, which, when known, must prompt every lady who has a drop of the milk of human kindness in their composition, to arouse from their lethargy, supineness and beds of ease, gird on their armor, and in Christ's name, go forth to heal the sick and wounded. The troops from North Carolina are suffering more than those of any other State. As an instance, the 1st Regiment N. C. Volunteers at Yorktown have six hundred on their sick list, the 5th at the same place have nine hundred, (this is derived from the Adjutant 5th Regiment, just from the place.) Other States have also large numbers at the same point, and it is a lamentable fact that at this time there is but one female nurse among all this suffering at Yorktown, and she must soon break down unless she gets some assistance. It is true that a committee of patriotic ladies came down from Charlotte some time since, and were received as angels of mercy. They have left, and now the sickness has increased to an almost indescribable extent.

The ladies of Petersburg who have been engaged ever since the commencement of the war serving the soldiers in every way in their power, making garments, ticks, &c., free of charge, thereby serving the cause of humanity, and saving the Confederacy thousands of dollars, and who consider it ungentle and unlady like to charge a soldier, have dropped their needles and formed clubs to go to their rescue, and will not the ladies of Raleigh and North Carolina aid them in their noble undertaking? If so, no time is to be lost. Gather up all you can spare and come on immediately. No time is to be lost, as by promptness many a poor man's life may be saved.

There are troops from 14 different States now in Virginia, and it is impossible for the ladies of Virginia to attend to all of them. Some must suffer. It is true, many of the States as far South as Louisiana, have sent on nurses and every thing that could add to their comfort and welfare; but still there is room for many more.

My correspondent, among her appeals, says: "One poor soldier, I fear, is perhaps dead this morning, and in his wandering talk, often spoke of his little children and wife. Had the help been here, perhaps this soldier might have again done battle for his country. Many of them are without a change of clothing."

In conclusion, I trust, Messrs. Editors, you will aid this appeal by one of your stirring Editorials, and thereby serve the cause of humanity.

Femina.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, September 7, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

Two Young Ladies Captured.—No Loss on the Federal Side.—The Washington "Chronicle," of Sunday, says:

Two of the daughters of Phillip Phillips, Esq., attorney at law, formerly a member of Congress from Alabama, have been taken into custody by the Provost Marshal's guard under the allegation of treasonable correspondence with the enemies of the Union in arms.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, September 7, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Defective Tents.

We hear great complaint concerning the character of the Tents furnished to portions of our troops. The encampment at Kittrell's Springs is said to be especially cursed in this particular. The cloth of the Tents, we hear, is of a miserable sleazy quality, and as there are no flies to them they furnish little or no protection against rain. We hope that those having this matter in charge will institute a reform. Camps are at best subject enough to disease [sic], without any temptation being offered for its appearance. In the case of measles, to which the troops have been in great numbers subjected, protection against rain is indispensable to a cure.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, September 7, 1861, p. 3, c. 3

For the Register.

Shameful Neglect—Who is to Blame?

Mr. Editor:--We have a right, for the sake of our friends, to make public and special inquiry into the neglect which has followed some of our troops into Virginia. The condition of the noble 6th Regiment State Troops, which fought at Manassas and has suffered much since, is matter of the deepest solicitude to those of its friends who know the facts. A gentleman direct from Manassas states that some of those noble fellows are there *barefooted*—not a shoe to wear. Their uniforms are either worn out or wearing out, and there seems to be no source to which they can all look with any chance to be supplied. The winter is pressing upon them, and in a little while they will be shivering with nakedness, unless their wants are speedily remedied. Whose business is it to attend to these matters? The plain truth is, the abominable unworthiness and inefficiency of some who hold responsible and important offices are doing the cause of the South more injury than the Yankees themselves. By their wretched and unmerciful conduct they are getting up such feelings as are calculated to keep men of reflection from exposing themselves to such imposition. It will keep men from volunteering. It will dishearten and kill those who have volunteered.—It will engender a disaffection that it will be difficult to prevent from interfering with our prospects for success. These "big men" with their fat offices, will be justly chargeable with the misery and death of many a soldier who suffers and bleeds, while they fatten on his sorrows, boast of his bravery and treat with contempt every application for redress for his wrongs. Such men are as mean as Yankees, and in proportion to number do more harm.

Is there not humanity enough in North Carolina, or in the Southern Confederacy, to remedy such a curse? Will you tell the friends of that Regiment what to do?

Very Respectfully,

A. M.

Sept. 2nd, 1861.

Our correspondent will perceive, from the communication of Surgeon General Johnson in another column, that measures have already been set on foot to extend aid to our soldiers in the field, and to provide for their wants during the approaching winter. We trust and believe that the philanthropic efforts set on foot under the direction of Surgeon General Johnson will be successful to a great extent in relieving the wants of our troops. But we would remind our readers of the fact that cold weather will soon be upon us, and whatever is to be done should be done quickly.

For the Register.

General Military Hospital.

The object in establishing a General Hospital in Richmond, or some suitable place in Virginia, is to relieve the wants and sufferings of the *sick and wounded soldiers* of the North Carolina troops in Virginia, "which may be found not sufficiently provided for under the rules of the War Department of the Confederate States."

This Institution will be under the control of the Governor of the State of North Carolina, and the necessary officers for its judicious management.—Through it will be established and kept up direct communication between the citizens of North Carolina and the Regiments of North Carolina troops that are in the field. From this point it is proposed to distribute all contributions to the sick and wounded. The Officers of the Institution will keep open a direct and constant correspondence with the Regimental Surgeons and the Colonels commanding, so that, at all times, it will be known where our wants are greatest, and also, what particular things are most needed. This will save much confusion and needless trouble and expense, as will be shown presently, and give efficiency to all charitable efforts by insuring the reception of every benefit conferred. Many hundreds, nay thousands, of dollars have been lost to the donors, and what is far worse than that, to the deserving and needy objects of such donations, for the want of a system like this. It is not doubted for a moment but that the kind and generous people of our State will contribute most liberally of money and hospital stores in such a noble cause. With many it will not be convenient to contribute hospital stores. All such can contribute money, with a perfect assurance that it will be properly employed, for the management of this Institution will be in the hands of gentlemen of high standing and unquestioned integrity.

In regard to getting up aid or relief societies in this State to further the great and beneficent objects contemplated by the establishment of this General Hospital and system for the distribution of charities, it is respectfully suggested, that it will be found, in all probability, to be best for each congregation of worshipping Christians to form itself into one of these societies. Separate, but at the same time organized Christian efforts of this kind have been found most efficient elsewhere in our country. They certainly work more harmoniously than other plans, particularly those associations which are formed of whole towns, villages and neighborhoods. In any regulated Congregation, individual relationship and comparative merit are all pretty well established by intimate personal associations of long standing. Such cannot be the case in associations hastily formed of the members of different congregations, from the very nature of things. Much, therefore, of the dissonance and even heart-burnings which might arise from assembling several congregations together in one society will be avoided by adopting the plan proposed, besides obviating the inconvenience attending upon an unwieldy organization. For the same reasons, it will be best, when there are two or more congregations of the same

denomination in the same place, for each to organize separately.

In this way, much more will be accomplished for the cause of the sick and suffering soldiers than there can be by those spasmodic efforts we sometimes see convulsing whole communities, but which are always speedily followed by corresponding depression. In associations such as I have recommended, no one will feel slighted or urged to do more than he ought, either by the conduct, entreaties, or examples of others; and these, it will be admitted, are the fruitful sources of failure with all charitable undertakings. But when every one knows the ability and willingness of others to do what is right, all will feel called upon to do what they can; and thus from a mutual knowledge of, and reliance upon each other, will result even handed justice, and from this, again, a proper charity abounding in good works, for our people are both able and willing to give.

I will conclude by stating that the proper Department of the Confederate States will give transportation for Hospital Stores, sent to this Institution for its own use, or, through it, for the use of the sick of the Regiments in the field.—This will save much individual expense.

The chief of this Department will also take great pleasure in furnishing at all times whatever information may be needed upon this subject; and he will receive all money contributed towards this great charity, and give a proper acknowledgement for it.

The articles most needed at present by our sick soldiers, are Blankets, Quilts, Shirts, Drawers, Mattress and Pillow-cases, Sheets, and Socks, Rice Flour, Sago, and some Money, to buy such articles as cannot be sent from a distance.

Chas. E. Johnson,
Surgeon General of N. C.

All papers friendly to the cause will please copy, and urge upon the people the importance of this matter, and the necessity of promptly attending to it.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, September 7, 1861, p. 3, c. 6

Just Received at Franklin's.

Strong Fresh and Salty Snuff, and all to be had in the SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.
Also, a Large lot of Every conceivable article known to the trade.
Come one, come all, to

Franklin's Call.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, September 7, 1861, p. 3, c. 6

Wanted.

22 Buglers for the 3d Cavalry Regiment.—Apply to Commanding Officer by letter or in person.

S. B. Spruill,
Col. 2d C. Regiment,
Camp Clark, Kittrell Springs.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, September 11, 1861, p. 2, c. 6

Encouraging Facts.

Since June 1st, under the approval of all the pastors of this city, we have reprinted especially for the soldiers, over 81,000 pages of each of the following appropriate Tracts: "A Voice from Heaven," "Don't put it off," "All-sufficiency of Christ," "Self-dedication to God," "Private Devotion," "The act of Faith," "The Sentinel," and "Motives to Early Piety,"—in all of these over 618,000 pages; and of the excellent tract "Come to Jesus" 17,280 copies, or 545,280 pages, making in all reprinted 1,168,520 pages, in value \$930.56. These we have got out at the prices heretofore paid to the American Tract Society, N. Y.—1500 pages for one dollar, and "Come to Jesus" for three cents a copy.—Nearly all of these have been sent to the soldiers, more or less, of all the Confederate States, most of whom receive them gladly, saying, "This is the kind of reading we want to help us fulfill the promises we made to our wives, parents, sisters, ministers and loved ones on leaving home, that we would seek God to be our guide and refuge." Such expressions I have frequently heard from a great many of the more than 7,000 soldiers with whom I have talked on personal religion.

Recently a soldier of intelligence came to me in Richmond, Va., to express his thanks for the saving influence of the tracts he had received since being in camp. He believes they were sent to him in answer to a pious mother's prayers. He stated that before leaving home he felt but little interest in religion, but now it is his delight and comfort.

Another soldier in a Mississippi Regiment writes that the tract, "Come to Jesus" has been the means of leading him to Christ since being in Virginia.

A prominent officer in one of the Regiments in Virginia, writes: "I feel it my duty to say that the good influence exerted upon the minds and actions of our men by the Bibles, books and tracts you have sent us, is incalculable; and to my knowledge they have been blessed of God in producing a spirit of religious inquiry with many of a most encouraging character. I trust you and Christian friends at home will continue to supply all our soldiers with this means of grace, which is so well adapted to our spiritual wants, and can be diffused among us as perhaps no other can so effectually."

An efficient Colporteur who has been laboring as such many years about Charlottesville, Va., writes, "I am devoting almost my whole time to the soldiers, and especially to the Hospitals in which there are a large number sick and wounded here, and about as many at Culpepper, C. H. This is one of the best fields for usefulness, as they have so much time for reading and thought. Over half of them are well enough to read, and most of them are very thankful for religious reading. I furnish many of them with Bibles and larger books to use while here, and tracts and smaller books to take with them when they leave. Yesterday I was conversing with quite a sick soldier who told me he embraced religion since being in camp at Harper's Ferry, while engaged in prayer alone with his cousin. I want 1000 copies of "Come to Jesus," and a great many more of the other kinds you publish. As Christians we ought to improve every means possible for doing good to the souls and bodies of these soldiers, and this is one of the most effective religious instrumentalities." This Colporteur should be kept well supplied with religious reading to distribute in his labors of mercy and love. And there are several other points of about the same importance, all of which are calling upon us through Chaplains and others for religious reading.

By special donations I have supplied \$210.25 worth of Bibles and Testaments to destitute soldiers. Since my last statement the following collections have been received and applied as directed. . . [list]

The demand for grants of tracts to soldiers is far beyond the means in hand to supply. While in Virginia recently I had calls for 300,000 pages of grants, most of which I have been

able to supply by the noble efforts of a few ministers, ladies and friends. And I feel it only necessary to ask that each minister bring this subject before his congregation to secure aid immediately by public collections, or by friends making private application. As I have to give my whole time and labor to getting out the tracts and sending them off, and in being among the soldiers, I cannot go out collecting, as in former years. I do hope none will wait for me to call upon them in person. During this week I have been written to for over 200,000 pages, which we can and will supply if we have the means furnished us. Some of these applications are from Regiments that have no Chaplains, and their wants for the gospel are of a most urgent character. what amount shall we give them? Reader, you can perhaps help us respond liberally, and, under God, savingly by your donation and prayers.—By the great kindness of the Express Company we can send religious reading to your husband, son, brother, neighbor and friend without freight charges. Surely God's people and patriots will, at once, aid in the duty and privilege of sending the Bread of Life to our hungry soldiers while on the field of exposure and death for our protection. I do hope that many will follow the example of Messrs. Elam Sharpe & Co., of the Southern Presbyterian, Columbia, S. C, who recently sent me an order to supply 10 S. C. Regiments each with \$10 worth or 15,000 pages, in all 150,000 pages, which has been done. Let each one do what he or she can in this work of faith and love.

Yours, truly,
W. J. W. Crowder,
Tract Agent.

Raleigh, N. C., Sept., 1861.

P. S.—Several of the most efficient colporteurs with whom I have been working many years, continue their labors among families as well as the soldiers in North Carolina. They visit about 1000 families a month. We should still do all possible to advance true religion and intelligence in our midst if we would have a safe foundation for a good Government.

W. J. W. C.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, September 11, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

"How Are You Off For Soap?"

The Petersburg Express complains of the scarcity of soap. Any family that uses wood as fuel can easily make soap from the ashes, or rather from the lie [sic]. It will not be as sweet smelling as French toilet Soap, but it will do very well for washing purposes.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, September 11, 1861, p. 3, c. 4

A True Patriot.

Derry, a valuable slave belonging to Dr. I. W. Hughes of this place, arrived here yesterday morning from Portsmouth and Ocracoke, with a large lot of bedding and other valuable camp equipage, together with a considerable number of small arms, which had been abandoned by the soldiers in their early flight from the defenceless [sic] places. Derry, it seems, procured a lighter by some means, and, with the assistance of one other colored boy, went and got the goods left by Capt. Sparrow's company at Portsmouth when they went over to assist the garrison at Hatteras, then proceeding to Beacon Island Battery they stowed away everything

valuable that they could move, and after burning the gun carriages, hoisted sail and made a successful voyage to this place.

It has been suggested that Derry should be presented with a full suit of Confederate uniform. For the accomplishment of which, we heard two men say they were good for a V. each. Who else will come in for a share of the honors?

Newbern Progress.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, September 11, 1861, p. 3, c. 5

For the Register.

Messrs. Editors:--Remembering when quite a boy, that during the war of 1812, Rye was used in my father's family as a substitute for coffee.—I resolved to see if I could not reduce the cost of old Java, by introducing it again into use. As soon as I could obtain a peck of this rather scarce grain, I carefully weighed two pounds, which I added after parching to the same quantity of coffee, and from one tea-cup of this admixture, we obtained as good coffee, and we believe a far more healthy beverage than from the coffee itself, especially for Dyspeptics.

Some of our knowing friends, who could see farther than the most of us, and anticipating the blockade, have well supplied themselves for some time to come, may feel no interest in this saving, but if even they will try the Rye, they can find that they can spare to their less fortunate friends one half their supply, and yet enjoy as good a coffee.

J. M. T.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, September 14, 1861, p. 3, c. 4

We attended dress parade at Camp Patton last Saturday afternoon, and were much pleased with what we saw and heard. The Regiment is composed of the very best materials, and the men are making satisfactory progress in drill and discipline.

Capt. Hayes' company of Mounted Rangers were also on the field, and elicited much admiration by their proficiency in drill and splendid horsemanship. They seem to ride equally well, standing, sitting or lying on their horses. To pick up a blanket, switch or stone from the ground with the horse at full speed, is a common feat. The men and horses seem to be a parcel of each other. A better looking set of fellows, or a superior lot of horses would be hard to find. Capt. Hayes may well be proud of his boys.—Asheville News.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, September 18, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

How the Female Prisoners at Washington are Treated.

A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Exchange writes:

The "Grand Army of the North," no longer running from Richmond, is now warring against women, and the public appetite which must be fed accepts this food. A constant reader of your paper, I notice your moderate notice of these "female rebels," and for the sake of truth send you the enclosed, leaving to your discretion to do with it what your judgment suggests—for mine, awed by the surrounding bayonets, dares not venture beyond the truth, and even trembles at this; but to facts. Imagine a listener rather than an actor, relating her experience. On Saturday at 11 A.M., Mrs. _____ entertaining her visitor, a lady friend, was surprised to see two men enter and announce to her that she was under arrest, as well as her family. Immediately, armed men stationed themselves in her parlors, at all the doors and around the house; while four proceeded

up stairs, throwing upon the sacred doors of her apartments, forcing open desks, wardrobes, drawers, boxes, tearing the bedding from the beds, searching the pockets of dresses with an activity that threatened destruction to everything. Remonstrance was in vain, for they were told to hush, else they should have a guard placed over each of them. Their hands were violently seized because a pocket book was detained, and the unfortunate female pushed into a room with a soldier over her. Their *soiled clothes* were insulted, bringing the tears in their woman's eyes. Every insult in act and speech was shown to them; and when their desks and pockets had been robbed of their contents, they were all huddled into one room with armed men to guard them.

The regulars of the United States Army have been gentlemanly in their deportment. I have long wished for some term to define a mass of vulgarity, ruffianly conduct, insults to unprotected women, and have found it in a New York detective policeman. The prisoners have four over them; they have turned them out of their parlors, sleep and smoke on their sofas, answer the bell when their friends call. Their cards and notes are all examined. They illuminate the house, seated at the front window with their legs over the chairs; thrust themselves wherever the ladies meet together, (the family being large,) to hear their remarks; have examined and threatened the servants if they did not tell. The prisoners cannot get a pitcher of water without a guard being sent with their servants; their mail is taken possession of, and their privacy intruded upon in every way. Now, as there is a God in Heaven, have I stated exactly what this 19th century has allowed. Isolated from all their friends, thus are they left to the vengeance of this Government.

The charge of treasonable correspondence *cannot* be sustained. No letter has ever been written to any Confederate leader; nor can proof be found to sustain this arrest. They are entirely ignorant into whose hands they have fallen, and are as much guarded as if they were the veriest convicts on record.

They cannot consistently ask any favors of this Government, neither do they wish to. Their bones would rather rot in prison—forgive this strong expression—but my blood boils with an indignant strength. No one knows of my having written this letter. I do so on my own responsibility.

How long these persecutions are to be continued, we cannot imagine; but the public shall know what Lincoln has inaugurated.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, September 18, 1861, p. 2 c. 4

Meeting of the Chhrokee [sic] Nation—
They Determine to Join the Southern Confederacy.

A general meeting of the Cherokee people was held at Tahlequah on Wednesday, the 21st instant, by invitation from the Executive of the Nation. The attendance, we are informed, was the largest known among this people for many years, there being present about four thousand men, according to the best estimate that could be made. The object of the meeting was stated by John Ross, Principal Chief, in an address which announced the policy heretofore pursued in regard to the conflict between the United States and the Confederate States, declared his own position, and that the time had now arrived when they should take their stand, and advised them to form an alliance with the Confederate States.

A series of resolutions were submitted, setting forth the sentiments of the Cherokee people upon various subjects of general interest, and expressed their approval for a treaty of

alliance with the Southern Confederacy, upon just and honorable terms. The resolutions were passed by acclamation amid the order and propriety becoming the great occasion, and which evinced the calm determination of the people to sustain them to the last. In view of this action and to be ready for any emergency that it may bring upon them, we learn from Capt. Benge that the Executive Department of the Nation have taken steps for immediately organizing a regiment of mounted men, who will be in readiness for action, whenever it may be required, at a moment's warning. In the meantime, steps will be taken to consummate an alliance with the Confederate Government.

The Cherokee are with us. Let them be justly and magnanimously treated.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, September 18, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Soldiers' Relief Concert.

A concert will be given on Friday evening next, at the Common's Hall, by the Ladies of Raleigh, the proceeds of which will be contributed to the General Hospital established for the soldiers of this State. The needs of this establishment are pressing (see Surgeon General Johnson's communication,) and they must be met. Every consideration of duty, love of our kindred and friends, common humanity, and self interest prompts us to do every thing within the compass of our ability for the relief of the brave men who have bared their bosoms against the vandal foe who threatens our subjugation.

Let, then, the Commons Hall on Friday night be filled as it was never filled before.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, September 18, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

For the Register.

To the People of North Carolina.

The General Military Hospital for taking care of the sick and wounded of the North Carolina troops will be established in Petersburg, Virginia, and will be ready for the accommodation of patients in a few weeks.

There will be required for the use of this Hospital, two hundred and fifty pair of sheets; two hundred and fifty pillow ticks, and as many pillow cases; two hundred and fifty pair of blankets; as many pair of drawers, and socks of wool and cotton, and two hundred and fifty shirts; two hundred and fifty towels, and any quantity of hard soap, such as is very much needed at this time in all the Regiments.

Besides the above enumerated articles, there will, of course, be needed Brandy or Whisky, Wines, Cordials, Tea, Rice-flour, Sago, Mustard, ground, or in seed, Red pepper, Sage, and dried fruits of all kinds. And, if any of our Eastern friends will send us a supply of Yeoppon [sic], it will no doubt be found very useful and wholesome.

Money forwarded to this office in furtherance of the objects contemplated by the establishment of this institution will be thankfully received and properly used.

I shall go to Petersburg on Thursday for the purpose, among other things, of making arrangements for receiving all articles forwarded for the use of the Hospital by the citizens of the State; and also, for the purpose of arranging about transportation.

Any further information on this subject, or in regard to the special wants of our different

Regiments, will be cheerfully furnished by the chief of this Department, as far as he is able so to do.

Charles E. Johnson,
Surg. Gen'l N. C.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, September 18, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

First New Testament Published in the South.

We have seen a copy of the first Testament ever printed in the South. It was printed at the office of Graves, Marks, & Co., Nashville, Tennessee. The work has been very neatly executed, both as it regards typography and paper. It is sold at \$12 per hundred.—Speaking of this enterprise, the Richmond Dispatch says:

The Bible for the Soldiers.—The Rev. J. R. Graves, editor of the "Tennessee Baptist," is now on a visit to our army on the Potomac to ascertain the number of soldiers who are without Bibles or Testaments. This information is sought for the purpose of supplying those destitute of the Scriptures with them, free of cost. Mr. G. has distinguished himself by his zeal in this enterprise. It was through his intrepidity as well as devotion, that the means of supplying the army with the Bible were secured. He first essayed in Louisville to obtain permission of Lincoln's watch dogs to import Bibles; but they pronounced them contraband of war, and declined to give the permission sought. Mr. G. determined to risk the blockade, went northwardly, purchased the stereotype plates of a pocket edition and got them through safely to Nashville in spite of the vigilance of spies and officials. The work was put to press, and some weeks since the first bound copy of the Bible ever printed at the South appeared in the capital of Tennessee. Mr. G. is certainly entitled to the public gratitude for this achievement, and he is now earning a further title to credit and applause by his zealous and well-directed exertions to supply the army with the Bible thus printed at Nashville. The means are liberally provided, and enough Bibles will soon be printed to supply all that are destitute in the service.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, September 21, 1861, p. 2, c. 5

A Female Warrior.

The Memphis Avalanche, of Sept. 12, says:

One of the Louisiana companies in the battle at Manassa [sic] lost its captain. The company then unanimously elected the wife of the deceased to fill his place, and the lady in uniform, passed through the city yesterday, on her way to assume command of her company.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, September 25, 1861, p. 2, c. 7

\$6,000 Worth of Boots and Shoes,
Just Received at
H. L. Evans'
For Gents.

J. Miles & Son's Pump Boots,
 " " " Stitched Boots,
 " " " Double Soled Boots,
 " " " Heavy Cheap Boots,
 " " " Calf & Kid Congress Gaiters.
 " " " Cloth Congress Gaiters,

Gent's Brogans.
 Negro "
 For the Ladies.

J. Miles & Son's Congress Gaiters,
 " " " Plain Gaiters.
 " " " Kid and Morocco Bootees,
 " " " Calf Bootees,
 " " " Kid and Morocco Buskins,
 " " " Kid and Morocco Slippers,
 " " " White Kid and Satin Slippers,

Common and Fine Peg Bootees,
 Heavy Dutch Bootees for Servants.
 For Misses.

J. Miles & Son's Plain & Congress Gaiters,
 " " " Kid and Morocco Bootees,
 " " " Kid and Morocco Slippers.
 Calf and Morocco Peg Bottoms.

For Boys and Children.
 A very large Assortment
 too numerous to mention. Come one
 and all, and supply yourselves
 for the
 Winter.

Sold on as reasonable terms as can be afforded
 For Cash!

Don't forget the last sentence.
 se 7--

H. L. Evans.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, September 25, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

Manufacturing Establishments in South Carolina.

The people of South Carolina, the first to cast off the Yankee yoke, seem determined to become entirely independent of the Yankees in the way of manufactures. We notice that a type

and stereotype [sic?] foundry is about being established in Charleston, a match factory has been established in the same place, a spool factory has been put in operation in one of the other towns of the State, and in Columbia a manufactory of oil cloth is about to be put in operation. Let the capitalists of the South invest their money liberally in the establishment of manufactories at this time, and ere the end of the war we shall be in a condition of independence not equalled [sic] by that of any other nation on the globe.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, September 25, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

Picture of Paducah, Ky., Under Lincoln Rule.

From the regular Cairo correspondent of the St. Louis Republican we copy the following picture of the present position of Paducah, now in the possession of Yankee troops. This is the condition that the venal press and tory representatives of the Legislature have brought Kentucky to by "loyal neutrality." An outraged people will remember the authors of these evils:

Here in Paducah considerable terror has arisen among the inhabitants, and thousands would leave if they could. Household furniture is being constantly removed in skiffs and what other conveyance can be got, to safer points. If affairs in Kentucky continue in their present state three weeks longer, the town will be almost depopulated. Numberless elegant residences are deserted and stand silent monuments of blighting secession among the clustering vines and trees. Society seems to have already fled, and gloom and horror taken possession. Not a carriage is seen upon the streets, or lady upon the beautiful walks.

. . . On the streets people wear Secession caps, and boast that before the week closes every Federal will be driven out. The telegraph wires have been cut through the town, and lie across the sidewalks, or are twined around trees.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, September 28, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Domestic Manufactures.

This war at one and the same time illustrates the advantages of manufactures in the South, and the folly of our course in not sooner embarking in them. Had we manufactured for ourselves, instead of enriching the villainous Yankees by allowing them to do so for us, this war, perhaps, never would have begun, or, if commenced, would have been of short duration, for, in our opinion, the Yankees are not now fighting for Sambo, but for the market, which we, by our improvident conduct, have taught them to believe was theirs by inalienable right.—North Carolina is now the largest manufacturer of wool in the South, and but for the cloth turned out by her factories, what would have become of her troops? They could not, if raised, have been clad. The factories are still hard at work, and we are gratified in believing that our troops will be made as comfortable this winter as camp life will permit.

The Petersburg Cotton Factories are, we learn, turning out large quantities of cotton shirting, sheeting and tent cloth. This is the mode by which the Yankees are building up manufactures in the South.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, September 28, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

An Excellent Substitute for Coffee.

For a family of seven or eight persons, take a pint of well toasted corn meal, and add to it as much water as an ordinary sized coffee pot will hold, and then boil it well.—We have tried this toasted meal *coffee*, and prefer it to Java or Rio, inasmuch as genuine coffee does not suit our digestive organs, and we have not used it for years. Many persons cannot drink coffee with impunity, and we advise all such to try our receipt.—They will find it more nutritious than coffee and quite as palatable.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, September 28, 1861, p. 3, c. 4

For the Register.

Camp Fisher, High Point, Sept 19th, 1861.

Dear Register:--No situation upon the N. C. R. R. presents greater advantages for a camp than this. It is about half a mile distant from the [illegible—fold in paper] and lies on the right of the road going West. Camp Fisher is admirably located upon a gentle undulation, in the midst of a hickory grove. The camp is not laid according to the regimental rule, yet to the eye unfamiliar with military scenes, presents an appearance of great regularity and method. Its straight and uniform streets, the contrast between the white of the tents and the deep green of the trees, the stately march of the sentinel on his post, the gay banners flying along the lines, all attract the attention of the passerby as a novelty in this quiet and peaceful neighborhood. The monotony of the camp is broken, too, by frequent visits from the ladies of the vicinity, and sometimes they take pity on us so far as to provide for our amusement. For instance, the other day an invitation came to all our officers, commissioned and on-commissioned, to attend a "Soiree Musicale" at the High Point Female Seminary. This treat was given by President Lander and several of the young ladies under his charge. The voices were very sweet, kindness which prompted was only equalled [sic] by the music simple, well chosen and appropriate. The skill and taste which executed, and the high appreciation with which all was received. [sic] The most striking feature of the entertainment was an original song called "Camp Fisher," composed and set to music (we suppose) by the President. Resolutions expressing the thanks and admiration of the officers, were unanimously passed at a meeting held the next day. But their large hearts could not confine their favors to so few; so next evening they came over to Camp, and sung their song in the open air to all the boys. Of course they were encored, and many a manly voice joined in the chorus as they sung "Hurrah for Dixie!" But I will give you the words, which we intend adopting as our "Camp Song:"

Away down South in the land of Cotton,
Times of peace are not forgotten,

Look away, look away, look away, Dixie's Land.
For though the cloud of war hangs o'er,
We soon shall see its form no more.

Look away, look away, look away, Dixie's Land.
Chorus—Then shout, hurrah for Dixie! hurrah! hurrah!
In Dixie's Land we'll take our stand,
To live and die for Dixie,
Hurray! hurrah! we'll live and die for Dixie.

'Tis true their ships our ports blockade,
And cruel feet our soil invade,
But when Camp Fisher's boys get there
The camps will run in wild despair,
Then shout, hurrah for Dixie, &c.

When Reeves brings up his boys from Surry,
The Yankees better move in a hurry—
The Invincibles, if well equipped,
And led by Edwards, can't be whipped.
Then shout, hurrah for Dixie, &c.

The Yankee rogues had better pack
When the Stanly Hunters scent their track—
When Lowe shall bid his Farmers' fire,
His foes will reap destruction dire.
Then shout, hurrah for Dixie, &c.

As Barringer leads on his Grays,
Full many a foe will end his days;
When Kinyoun comes with his Yadkin Boys,
He'll put an end to the Yankees' joys.
Then shout, hurrah for Dixie, &c.

And Martin's Guard of Independence,
Have fame in store for their descendants.
Now give these boys a first-rate Colonel,
And their glory'll be eternal!
Then shout, hurrah for Dixie, &c.

God bless the ladies! O.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, September 28, 1861, p. 3, c. 6

Medals for the 1st Regiment.

Our estimable fellow citizen Dr. H. M. Pritchard, who undertook the troublesome task of raising funds by private subscription for the purchase of a suitable Medal to be presented to each member of the 1st Regiment (from Mecklenburg,) who was engaged in the Bethel Fight, has shown to us the Cast from the Die which he has just received, and we are pleased in being able to give as our opinion that the design reflects credit upon the taste and artistic skill of Dr. Pritchard, who has exerted himself to produce a Medal worthy of that great and brilliant victory, achieved by the valor and heroic daring of the 1st Regiment N. C. Volunteers.

On one side of the Die, the words "Confederate States of America," encircling a shield, with the inscription:

"Great Bethel, June 10, 1861." On the other, "First Regiment, N. C. Volunteers, D. H.

Hill, Colonel," encircle the words "Mecklenburg to her Jewels," "May 20, 1775, 1861," with a Hornet's Nest in the centre. The Die is now in the hands of competent artisans of our own city, and the Medals will be struck off immediately upon the adjustment of machinery for the purpose. The delay has been caused by the pressure of work in the hands of the "Confederate States," part of which is for the use of our own State—it is not prudent to particularize. The subscription list will be found in the hands of Dr. Pritchard, and all are hereby earnestly requested to pay over, at once, into his hands or Dr. Gray's, the respective amounts as they may be called upon to do so.
Charlotte Bulletin.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, September 28, 1861, p. 3, c. 7

Panorama of
The Bombardment
of
Fort Sumter,
In Charleston Harbor,
At Phillips' Hall,
This evening, Sept. 27th, and to-morrow afternoon at
3 o'clock, for the accommodation of families.
Admission 50 Cents—Children half price.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, October 2, 1861, p. 2, c. 4

The San Antonio *Ledger* informs us that fifty-six men are employed in the arsenal there in making cartridges, caissons and gun carriages, for the cannon that have been in the arsenal unmounted for years; among them, a splendid 18-pounder brass piece, taken from the Mexicans at San Jacinto, which is to be rifled, and in repairing and cleaning guns.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, October 2, 1861, p. 3, c. 4

In Capt. Faulkner's company of Autauga, Ala., about to start for Richmond, each man is furnished with a knife, the blade of which is nineteen inches long and weighs two pounds and a half.

In the ranks of the "Baylor Guards" are three youthful sons of two ex-Presidents of the Republic of Texas; one son of Sam Houston, and two sons of Anson Jones.

One hundred thousand blankets are understood to be now at the disposal of the Government, from purchase abroad, for distribution among the army.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, October 5, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

Spit Boxes for the Sick Soldiers.

We saw at the Depot in this city on Thursday a large number of wooden spit boxes destined for the Hospital of the Georgia Troops. These articles like everything else which induces to cleanliness, are needed in every hospital.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, October 9, 1861, p. 1, c. 7

The Various Styles of Uniforms— The Dress of a Soldier.

Now that the war has become a serious, practical business of hard fighting, exposure, long marches and bivouacking, the equipment and clothing of our soldiers should be regulated with more regard to durability and serviceableness than has heretofore been observed, The New Orleans *Delta* indulges in the following excellent and apposite remarks on the subject of uniforms:

It is quite obvious that a too great regard has been given by us to parade and the gratifications of personal vanity in the styles of our uniforms. We have thought too much of the appearance of our soldiers on the streets and in public places, and perhaps have thus led our young men to indulge a vanity, which whilst innocuous in peace times, would be very inappropriate and imprudent in the serious exigencies of the present fierce war. We dress our soldiers too showily and flashily. Their red caps and pants, and their richly embroidered gold coats, may delight unreflecting young girls and children, but they are far less pleasing to sober, thoughtful people, who consider how little such ornamental styles contribute to military efficiency—how, indeed, they may impede the action and expose the lives of our gallant soldiers. Far more impressive and encouraging is the sturdy aspect of those dusky columns of gray linsey-woolsey-clad warriors, in heavy brogues [sic], that flock to the scene of war from North Carolina, Alabama, and Tennessee. Not that they are more devoted, brave or gallant than our troops, but their style of equipment looks more like real, practical war, and is far better adapted to its demands than the shining, glossy and brilliant costumes of red caps and pants. In battle these caps and pants will expose our troops to the enemy in almost any position. They will be seen afar off, and the enemy will always find them a target for his artillery and his long range Minies. His own experience on this subject should be a lesson to us. The Fire Zouaves of New York, who had red caps, and the Brooklyn 14th, who wore red pants, of whom there are many prisoners in our hands, complain that throughout the battle of the 21st July they were always the principal objects of the enemy's batteries and volleys, and that thus they were far more exposed and suffered more than the other troops. "No wonder we had to run," said one, "when these cursed red breeches drew upon us the whole fire of the Confeds."

Now, whilst our boys will always be ready to take more than their share of the dangers of the battles that may be fought, and will never ask any other protection but their strong arms and brave hearts, we do not think it wise or politic that they should bear the whole brunt of the battles, merely to gratify a taste for showy uniforms and enable them to make a grand display on parade. Off, then, with the red caps and red pants. Better fight bare-headed and in their drawers, than in those glaring red caps and breeches. Let our boys go in to fight and to slay in the most effective manner, and give up display until the war is over, and they shall soon come home with their trophies to lay them at the feet of their lady loves. Let them wear dark gray dusky uniforms, which will enable them to get as close up to the foe as the linsey-woolsey Alabama boys at Manassas, who were not seen by the enemy until they had got within eighty yards of them. Our battles are to be won by close fighting, and the enemy, with his long range guns, will have to be enticed near to enable our soldiers to grapple him. Red caps and red pants won't draw him. He will prefer to take them at long taw.

Besides the red caps and pants, the blue uniforms in extensive use are objectionable, as they cannot be distinguished from the enemies. The uniforms of our State troops, Gladden's and Fuller's Regiments, is identical with that of the enemy. At the battle of Manassas a great number

of our men were killed by our own troops, who mistook them for the enemy on account of the uniforms. Wheat's Battalion, especially, suffered from this cause.

We trust that this subject will receive the early attention of those who are charged with the equipment and uniforming of our State troops.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, October 9, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

Wheat as a Substitute for Coffee.

Editors Dispatch:--Being on a visit to the county of Mecklenburg a short time since, I was told by one of my female acquaintances, near Clarksville, that she had found an excellent substitute for that very popular and indispensable article called "coffee." It consists in wheat parched, ground, and prepared in the same manner you do coffee. Experienced and devoted lovers of coffee have tried the wheat and report it equally as good as the genuine article. The grains being of different sizes, they should be parched separately, and afterwards ground together, when the coffee imparts to the wheat its genuine aromatic properties. Two-thirds wheat and the remainder coffee make a most excellent drink.

Truly "necessity is the mother of invention." Let those who disbelieve but make the experiment. We have plenty of wheat; who cares for the blockade?

Pro Bono Publico.

Charlotte co., Va., Sept. 28, 1861.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, October 9, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

Blankets, &c., En Route for Richmond.

We saw at the North Carolina Depot, a day or two since, a large number of bales of Blankets destined for Richmond. The number in each bale was about 600. There were also a good many boxes of guns destined to the same place, but of what description we don't know. These articles were a part of the cargo of the British ship that managed to get into Savannah.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, October 9, 1861, p. 3, c. 3

Wooden Shoes.

We have seen a beautiful Wooden Shoe, the joint invention of our fellow townsmen, Messrs. Theim and Fraps. It will make a really handsome article of dress, as it looks exactly like a patent leather shoe. The saying that "there is nothing like leather," will probably cease to be applicable to pedal garments.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, October 9, 1861, p. 3, c. 3

Mr. T. J. Hart, of Columbia, Ga., has invented a peg-making machine, which can supply the demand of the whole Southern Confederacy. He will make them at \$1 to \$1.50 per bushel.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, October 9, 1861, p. 3, c. 3

Hung Herself.—The Newberne (N. C.) *Daily Progress* says that Mrs. Tempa Sirls, of Broad

Creek Craven county, hung herself on Friday last,--having lost her reason on account of her two sons volunteering and joining the army. A Jury of inquest was held over the body, who returned verdict as above. Mrs. Sirls was a widow lady and leaves three children, besides those in the army.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, October 9, 1861, p. 3, c. 4

For the Register.

Camp Fayetteville, Oct. 1st, 1861.

Editor Register: Things have not changed much since last writing. The enemy still confine themselves to Newport News and Fortress Monroe, and we still guard the peninsula and throw up breastworks, only that they are being confined to closer limits and we are gradually making approaches. Our regiment is not stationed near Cockletown, about six miles below Yorktown, having moved from Ship Point on account of the bad water at that place. Owing to good water and the late cool weather the health of the regiment has greatly improved, and should we met with no unexpected disaster, you will soon see the "old first" return to the "old North State" in all its original strength and beauty (minus the uniforms.) Speaking of uniforms, many persons think that the First has been shamefully neglected. It has never been uniformed, except four or five companies that had uniforms before they went into service; but they have been none the worse for it, for if any regiment has done its duty and done it well since the war commenced, that regiment is the First North Carolina.

Since we have been at this place, we have been presented with two beautiful regimental flags, one by the ladies of Fayetteville and the other by the State of North Carolina. Both were superbly gotten up, especially the one from the ladies. They were the regular State flag, with the word "Bethel" inscribed on them, and "presented to the first regiment of North Carolina Volunteers by the ladies of Fayetteville" on one, and "presented to the first regiment by the State of North Carolina" on the other. By the way, no place in the State has done so well as the town of Fayetteville, and no soldiers have left nobler or more patriotic ladies behind them than those of Fayetteville. . . .

One of the curiosities of the regiment consists in a "live Yankee pet," in the shape of a boy, some twelve or fourteen years of age. If I am rightly informed, he was originally at the Fayetteville arsenal with the United States Troops that were stationed there, and held the position of fifer. On the bloody field of Manassas, nearly the entire company was killed, and he was captured and brought to Richmond. Some one of the Fayetteville men passing through Richmond brought him down with him, and he is now one of our musicians. He is quite a sprightly boy, seems well contented, and is made a complete pet of; but he says he is not a "Yankee." . . . Dixie.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, October 9, 1861, p. 3, c. 4

Raleigh, Oct. 1st, 1861.

To the Immediate Friends of the Wake Guards:

I adopt this method of communicating with you, because it will be impossible for me to see many of you in person. My object in addressing you is to let you know what supplies of clothing this company will need in order to have a complete outfit for the winter, feeling well assured, from your past liberality towards the company, that you have only to know their wants to supply them.

The company numbers one hundred and nine non-commissioned officers and privates.—

At present they are provided with everything that is necessary; but this supply will not suffice for winter. The articles of clothing I wish to procure for each man are as follows:--One pair of pants and one jacket or round about, to be made of heavy woolen homespun, and of any color, though a dark mixed is preferred; two flannel undershirts—this fabric can also be made at home; one blanket or bed quilt; two pair of socks, either cotton or woolen; and one pair of thick shoes. Let all these articles, as far as can be, be made at home, they will be much better; if, however, that be not possible, N. C. Cassimere can be substituted in place of woolen homespun. Now, the plan I propose is that each family who has a son in this company, and who is able to furnish the articles mentioned, shall communicate with me immediately, giving the name of the soldier they will furnish them for. In this way I can ascertain such as will be supplied from home. Also, let each family who is able and willing to furnish an additional supply for one man, write to me to this effect, and I will give the names and measures of such as cannot get supplies at home; of this latter class there will not be more than ten or fifteen.

Cloth, for the purpose of making overcoats for the company, will be furnished from the Quartermaster's Department, at Raleigh, and will be sent out to be made up in a few days. In conclusion, I would say to the friends of the company, that when this clothing is furnished, (and there will be no pressing need for it before the first of November,) they will have an ample supply for the winter, their health will, in a great measure, be secured, and, that saving the accidents of battle, they may expect to see them return safely home.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

Oscar R. Rand,
Captain of the Wake Guards.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, October 9, 1861, p. 3, c. 5 [note: there are many lists of contributions in the Semi-Weekly Raleigh Register--a couple of examples were chosen for the variety of items collected]

Acknowledgment of Contributions.

Surgeon General's Office, }
Raleigh, October 7th, 1861.)

Mrs. W. H. Jones, 1 doz. shirts, 10 pair of drawers, 9 pair of pillow slips, 6 feather pillows, 4 pair sheets,--cloth given by a gentleman, 1 pair of old sheets, 4 pair of woolen socks, 4 pair of cotton socks, 2 flannel shirts, 2 pair of flannel drawers, 5 lbs. toilet soap, 4 bottles mustard, 1 lb. tea, 1 quart. camphor, 1 bag sage, 1 bag red pepper, 1 bottle cologne, 1 comfort, 3 packages corn starch.

Miss M. Hunt, 1 bundle of yellow root.

Mrs. Clara J. Ray, 3 cotton shirts, 2 bags sage, 1 bag red pepper.

Mrs. E. L. Harding, 1 doz. shirts, 4 pair drawers, 2 sheets, 2 pillow slips, 2½ lbs. toilet and castile soap, 1 package red pepper, 1 package sage.

Miss Kate Boylan, 4 pair flannel drawers, 4 pair woolen socks, 6 pair cotton socks.

Ladies Soldiers Aid Society of Greensboro and vicinity, 19 comforts, 18 sheets, 8 quilts, 6 blankets, 20 feather pillows, 9 pillow cases to fill with paper or straw, 14 colored shirts, 48 white shirts, 34 pair drawers, 13 towels, 21 pair woolen socks, bandages, linen lint (carded,) blackberry wine, blackberry cordial, blackberry vinegar, peach cordial, strawberry wine, preserves and jellies, brandy peaches, honey, jamaica ginger, pickles, tomatoes in cans, sugar, tea

and coffee, rice, sage, red pepper, capsicum, butter beans, dried fruits, black pepper, spices, vanilla, mustard, mutton suet, cherry and elm bark, gum arabic, corn starch, soaps, gelatine, cologne, bay rum.

Mr. Geo. W. Mordecai, fifty dollars, and fifty from a gentleman who declines giving his name to the public.

Capt. Regan, three dollars.

Mr. W. J. W. Crowder, ten dollars.

Mr. John Spelman, ten dollars.

I have received the above articles and sums of money in the last few days.

Chas. E. Johnson,
Surgeon General, N. C.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1861.

P. F. Poscud, Chairman of the Army Committee at Raleigh, has received and forwarded W. P. Munford, for sick and disabled soldiers, under the supervision of the Army Committee at Richmond, Va., the following articles and cash, contributed since 19th September, 1861:

Miss E. C. Boddie, Mrs. Needham Price, \$5 each; Miss Mary Stronach, \$2; Mrs. Jos. Fowler, 2 sheets and a lot of towels and pillow cases; Mrs. Jos. Cook, \$5; Mrs. Larkin Smith, 1 bed quilt, 2 pair socks, and a lot of sage, Mrs. Wiggs, 1 bed quilt, sage and red pepper; Mrs. Larkin Smith 1 bed quilt, 2 pair socks and some sage; Miss Nannie P. Jones, (a little girl) 1 bottle of strawberry wine; Mrs. E. T. Jones, 1 flannel shirt, 3 pair of flannel drawers, and 3 pair cotton drawers; Mrs. P. H. Mangum, 2 woolen blankets; Mrs. Needham Price, 4 woolen blankets, 4 sheets, 12 pillows, 18 pillow cases, 6 towels, 1 flannel shirt, 6 pair drawers, 25 pair socks, bag sage, bag red pepper, 1 bushel dried apples, 24 pounds soap, 4 bottles blackberry wine, 3 bottles strawberry wine, 1 jar blackberry jelly, 1 jar apple jelly; Mrs. E. A. Nixon, 4 blankets, 6 bottles blackberry wine, 1 package black tea, 1 package castile soap, 4 bottles mustard, 1 bag sage, 3 vests, 1 bottle camphor, 7 pillow cases, 6 pair woolen socks; Miss L. M. Hill, 1 package sugar and coffee; Mrs. John Primrose, 1 lot loaf sugar, tea coffee, &c.; Miss Helen Litchford, 1 package sugar and ground coffee; Mrs. B. F. Moore, 2 bottles domestic wine; Mrs. G. B. Bagwell, 1 box soap, lot of loaf bread, rice cakes, preserves, pickles, sugars, coffee, and old linen; Mrs. E. C. Fisher, 4 bottles very superb wine, and \$100 in cash, received at the lecture of Rev. Dr. Read.

For the Register.

Messrs. Editor:--At the suggestion of the undersigned, Superintendent of Tar River Circuit, the congregation worshipping at "The Temple," in Edgecombe county, met at the Church and organized a society, the 23rd. Sept., to be known as "the Temple Soldiers Aid Society." Fifty seven names were handed in as members. The officers appointed are:

Mrs. Dr. French Garrett, Pres't.

T. T. Thorne, Treas.

Jas. C. Knight, Sec'y.

Mrs. Sally Knight, Miss Betty Wheelus, Miss Sally Cutchin, Miss Martha Mayo and Dr. Jo. J. Garrett, together with the officers, were constituted a Board of Solicitors to procure material for manufacture; also, money and other articles for Hospital Stores.

There are two features in the organization of this Society differing from any I have seen. First, the Society is a mixed one, instead of being composed exclusively of females. To obviate

any delicacy the ladies might have, provision is made that meetings may be held by the female members *alone* at any time desired; whereas the meeting of *the Society* are to be stated or adjourned.

Its second feature is, that it contemplates a two-fold object: 1st. To furnish the Hospital to be established under the general control of the Gov. of North Carolina, and to which attention has been recently called by Dr. Johnston, Surgeon General of the State, in your paper.

This will claim the first and immediate attention of the Society. When accomplished, then,

2nd. To prepare clothing for the use of the efficient Soldiers in service from this State. The articles thus furnished are to go through the hands of the Sheriff of the county.

I am now on a visit to the 1st Regt. N. C. Volunteers. Many are absent on furlough; some are being discharged on account of sickness; but I am gratified in saying that the health of the Regiment is greatly improved. There is much regret expressed because of the withdrawal of Gen. Hill from this post by the Government. He is certainly held in high esteem by those who, until recently, were under his control. I hope the new post to which he may be assigned will appreciate his efficient services.

Respectfully,
Will H. Wills.

Camp Fayetteville, Va., 1st Oct., 1861.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, October 9, 1861, p. 3, c. 5

Winter Clothing for Soldiers.

We are authorized by the Quartermaster at Raleigh to state, that the department will receive and pay for all cloth suitable for men's winter wear in the field. Also, blankets. This is a good opening for persons in the various Counties to collect cloth and blankets, and send them to the Quartermaster. They will thus engage in a patriotic work, for which they will no doubt be fairly paid. But persons sending these things should mark their names and the contents of each box plainly on each box, as the articles must be received before paid for.

Papers throughout the State will please copy the above notice.—Raleigh Standard.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, October 12, 1861, p. 2, c. 6

Military Goods!

50 Sup. Grey and Drab Military Overcoats with large capes, price 16, 18, 20 and 22 dollars, all home made.

500 Merino Shirts, Grey and White, for camp life.

500 Pairs Merino and Shaker Drawers, all sizes, Grey and White, just to hand.

50 Pair Grey, Blue, Drab and Mixed colored Cloth and Cassimeres, made to measure or sold by the pair or single pattern to suit purchasers.

Overcoatings in Beaver, Pilot and Petersham [sic].

40 Dozen sup. White Shirts.

70 Dozen Cassimere, Gingham and Calico fatigue Shirts.

Blankets and Shawls for Soldier's use.

Oil Cloth Overcoats, Leggins and Cap Covers.
Gilt Buttons by the gross.
Gold Braids by the pair.
Haversacks by the hundred.
200 Pair Drill Gaiters.
Heavy Socks by the dozen.
Gloves and Gauntletts [sic].
Pants, Vests and Dress Clothing; a complete assortment at

oct 9

T. W. Royston & Co.'s.
Petersburg, Va.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, October 12, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

Wants and Scarcity.

Among the other inconveniences of the blockade, is that occasioned by a scarcity in the supply of candles and oils used for artificial light. Kerosene and the other oils used for light are out of this market, and an inferior kind of adamantine candles is selling at 50 cents per lb. The old fashioned tallow candle is not to be had for "love or money." Is there not enterprise enough to supply this demand? There are grease and tallow to be had in abundance. Why cannot the old tallow candle moulds, which supplied our forefathers with light at night, before "hydraulic pressure" was ever heard of, be resumed, and relieve us of the "pressure" of darkness during the long winter evenings? We hope some one will take this matter in hand speedily.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, October 12, 1861, p. 3, c. 2

Tableaux.

A pleasing entertainment in the way of Tableaux, will be given on Monday evening, the 14th inst., by the Young Ladies belonging to the Soldiers' Relief Society. For this benevolent purpose they have engaged the large Chapel of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

Doors will open at 7½ o'clock. Admittance 50 cents—Children half price.

The proceeds will be applied to the purchase of articles necessary for the comfort of our gallant Raleigh Boys, now in the tented field.

Let us all go!

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, October 12, 1861, p. 3, c. 3

North Carolina Green Tea.—The Washington N. C. Dispatch announces that Mr. Shelby Spencer, of Hyde county, has succeeded in raising ten or twelve bushels of green tea, the veritable China tea—on his premises the present year. The seed were obtained years ago from an English Captain, and Mr. Spencer's experiment demonstrates that it can be successfully raised in the Old North State. It is said to make a beverage nearly equal to the China tea.

Prepare to Save Hay by the Bale.—The hay crop of the Confederate States must not be lost sight of. Let the tall grass of our fields be gathered and packed into bales this fall. Our Government will buy it, and may not be able to get it elsewhere. Hay is almost indispensable to any army, and should be neatly baled.

Run Here, Everbody! [sic]

P. F. Pescud, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C., would announce to the public that he is now receiving from the South a splendid assortment of Perfumery, consisting of a superior article of Cologne Water, the very choicest variety of Extracts for the Handkerchief, namely: Victoria, Jockey Club, West End, Forget-Me-Not, Geranium, Violet, Musk, New Mown Hay, Ess. Bouquet, Spring Flowers, Patchouly [sic], Moss Rose, Sweet Briar, &c. He is also receiving a fine assortment of the best and most highly perfumed Soaps of the following kinds, namely: Toilet, Omnibus, Old White Windsor, Antiseptic and Aromatic Tooth, Transparent, Military, Barber's Shaving, Bouquet, Forget-me-not, Walnut Oil, &c.

In addition to the above articles, he is also receiving a Fresh supply of Medicines, Tooth Brushes, Tooth Pastes, a good article of Fine and Coarse Combs, Seidlitz and Soda Powders, Matches (a good article,) Pomades, Cigars, et cetera.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine the above, and various other articles, which will be sold on terms to suit the times.

Heal, wash, perfume, comb and brush thyself; take a bottle of Rose Cordial, light a Segar, and GA LANG!

Raleigh, Oct. 16, 1861.

A Good Thing for Our Negroes.

It cannot be denied that a number of diseases must result from the wearing of leather shoes by our negroes, when engaged in out door operations during cold weather, or in wet situations. In Germany, Belgium and France, in order to prevent these evils, at least to some extent, the use of wooden shoes has long since been introduced, and are extensively worn by the whole farming and laboring population.

The Governments of Europe have very much encouraged the manufacture of the same, and their preference over leather shoes is much recommended by all Boards of Agriculture and of Health. There is hardly an operation on the farm and about the farm houses, the garden, &c., in which they could not be most profitably used. They are perfectly secure against the penetration of water, and being always dry, will keep the feet warm and thereby prevent many diseases.

They are light and easy to wear, of a pleasant appearance, may be blackened or varnished. They can be worn with or without stockings, and, with many other advantages, they combine such durability as to last almost a life time, at a cost of from twenty five to thirty seven cents.

They are certainly entitled to the attention of the farming and laboring population of the South. The wood for their manufacture is to be had, in great abundance, in most of our Southern States.
Farmer and Planter.

Balloons—Where Did They Come From, and
What Was their Errand.

On Sunday no less than three balloons passed over this place—one in the morning, about an hour before day-break, and two in the afternoon. The one in the morning passed down in the direction of the road to Fayetteville, and the two in the afternoon in a Southeasterly direction. We did not ourself see either of these aerial voyagers, but they were seen by several persons.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, October 16, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Shoes for the Soldiers.

A gentleman just from the lines of the Potomac informs us that our soldiers are sadly in need of shoes, not a few of them being absolutely bare-footed. Now, even during the sweltering heats of summer, when shoes might be dispensed with without suffering, the sight of a bare-footed soldier would be anything but seemly; but when winter comes, with its frosts and snows, we must, if we would keep our soldiers in service, furnish them with shoes and other articles of suitable clothing. They cannot stand service in winter half-clad and bare-footed.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, October 19, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

The Tableaux.

The Tableaux given at the Chapel of the D., D. and B. Institute on Monday night last, by the young ladies of this city, for the benefit of our Raleigh "boys" now in the field, we are happy to state proved to be very successful, the net receipts, we learn, being about \$200. The Chapel was densely crowded, and the Tableaux were very entertaining. A pantomime called "The Burglar," performed by Mr. and Mrs. Grow, and Miss Bettie Little, of the Institute, afforded much amusement to the audience.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, October 23, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

A magnificent flag, a voluntary contribution of member of Congress to Colonel Howell Cobb, was presented to his regiment in Richmond, Va., on Thursday, by President Davis's brother. A handsome letter from the President was read on the occasion, and the affair passed off finely.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, October 26, 1861, p. 2, c. 4

For the Register.

A Card to the Ladies of Raleigh and Vicinity.

While every regiment which has left the State of North Carolina to meet our invaders on soil other than its own, has been furnished with the noble emblem of our Confederacy, at least one of our regiments in our own borders is suffered to be without what is to the Southern soldier, next to his cause, the dearest thing he has on earth.

The 26th Regiment N. C. Troops has never been furnished with colors by the State, and we mention the fact, believing that the patriotic ladies of our Capital have but to be apprised of it to

remedy it at once. Never has an appeal to their patriotism been neglected, and when the object is to present a regiment with what is truly worthy its affection and regard, no refusal need be feared.

A Member of the 26th Regiment
North Carolina Troops.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, October 30, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

Newspaper Blankets.

As the papers are talking of the value of paper as a covering in cold weather, we may as well give in our "experience" on the subject. Several years ago we tried the experiment, and found that paper was as good a bed cover as blankets. Of course, the more spicy and piquant a newspaper is, the greater will be the warmth imparted by it, and as such, we recommend the *Raleigh Register*.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, October 30, 1861, p. 2, c. 4

For the Register.

Editor of the Raleigh Register:--At a time when all the natural resources of the State become objects of direct interest, it may be well to place before your readers a condensed statement of facts, which go to show the importance of one or two substances, the elements of which exist in great abundance in our State, and which may be manufactured at a profit. At present these elements lie dormant. Enterprise and capital properly directed, are only wanted to develop these products, which are essential to the prosecution of some of the most important branches of industry and which, no doubt, would yield a remunerating profit to the producers, and promote in an essential manner the public good.

Among the substances of the first importance, are sulphur [sic] and sulphuric [sic] acid.

Sulphur, or brimstone, in its simple state, does not exist in the Confederate States in sufficient quantity to be of any commercial value. The condition in which it occurs, is that of a sulphuret [sic], forming well known compounds with iron, copper, and many other metals. As a sulphuret [sic] it exists in a proportion never less than one third of the weight of the bodies with which it is combined. From the metals it may be separated by the direct application of heat, and may be obtained in the condition of an impure sulphur [sic], or by an easy combination of elements converted into oil of vitriol.

Sulphur [sic] in its simple state forms an essential constituent of gun-powder, in the proportion of about twelve per cent.; also in the manufacture of friction matches, india-rubber goods, &c. But in this State it is by far less important than the compounds produced from it. It is to be regarded as the base which lies at the foundation of hundreds of articles which are in common use. Of these substances sulphuric [sic] acid is the most important. This substance, produced from sulphur [sic], becomes in its turn the base of numerous products indispensable in civilized life. Nitric acid is produced by the action of sulphuric [sic] acid upon nitre [sic]. All the nitric acid of commerce is made in this way, and no process has been devised for the production of nitric acid without the aid of sulphuric [sic] acid.

In the manufacture of bleaching powders, so essential to cloth and paper makers, sulphuric [sic] acid is indispensable.

Soda is also now exclusively made by the action of sulphuric [sic] acid upon chloride of

sodium (common salt.)

In Scotland the manufacture of soda and bleaching salts, in connection, under one establishment, has been carried on upon a great scale. The chloride of sodium (common salt) and manganese are subjected to the action of sulphuric [sic] acid, in furnaces, which, by the aid of heat, liberates the chlorine from the soda, which is conducted to a chamber containing lime, combining with which, forms the well known article bleaching salts. Thus two articles of enormous consumption by the civilized world are produced economically by the aid of sulphuric [sic] acid. The establishment referred to has enjoyed for the last few years a monopoly of these two articles.

Another substance requiring sulphuric [sic] acid for its production is phosphorus, which enters into the composition of matches. Few are aware of the extensive use of this article. Statistics show that Austria alone consumed in the year 1849, for the manufacture of matches, 125,000 lbs. of saltpeter, 32,500 lbs. of phosphorus, 1,500,000 lbs. of sulphur [sic]. Super phosphate of lime for agricultural purposes, is prepared by the action of sulphuric [sic] acid on bones. So again the manufacture of muriatic acid requires sulphuric [sic] acid. It is an article indispensable in the arts and sciences. We might go on and add a long list of articles made by means of sulphuric [sic] acid, as the manufacture of Ether Flurine [sic] Godine [sic?], the purification of Kerosene oil for lights, the preparation of dye stuffs, together with its extensive use in galvanic batteries for working the Electric Telegraph. Some idea may be formed of the vast amount of sulphuric [sic] acid which is required when we state that Great Britain consumes over 20,000,000 lbs. annually. In fine, its use and importance to the arts can be compared only with the use of steam as a moving power; the one, is chemical, the other a mechanical power; and both are indispensable to the civilized world.

E. Emmons.
State Geologist.

Raleigh, Oct. 28th, 1861.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, October 30, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

Penetrating the Nether Region.—A letter from Wirt county, Virginia, relates the following:

A gentleman in the oil region of Western Virginia was boring for oil on his land, and, anxious to complete the job, kept his darkies at work night and day. The nights were cold and a fire was built near the well. About midnight they struck a vein of gas, which rushed out with great force, and igniting from the fire, shot up a great stream of brilliant flame one hundred and fifty feet in the air, illuminating the country round. The terrified darkies broke for their master's house, and cried out: "Get up, Massa Tomkins, get up! we've broke through into hell."

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, October 30, 1861, p. 3, c. 3

The Cherokees—Their Regiment.

We have been favored, says the Fort Smith (Ark.) "Times," of the 29th ult., with the following letter, which we take pleasure in laying before our readers. It is gratifying to see the whole South united in sentiment, regardless of race. The Cherokees are a warlike people, and Kansas Jayhawkers and Abolitionists will be made to feel their vengeance for aggressions which they have been committing for a series of years under the protection of the Federal Government.

Executive Department, }
Park Hill, C. N., August 24, 1861. }

Major G. W. Clark, A. Q. M., C. S. A."

Sir:--I herewith forward to your care dispatches for Gen. McCulloch, C. S. A., which I have the honor to request you will cause to be forwarded to him by the earliest express.

At a mass meeting of about 4,000 Cherokees at Tahlequah, on the 21st instant, the Cherokees, with marked unanimity, declared their adherence to the Confederate States, and have given their authorities power to negotiate an alliance with them. In view of this action, a regiment of mounted men will be immediately raised and placed under command of Col. Drew, to meet any emergency that may arise. The dispatches to Gen. McCulloch relate to these subjects, and contain a tender from Colonel Drew of his regiment, for service on our Northern border.

Having espoused the cause of the Confederate States we hope to render efficient service in the protracted war which now threatens the country, and to be treated with a liberality and confidence becoming the Confederate States.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Very respectfully, your obd't humble serv't,

John Ross,
Principal Chief of Cherokee Nation.

P. S.—Since closing this letter, upon being advised of the movements of the army, I have forwarded the despatches [sic] to Gen. McCulloch per express, via Camp Walker, direct to headquarters.

J. R.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, October 30, 1861, p. 3, c. 4

Movement of Creek Enemies.—The Fort Smith *Times*, of the 9th, announces that Hopthleholo, one of the chief leaders of the old Creek party, was at the head of 1,700 men, near the Creek Agency, in arms against the South. They had ordered the Confederate flag to be taken down, which was reared by McIntosh's regiment, and the Stars and Stripes substituted in its place.

Gen. McCulloch, to repel and crush this outbreak at once, had ordered 1,200 Cherokees, 500 Osages, 1000 Creeks, and a battalion of Col. [sic?] once Maj. Clarke had been active engaged for the previous two days fitting out the expedition. Col. Cooper will assume command of the forces.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, November 2, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

"We owe, Sergeant, a duty to our country; and we serve God and our country both, when we strengthen the hands of its defenders."

"That's a valliant [sic] speech, young lady, and it's a noble speech," said Horse Shoe, with an earnest emphasis. "I have often told the Major that the women of this country had as honest thoughts about this here war, and was as warm for our cause as the men; and some of them, perhaps, a little warmer. They could be pitted against the women of any part of the aqueous globe, in bearing and forbearing both, when it is for the good of the country."—Horse Shoe Robinson.

The compliment paid by honest and brave Horse Shoe to the women of '76 is eminently applicable to their Southern female descendants of the present day. In the struggle now raging for liberty, the women of the South are most nobly holding up the hands of its defenders.

Although their sex forbids their appearance in battle, they in innumerable ways provide for the health and comfort of our soldiers on the battle field, and many a Yankee is made to stagger or bite the dust by a blow from an arm nerved with the consciousness that woman's smiles will welcome the return of the victor from the battle field, or her tears bewail his death upon it.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, November 9, 1861, p. 3, c. 1

A large number of Southern editors have not only disposed of their blankets, but they are now getting along with half sheets.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, November 13, 1861, p. 1, c. 5

For the Church Intelligencer.

A Prayer for the Confederate States.

Rt. Rev. the Bishop (Polk) of Louisiana, having set apart no special prayer to be used with reference to the present state of affairs, Rev. Dr. Goodrich, of St. Paul's, and Rev. Mr. Fulton, of Calvary, of New Orleans, have adopted the following sublime Scriptural supplication, which was set forth, towards the close of the 16th century by the Archbishop of Canterbury, in view of the great war then waging by Philip of Spain against Elizabeth of England. It has been slightly altered to adapt it to the present circumstances of the Confederate States:

A Prayer.

O, Eternal God! In power most might, in strength most glorious, without whom the horse and chariot is in vain prepared against the day of battle, we beseech Thee, from Thy high throne of majesty, to hear and receive the hearty and humble prayer which, on bended knees, we the people of Thy pasture and the sheep of Thy hands, unfeignedly acknowledging Thy might and our weakness, do now pour out before Thee, on behalf of these Confederate States, their rulers and their valiant men of war, who, by Thee inspired, have put their lives in their hands, and at this time do oppose themselves against the malice and violence of such as bear a mortal hate against us. Arise, O Lord, and stand up, we pray Thee, to help and defend them. Be Thou their Captain, to go in and out before them, and to lead them in their way. Teach Thou their fingers to fight and their hands to make battle. The Generals and Chieftains bless with the spirit of wisdom, council and discretion; the soldiers with minds ready to perform and execute. Gird them all with strength, and pour out upon them the spirit of courage. Give them, in the day of battle, hearts like the hearts of lions, invincible and fearless against evil, but terrible to such as come out against them. When the enemy doth rage and danger approach, be, Thou, O Lord, a rock of salvation and a tower of defence [sic] unto them. Break the enemy's weapons. As smoke vanisheth, so let their enemies be scattered, and let such as hate them flee before them. Thou seeest, O Lord, the malice of our adversaries, how they bear a tyrannous hate against us, continually vexing and troubling us, who would fain live at peace. Stir up, therefore, O Lord, Thy strength, and avenge our just quarrel. Turn the sword of our enemy upon his own head, and cause his delight in war to be his own destruction. As thou hast dealt with him heretofore, so now scatter his forces, and spoil his mighty ships, wherein he trusteth. So shall we the people of Thy inheritance, give praise unto Thy name, and, for Thy great mercy, give thanks unto Thee in the great congregation. Yea, the world shall know, and the nation shall understand, to the praise

of Thy glory, that Thou alone defendest them that trust in Thee, and givest victory to nations. Hear us, O Lord, our strength in these, our prayers, for Jesus Christ's sake. Amen.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, November 13, 1861, p. 1, c. 5

A Suggestion to Military Men.

Without expressing an opinion as to the merits or demerits of the innovation upon military affairs alluded to in the following extract from a Virginia letter to the *Mobile Tribune*, we insert it for the inspection of those having charge of matters:

But I beg your leave now to attract attention to the Colonel of a cavalry regiment who turns them all down. I allude to Col. St. George Croghan, who commands a cavalry regiment under Gen. Floyd in Northwestern Virginia. He is 35 years of age, has the eye of an eagle and the Wellington nose; is about six feet high, faultless in form, graceful in carriage, and the best rider in America. He is the son of the celebrated Col. Croghan of Sandusky memory, was born a soldier, educated a soldier, and is in every hair on his head and drop of blood in his body a thorough, complete and perfect soldier. Withal, he is endowed with a pre-eminently practical and powerful intellect. He has introduced innovations upon the established usages of camp life, the result of which must, if properly embraced, save the Confederate States millions of dollars and thousands of lives, and insure comfort where suffering else might have to be endured.

The innovation to which I allude is in the size and character of the camp tent. He has reduced it to a size which will accommodate but four men. One end of it he leaves entirely open. Before the open end he builds a camp fire, and that makes a small tent more comfortable in the coldest winter than the large tents are in autumn or spring.—One mule can carry thirty of these tents, (enough for two companies.) Baggage wagons in his regiment are therefore an obsolete idea; or, to use his nervous expression, an "exploded humbug." This insures expedition without a sacrifice of comfort, and such has been the force with which the utility of this style of tent has impressed the military minds that have investigated its merits, that Gen. Floyd, among others has thrown aside his huge amphitheatre and adopted the modest and comfortable little tabernacle, for which the army are indebted to Col. Croghan. In order, therefore, to enable any regiment in the Confederate service that may feel an inclination to render themselves as comfortable as possible, by adopting the Croghan tent, I will describe it:

In the first place, it is triangular-shaped, four feet high, eight feet case, and seven feet deep. The tent poles are two feet long, fitting into each other, fitted together, having a nail in the top, is passed through an eye-let hole at the top of each end of the tent, and a cord fastened in the ground at the rear of the tent is passed through the back of the tent at the top. There it is twisted around the nail on the rear pole, and then it is passed to the front pole and twisted around the nail on this pole, from whence it is passed to the ground and fastened to a peg. This cord is the ridge pole. Col. Ransom has attached to his regiment forty baggage wagons, attached to each one of which are four horses, making one hundred and sixty horses in his transportation service; where five mules are altogether sufficient for the transportation of Croghan tents enough for the same regiment; and the soldiers are bound to enjoy more comfort and suffer less in the Croghan tent than they do in the tent now in use in our army, and the transportation of which is so very expensive. Col. Croghan has also, by an alteration of the ordinary cart saddle into a pack saddle, made it feasible for one mule to transport 300 pounds of provisions. Thus you perceive this regiment is costing the Government less than perhaps any one company in any other cavalry

regiment in the service, and are for forced marches and surprise expeditions the most available arm of the Confederate service. When they move, their baggage mules can move. They do not have to wait, as other cavalry regiments, do, for baggage wagons. They do not have to take, as other cavalry regiments often do, the pitiless pelting of the midnight storm, for they can always have their tents with them.

Col. Croghan has attached to his regiment two rifled cannon, each weighing about two hundred pounds. Four mules transport the guns and their carriages. I have been thus minute in my details, because I conceive that there is a vital interest in the simple facts which I have related.—They involve questions of life and death, of comfort and suffering to our beloved army. Millions of people have a living and lasting interest in them. I do not know a man in Col. Croghan's regiment. He has one company who went into the service only about half equipped and armed. Now they are superbly equipped and armed, and they have not an arm in their ranks that they did not take from the enemy. Strangers though they are, it is with pride I record such facts, facts so indubitably bound to draw upon them the admiration and the praise of a grateful country.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, November 13, 1861, p. 1, c. 6

Grinding Seed Corn.—The Abingdon *Virginian* has the following appropriate and well-timed remarks:

President Davis says—"When a youth under 18 joins the army, instead of continuing at school, it is like grinding seed corn." The illustration is a good one, and as true as gospel. No youth under 18 has any business in the army, and in nine cases out of ten is a drawback instead of a benefit. In consequence of the great number of boys in the army, nearly all the colleges in the country have been suspended. Not only so, but even the female colleges have either suspended altogether, or are dragging along at a dying rate with but a small number of pupils. This is more to be regretted than the suspension of male schools, for the reason that there is no excuse for it. Young ladies do not go to war, nor does war make their stay at home necessary. In consequence of the scarcity of money in such times, men imagine their inability to educate their daughters, but they should remember that in all human probability, years will come and go before there is an improvement in this respect, and that a large majority of men are better able to educate their daughters now than they will be two or five years hence, when the full burden of the war debt will be upon them. The present, therefore, is the time to educate our girls, or risk the probability of permitting them to grow up without intellectual culture.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, November 13, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

Extortion by Southern Manufacturers.

The Press is very properly denouncing the gross extortion practiced by the Southern Cotton Manufacturers. While the raw material has fallen in price, the manufactured article has gone up most enormously. And why is this the case? Simply because these manufacturers have no competition in the market, and charge what they please. Now, while we fully agree to the proposition that when peace returns and our independence is acknowledged, our legislation should be such as will prevent the recurrence of that disgraceful dependence on the North for articles which can be made in the South, which preceded the war, it is plain to see that the course now pursued by Southern manufacturers may, in the end, open our market to the competition of

the Yankees. We should most deeply regret to see such a result, and therefore, give a word of warning to Southern manufacturers not to continue a policy which may produce the belief that we have among us a set of men who, as far as lust for gain is concerned, are on a par with the Yankees. Let not a course be pursued which will make any man in the South sigh for the products of Northern looms. While we say this, we utterly dissent from the proposition of the *Wilmington Journal*, that in concluding a treaty of peace with the Yankees we should put our future trade and intercourse with them on the footing of that which we carry on with the most "favored nation."—The policy suggested by Judge Perkins, of Louisiana, is the true policy for the South, to-wit: to have as little to do with the Yankees as possible, and so to legislate as to keep them and their merchandize out of the Southern markets. The Yankees are a mischievous, meddlesome race. They never had, and never will have, any good feeling for the South, and will avail themselves of any safe opportunity which may be presented in the future to do us what mischief they can.—Unfortunately they are our next door neighbors. But while their [sic] is no getting rid of this evil, we may, most materially, mitigate it by putting them, in matters of trade and commercial intercourse, as far off from us as if they were at the other end of the world. It is the interest of the South that the Yankee Nation shall be as weak as possible. This is not either a vindictive or inhuman proposition, but one simply of self-protection.—Place the Yankees in a condition in which they can live, and barely live, and they will have no time to spare for the gratification of their meddlesome propensities, and no means of interfering with the affairs of their neighbors. In this condition they must and will be placed, unless greedy men in the South shall beget the impression that in getting rid of the goods, wares and merchandize of Yankeedom the South has reared a race of Yankees in her own midst.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, November 13, 1861, p. 2, c. 4

A Maryland Heroine.

The Richmond correspondent of the *Nashville Union and American* communicates the following interesting paragraph about a Southern heroine now in Richmond:

Among the notabilities of the city, there is a Maryland heroine, young, pretty, wonderfully intelligent and accomplished, who preserves the strictest incognito, and is known even to her most intimate acquaintances only as Mademoiselle Nina. Small in person, almost fragile, she has nevertheless the courage of a lioness. Her whole soul is bent on the liberation of Maryland, and were her deeds, tending to this consummation, to be known, she could rank among the most famous women of history. Alone, unaided, by routes known only to herself she passes through the Confederate and Yankee lines, carrying hope to the oppressed and bringing material comforts for the free but exile[d] sons of her native land.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, November 13, 1861, p. 2, c. 5

Tableaux Vivants!
for the
Benefit of the Soldiers.
On Tuesday Night, November 12th.
At the Chapel of the Institute for the Deaf
and Dumb and the Blind.

Part 1st.

- Scene 1st. The Southern Confederacy.
" 2nd. The Lily and the Rose.
" 3rd. The Arrest of Lady Jane Grey.
" 4th. Night and Morning.
" 5th. Dressing Moses for the Fair. From the Vicar of Wakefield.

Part 2nd.

- 1st. Mary, Queen of Scots, Signing her Abdication.
2nd. Daughter of the Regiment.
3rd. The Village School.
4th. An Eastern Scene.
5th. Faith, Hope and Charity.
6th. Berengaria Interceding with King Richard for the Life of Sir Kenneth, of the Leopold. From the Talisman.

Finale.
The Fancy Ball.
King Cotton and His Subjects.

The spectators are particularly requested to refrain from loud talking or laughing during the continuance of the scene. The entire front seat will be reserved for the children who will take part in this exhibition, and no others will be permitted to occupy any portion of the space between that seat and the stage.

Admission 50 cents. Exhibition to commence at half-past 7 o'clock.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, November 13, 1861, p. 2, c. 6
Large And

Reserved

Auction Sale

of
Dry Goods.

The Co-Partnership now existing between the undersigned will soon expire, by limitation. This, together with the fact that nearly all of our salesmen are in the army, has determined us to close, at Public Auction, without reserve, on

Tuesday, 20th November.
(To be continued from day to day,)

In our Store-Rooms, No. 159 Main street, Richmond, Va., the Whole of our large and valuable stock of seasonable

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Consisting in part of

---Bales 3-4, 3.8 and 4-4 Brown Sheetings.

---Bales Brown Drills and Osnaburgs, and Flannels.

A full line of Bleached Shirtings.

Bleached Drills and Jeans.

White, Red, Blue and Gray Flannels.

3-4, 7-8 and 4-4 British and American Prints.

Solid Black English Prints.

Black and Colored English Cambricks. [sic]

White, Gray, Blue and Green English Army and Bed Blankets.

Gray and Blue Military Cloths and Cassimeres.

3-4 Gray Virginia Cassimeres.

6-4 Gray and Drab Kerseys.

6-4 Gray Cloths, (Crenshaw make.)

Black, Blue and Gray Satinetts.

Fancy Cassimeres and Vestings.

White Goods in great variety.

Black and Colored Cotton Velvets.

Fancy and Mourning Dress Goods.

Rich Colored and Black Silks.

Marcellines and Lining Silks.

Farmers' Satins, various grades

Black Alpaccas, Bombazines, &c.

Blue Suspender Buttons.

Metal and Military Buttons.

Black Threads.

Best Spool Cotton.

Black and Colored Sewing Silks.

Gloves, Hosiery, Handk'fs, and other small Wares, in great variety.

Shawls, Piano and Table Covers.

Merino Shirts and Drawers.

Ladies' Under Wear.

Irish Linen, Damasks.

Towelings, Napkins, Sheetings,

Pillow-case Linens, Table Cloths,

Also

A line of Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Of the celebrated make of J. Crossly & Sons.
Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, of the Hartford and Lowell make.

Bockings, Floor Cloths, Rugs, Mats, &c., &c.

Also—A large lot of Curtain Goods, Embracing English Damask and Brocatelle, Lace and Muslin Curtains, &c.

Having been largely engaged in supplying Clothing and equipments for the army, merchants and military officers will find this sale eminently worthy of their attention—the great bulk of our stock being in that class of Goods now so much in demand.

Goods packed and delivered as usual.

Terms.—Cash (in bankable funds) on deliver.

no. 13-td

Watkins & Ficklin.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, November 13, 1861, p. 2, c. 6

Milburnie Paper Mills,
Raleigh, N. C.

The Neuse Manufacturing Company [will] pay cash and the highest market price for

Cotton and Linen Rags,
(N. B.—Not Woolen Rags.)

Present price 3 cents per pound, delivered at either Depot in Raleigh.

S. H. Rogers, Pres't.
no.13-4w

Address H. W. Husted, Treas'r.

State Journal, Greensboro Patriot and Charlotte Democrat copy weekly 4 weeks.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, November 13, 1861, p. 3, c. 5

A Good Chance to Buy Clothing
At Fair [sic] Prices.
Clothing of all the Different Grades,
at
Harding's.
The Stock is Well Assorted.
(Small and Large Sized Men can be Fitted.)

We have opened within the last week the following Garments:

500 Black and Colored Frock Coats—from \$10 to \$30.

200 French Cassimere Business Coats—from \$12 to \$15.

100 Lower Priced Business Coats—from \$5 to \$7.50.

500 Pairs of neat and handsome Colored Cassimere Pants—from \$7 to \$10.

500 Pairs Black Doe Skin Pants—from \$7 to \$10.

300 Over Coats—at various prices.

900 Handsome Vests—Rich Velvets, Rich Silks, Cassimere and Cashmere, of all the various qualities.

At fair prices.

We sell only for Cash.

Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 1, 1861.

E. L. Harding.
no. 6—2&sw1m

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, November 16, 1861, p. 2 c. 2

Les Tableaux Vivants.

The exhibition of Tableaux took place at the Chapel of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum on Tuesday evening, according to announcement, and was exceedingly beautiful. The participators in the exhibition were children, the eldest of whom was scarce fourteen years of age, and the power displayed by them in controlling the features and limbs was most extraordinary. Where all was beautiful, it would be invidious to single out any one scene for special commendation. We cannot, however, help from remarking that the "Southern Confederacy" and "King Cotton and his subjects" were a *leetle* of the tallest of the living pictures. The Chapel was densely crowded, and the receipts were upwards of two hundred dollars.

Since the above was written we have been favored with the following description of the first scene, "The Southern Confederacy:"

In the back-ground, an arch of white, supported by pillars, and decorated with the Confederate colors and evergreens, with the motto in golden letters, "God, And Our Rights." The central and most prominent figure in the group represented the Confederacy entire; skirt of red and white, bodice [sic] of blue, spangled with eleven large golden Stars; on the head, cap of Liberty, of red and gold, a drawn sword in the right hand, an olive branch in the left. Falling successively behind her, so as to form three fronts of a circle, were the eleven *States* of the Confederacy, each being represented by a young girl dressed in pure white, wearing a tri-coloured [sic] scarf over the shoulder, and bearing in one hand some emblem or product of the State she represented, while with the other, she touched lightly the shoulder of the figure next in advance, as if significant of the union existing between them; each also being a sovereign and State of the Confederacy, wore a crown with a single large Star in front. The various emblems of the eleven States were as follows: south Carolina—State coat of arms made from the genuine Palmetto leaf on the shoulder, in the hand a scroll with the word "Sumter" in letters of gold; Georgia—Rice-Plant, and other grain; Alabama—Cotton bolls and buds; Florida—Oranges and wild vines; Mississippi—With a miniature [sic] pair of scales in the act of weighing cotton; Louisiana—Crescent, and sugar cane; Texas—"Lone Star" and ear of corn; Arkansas—Indian dress with bow and arrow; Virginia—dress of scarlet, in allusion to her bloody battleground, coat of arms of the State in black and gold, in her hand a leaf of the Tobacco Plant; North Carolina—Pine burs, and leaves on the shoulder, scroll in her hand with the word "Bethel" in golden letters; Tennessee—A bunch of wheat. Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri were dis-united from the others, yet represented in the Southern Confederacy as rightfully belonging to it. Maryland—dress of deep black, wreath of sea weed, and necklace of shells—attitude of dejection, gazing sadly, helplessly at her chained hands; Kentucky—dress of gray, arms folded in indifference, in token of her *original* position of neutrality; Missouri—skirt of black, bodice [sic] tri-coloured [sic], decorated in front with the half (or more correctly speaking three fourths) of a Star—wreath of gray and silver, in the act of drawing her sword from the scabbard.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, November 20, 1861, p. 2 c. 1

Shakspearian [sic] Readings.

Mrs. R. A. Heavlin will give readings from Shakspeare [sic], in the Commons Hall, this Wednesday evening, commencing at 7 o'clock. Price of admission 50 cents. Mrs. H. comes highly recommended as an admirable reader of Shakspeare [sic], and as her purpose is to appropriate whatever sum she may realize to the Soldiers' Relief Fund, she will, we feel assured, be encouraged in her noble effort.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, November 20, 1861, p. 2 c. 4-5

Mercantile Agencies.

In withdrawing from the late Union, the people of the South have dismissed at once thousands of pet schemes and plans to accumulate or save money, that could have originated with no other people on the face of the globe but the Yankees. Our merchants, after peace is declared, and prosperity and plenty reign over the land, need have no fear of injury done to their credit by sneaking and insidious foes, whose presence is only known by its effects. It may be doubted whether there ever was a more dirty and less honorable employment in the world than the system of espionage formerly introduced by the Yankees into the buying and selling community of Richmond, called a "mercantile agency"—an agency established for the purpose of prying into people's habits, pocket-books, closets, frying pans and shirt bills, and then selling their discoveries, and innuendoes to "old-established houses" in New York, Philadelphia or Boston, as the case might be, as they would any article of merchandize. Formerly, in almost all our larger Southern cities, there used to be one or more of these eavesdroppers, (generally half-fed lawyers,) who were constantly on the watch to detect the thoughtless tradesman in any little impropriety or extravagance he might commit. If the truth were known, the reports of the Yankee formerly acting as mercantile agent in Richmond have doubtless ruined many a worthy and striving merchant, who, but for his revelations, might now be on the road to fortune. The duty of such informers and secret spies was plain. Did he see you taking your wife to the country, out came his tablet, and down went the startling fact that Sims, of the house of Sims & Muggles, was in a bad way, and the firm of Sneak, Littlesoul & Brothers had better be on their guard, should they be solicited to extend their dealings with the said house of Sims & Muggles. The consequence used to be that the next time poor Sims went to New York, or elsewhere, he would find that Sneak, Littlesoul & Brothers had concluded to retire from business, and do, for the remainder of their mercantile life, a "cash business." In comparison with such a contemptible business pimping and playing thimble-ig is a moral and high-toned employment.—There will be no more of it.

[Richmond Enquirer.

Speaking of these "mercantile agencies," we know of an instance connected with one of them in which some Yankee merchants got badly taken in through the "agent." It occurred in this wise: Some four or five years ago one of these "mercantile agents" took up his abode in the city of Petersburg. He was a handsome, dashing fellow, a perfect spendthrift, and a consummate scoundrel, as the sequel will prove, and the salary paid him by his employers would not begin to defray his heavy expenses. So, after running in debt until his credit became threadbare, he conceived a plan by which he might replenish his sadly depleted purse. There were living in Petersburg at the time two gentlemen by the same name, one an aged millionaire, and the other a

poor young man, then living as salesman in a dry goods store, but formerly an itinerant book-peddler. The cunning "mercantile agent" proposed to the book-peddler to go into business with him. The book-peddler replied, "How can I go into business? I have no money." "Never mind about the money," said the "agent;" "if you will consent to form a copartnership with me, I will manage to get the goods, and without money, either." Thereupon a bargain was struck between the two. They agreed that the style of the firm should be such as to only use the name of the book-peddler, while the "agent's" name would appear as the "Co."—thus, "---- & Co." Matters being satisfactorily arranged, the book-peddler put off to New York to buy goods. On arriving there he went to some large wholesale houses and proposed to buy a large stock of goods on time. The Yankee merchants very readily sold him all he desired, but before shipping them wrote to their "mercantile agent" in Petersburg to know of the firm of "----- & Co." was "good." The wily "agent," pretending to know only one man in the city by the name of "-----," and he being the millionaire before referred to, wrote back to his Yankee employers that if they referred to "-----," of Petersburg, he was "good for a million of dollars."—The goods were forthwith shipped, and duly arrived in Petersburg, where said "----- & Co." opened their establishment on one of the principal streets of the city. They went on in a flourishing manner for a while; but after a time their notes for their goods became due, when, instead of paying them, they made a deed of trust of the balance of their stock remaining on hand, after having sold out and pocketed the money for much the larger and better portion of it. The Yankee merchants were doubtless astounded when they learnt how completely they had been taken in by their own "agent."

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, November 23, 1861, p. 2 c. 3

For the Register.

Fifth Regiment N. C. Volunteers.

Curtis' Lane, Nov. 14th, 1861.

Mr. Editor:--We are now at this *delightful* retreat for the second time. It is about ten miles below Yorktown, and a little over a mile from the noted Bethel. When we were here before, we spent five or six days *charmingly*, being exposed to pelting rains and the chilling winds of October. We took up our quarters under some old sheds made of pine tops, that had for some time been used by all the hogs of the neighborhood as a retreat, and on our routing them, they left behind, to our very great annoyance, any number of fleas, that feasted themselves on the beef-fed flesh of our mortal bodies. Poor fellows! how we scratched, and rolled, and sometimes said ugly words about these naughty and ill bred fleas.—But we should not blame them. They were only patterning after the most of the bipeds of this Peninsula, who are always on the *qui vive* to make themselves fat off the poor soldiers. We should not blame the fleas, then—we *do not* blame them, and therefore ask their pardon for any insinuations to that effect.

Withal, we had a jolly time of it. We were soaking wet sometimes, but then, again, (as a worthy Sergeant of ours once said, when asked if he isn't [sic] *dry* enough to take a drink,) we were "as *dry* as a shuck blown by the strongest north winds over the highest peak of the Appenine Mountains." We were literally dry inwardly and outwardly, for not a wee drop of *spirits* had we, except a few (a *very few*) "*spirits* of just men made perfect." These *spirits* sometimes light their lamps, and after supplying their quart pots, deliberately put them over their lamps, and thus *cruelly* shut out the *bright* light of their *holy* lives. But these blessed churchmen may do this in humble imitation of Devereux valet Desmarais, who said "one ought to get drunk

sometimes, because the next morning one is sure to be thoughtful; and, moreover, the practical philosopher ought to indulge every emotion, in order to judge how that emotion would affect another."

But to our jolly time,—and a *jolly* time had we. The morning after our arrival, we rose at the tap of the drum, and when we came to look about for something to eat (for we soldiers *eat* sometimes,) lo! and behold! not a mouthful could be found. A turnip-patch was near by, and we had a *delicate* little breakfast of this elegant and very deigestible [sic] (raw) vegetable. An epicure could not have got such a breakfast in Paris, the great city of victuals and pretty women. About noon we got some beef (oh! glorious and blessed beef! how we love it! how we love it! for, to tell the truth, it is a very great *rarity* with us (?)) We have been forced to eat turkeys, canvass-back ducks, *fried* chicken, and such gross and heavy food (?) [note: question marks in original]

Well, to our dinner. The bill of fare was beef and bread (sorter india rubber bread, a capital good article to make trace chains of.) We did'nt [sic] have a bit of salt, "not a grain, sir." The beef was fresh, *very* fresh. (*Very* fresh beef, you know, would be spoilt, ruined, by the application of the least particle of salt, and besides, to eat the smallest quantity of salt might give a poor soldier the scurvy, and then, why, the d___l would be to pay, for he might die, and nobody would know he was dead.)

We had a fire to cook by, and a rousing, cheerful fire it was, too. At a little before 12 we gathered around, every fellow with his long sharpened stick, with a piece of beef (God bless the beef!) stuck on the end. Every fellow toasted for himself—some preferred it rare, some well done.—(There was no orders from Head Quarters, Fore quarters, or Hind Quarters, to eat this blessed beef in a raw state, and so we ate it as we pleased, or rather, as we could.) Our bread! well, we cooked it. *Cooked* it, did I say? Yes, we *cooked* it! Some in spontoons (those long handled shovels, we always ever remember to bring along, to exercise ourselves in the elegant art of ditching) others—well, I dont know how they made out!

Dinner was over, and to ditching we went, and you never saw dirt fly so. We did a heap of work that day, and our children, and children's children, will never die contented until they visit Curtis' Lane to see the great breast-works their good old daddies threw them up with their own hands.—The Yankees aint coming to Curtis' Lane, sure. They are too smart for that. Why, sir! we'd destroy 'em to a man. The "sleepy fifth" gets up *every* morning before breakfast, and the Yankees (we are told) have got wind of it. They aint coming, sir!

In the evening of the first day, we had supper. Bill of fare—Beef (no salt) and *bread*. Although we had none of the *delicacies* of our breakfast on our tea table, yet we made out between the beef, fleas, rain and cold, to worry through the night, and get up next morning ready for another attack upon the beef (no salt) and bread.

The first day and the last were pretty much the same. We left one Thursday morning about 3 o'clock. No *long roll* was beat. We were ordered to leave as quickly as possible. We did so almost in breathless silence. Who would have made a fuss, when *they* said the Yankees were in great numbers, just over the branch? We went up to Grafton Church, 3 miles from Yorktown, and staid [sic] there till the 31st October, when we left again, and came down here o' purpose to have a fight (so *they* said.) We aint had a fight yet, but we've gathered more corn, and hauled it up, from down below Bethel; than ever you saw, and we would be glad to have our friends with us at the great husking frolic.

As to having a fight here, I don't dream of such a thing, unless we go down to Newport News.—I think we could get accommodated there. (We wont go there *this* week.)

How long we'll stay here nobody knows, and I reckon nobody cares. It seems that we will have to worry through the winter in our almost worn out tents, or else let the winter worry us through our few short days.

Really, it seems to me, that we are sufficiently *human* to have winter quarters. Why not? Cannot something be said or done by North Carolina for us. Can she offer no inducement, no prayer, in our behalf. This is the first winter of this terrible civil war. It may last as long as the siege of Troy. If so, and we have no winter quarters provided for us, how can the Government expect us to volunteer our services in her defence [sic] any more.

'Tis bad policy to freeze men to death in the winter, when it can be avoided, with a hope that they'll thaw again, and be as good as new in the spring.

If anything, therefore, can be done for us, by or through North Carolina, in the way of providing us winter quarters, let it be done without delay. The nights are cold now, and it is quite reasonable to suppose that winter nights will be a *little* colder.

Our regiment is almost itself again. The men generally are sober, quiet, well-behaved; sometimes hungry, and *mostly* at work, such as ditching, cutting down trees, &c. Some of us would like to have a little fight, by way of variety.—More anon.

Your Friend,
Aminadab.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, November 27, 1861, p. 2 c. 2

Cracker Bakery.

We are indebted to our old friend Mr. Simpson for a specimen of his Pilot Bread, made at his new Bakery in this city. This Bakery has just been finished, with new and expensive machinery, and will, at least for some time to come, be devoted exclusively to the making of Pilot Bread and all the varieties of Crackers. Mr. S. is a canny Scotchman, and learned his valuable trade in the "Land O' Cakes." He is assisted in his business by his son, a most worthy, intelligent, and industrious young man. A Cracker Bakery has long been a desideratum here, and we foresee success in Mr. S's enterprize. [sic]

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, November 27, 1861, p. 3, c. 4

Texas Wool!

The undersigned have for sale a considerable quantity of TEXAS GROWN WOOL, to which they invite the attention of Proprietors of Factories and others in need of supplies. The Wool is one-half to three-fourths Merino, clear of burs, mostly tied in fleeces, and nearly entirely free from dirt. Looks as well as ordinary washed Wool. Will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Address,
nov 27-9t

Clark & Ware,
Atlanta, Ga.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, November 27, 1861, p. 3, c. 4

A Patriotic Move.

Mr. B. B. Harrison, of Lebanon, Mo., who, with many others, lately moved into Texas to secure their families from insult and outrage, and to save their negroes and such other moveable property as they could transport, has issued a call in the Clarksville (Texas) *Standard* for all the fugitive Missouri men to rally and return to their own State and fight the battle out. He suggests that they form into messes of ten each, supply every mess with a tent and wagon, and immediately start to join Price's forces. The *Standard* says that many single men accompanied the fugitives, and after upbraiding them for their unmanliness in so doing, recommends them to fall into the expedition suggested by Mr. Harrison, or the people might see that such cravens do not find shelter in Texas.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, November 30, 1861, p. 2, c. 6

Cracker Bakery.

The Subscribers having built a large Hard-Bread and Cracker Bakery, and fitted it up with the most improved machinery, are now prepared to furnish the citizens of Raleigh and the State, with fresh Crackers of the best quality, such as

Soda Crackers,
Butter "
Water "
Sugar " &c., &c.

We are also prepared to furnish the Army and Navy with

Navy Bread,
Pilot "
Wine Biscuit, etc.,

At the lowest market rates. Cash orders securely packed and promptly attended to.

Jas. Simpson & Son.

Wanted, Empty Flour Barrels, in good condition, for which we will pay 25c each.

Nov 30—tf

Jas. Simpson & Son.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, December 4, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

Coffee.—A friend gives us the result of experiments in coffee-making, which, at this time, may prove serviceable to housekeepers. The "Old Dominion" coffee-pot is highly recommended, inasmuch as it makes the beverage clearer and better than any other, besides being economical. wheat is now much used with coffee, and the following is the way to prepare it: Get some *red* wheat, (for there is as much difference between white and red wheat as between Rio and Laguayra coffee,) soak it in warm water until the bran or outside becomes a little soft, (a few minutes will suffice,) take it from the water, and parch it as you would coffee; have one fifth as much coffee ready parched, and just as they get done, mix them in a pan over the fire, stirring in at the same time some butter, or, if you prefer clearing at first, some white of an egg; then prepare your mixture in an "Old Dominion," and you will thank us for a good cup of coffee.

Richmond Dispatch.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, December 4, 1861, p. 3, c. 3

A Dinner in Camp—Speeches From
The French Prince and Beauregard.

We find in the New Orleans *Delta*, of the 12th, a letter from the seat of war on the Potomac, dated "Union Mills, November 1," giving an account of a dinner on the 31st of October, given by Captain Gilman, of the Crescent City Rifles.—Amongst the guests were Gen. Beauregard, Prince Polignac, and other notables. We make the following extract:

Prince Polignac, or Col. Polignac, as he is called in the army, is a young gentleman of genial manners, fine intelligence, and consummate accomplishments. In recognition of a toast given by Dr. Choppin, he responded in a few remarks, delivered in the English language, and characterized by a purity of accent and elegance of expression, which excited the surprise and admiration of his auditors. When he declared that he was ready in the cause of liberty and the Confederate stars, to shed his blood, in emulation of his distinguished countryman, the friend and the companion of Washington, his words elicited the most unbounded enthusiasm. . . . Another incident of this entertainment was likewise peculiarly interesting. When the newly devised battle-flag was brought in, Gen. Beauregard related to the company the motives which led to its adoption; and as the recital embraces a thrilling portion of the eventful battle of Manassas, I shall endeavor to re-produce it, as nearly as possible, in the General's own words:

"On the 21st of July, at about half-past three o'clock, perhaps, it seemed to me that victory was already within our grasp. In fact, up to that moment, I had never wavered in the conviction that triumph must crown our arms. Nor was my confidence shaken until, at the time I have mentioned, I observed on the extreme left, at the distance of something more than a mile, a column of men approaching. At their head waved a flag which I could not distinguish. Even by the aid of a strong glass I was unable to determine whether it was the United States flag or the Confederate flag. At this moment I received a despatch [sic] from Capt. Alexander, in charge of the signal station, warning me to look to the left; that a large column was seen approaching in that direction, and that it was supposed to be Gen. Patterson's command, coming to reinforce Gen. McDowell. At this moment, I must confess, my heart failed me. I came, reluctantly, to the conclusion that, after all our efforts, we should at last be compelled to yield to the enemy the hard fought and bloody field. I again took the glass to examine the flag of the approaching column; but my anxious inquiry was unproductive of results—I could not tell to which army the waving banner belonged. At this time all the members of my staff were absent, having been despatched [sic], with orders, to various points. The only person with me was the gallant officer who has recently again distinguished himself by a brilliant feat of arms—General, then Col. Evans. To him I communicated my doubts and my fears. I told him I feared that the approaching force was in reality Patterson's division; that if such should be the case, I should be compelled to fall back upon our reserves, and postpone, till the next day, a continuation of the engagement. After further reflection I directed Col. Evans to proceed to General Johnston, who had assumed the task of collecting a reserve, to inform him of the circumstances of the case, and to request him to have the reserves collected with despatch [sic], and hold them in readiness to support our retrograde movement.

"Col. Evans started on the mission thus entrusted to him. He had proceeded but a short distance when it occurred to me to make another examination of the still approaching flag. I called him back. 'Let us,' said I, 'wait a few moments, to confirm our suspicions, before finally resolving to yield the field.' I took the glass and again examined the flag. It had now come within view. A sudden gust of wind shook out its folds, and I recognized the stars and bars of

the Confederate banner. It was the flag of your regiment—[here the General turned to Col. Hays, who sat beside him]--the gallant 7th Louisiana, and the column of which your regiment constituted the advance, was the brigade of Gen. (then Col.) Early. As soon as you were recognized by our soldiers, your coming was greeted with enthusiastic cheers; regiment after regiment responded to the cry; the enemy heard the triumphant huzza; their attack slackened; they were in turn assailed by our forces, and within half an hour from that moment commenced the retreat which afterwards became a confused and total rout. I am glad to see that war-stained banner gleaming over us at this festive board; but I hope never again to see it upon the field of battle."

Gen. Beauregard then explained how the new battle flag was designed—the reason for its adoption being made sufficiently clear by his lucid and thrilling narrative. The flag itself is a beautiful banner, which I am sure, before this campaign is over, will be consecrated forever in the affections of the people of the Confederate States. During the dinner, as was natural enough, a great number of soldiers congregated around the tent, and clamored for a sight of Gen. Beauregard. Col. Hays went out on behalf of the General, and made a speech to them, which, of course, was received with applause; but the men would not be pacified until Gen. Beauregard himself was presented to them, and until the sound of his voice was heard among them. Never have I witnessed so much enthusiasm as when the General assured them of the gratification he experienced in hearing their enthusiastic cheering, and that he hoped to hear the same voices again on the field of battle.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, December 11, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

A Most Entertaining Exhibition and Concert.

We had the good fortune to make one of the numerous audience which assembled in the Chapel of the Institute of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, on Friday evening, for the purpose of witnessing the exhibition given by the pupils under the direction of Mr. W. J. Palmer, the Principal, whose heart and soul seems to be given up to the good work in which he is engaged. The exercises were highly entertaining, and the Pantomimes were better than any we ever witnessed on the stage. The music was most delightful, and like all music given by the Blind, was most touching to the heart.

The following was the Programme of the exhibition:

1. Opening Chorus.
2. Exercise by the Deaf & Dumb pupils.—*First Class*.
3. Vocal Duett [sic]. "Music and her sister, song."
4. Exercises by the Deaf & Dumb pupils—*Second Class*.
5. Music. "La Clochette."
6. Exercises by the Deaf & Dumb pupils.—*Third Class*.
7. Quartette. "Oh, sing the gentle strain."
8. Exercises by the Blind pupils.
9. Polka Brilliante. "Return of Spring."
10. Chorus. "Oh merry goes the time."
11. Pantomine [sic]. "The Gambler's victim."—*By the Deaf & Dumb*.
12. Instrumental Duett [sic].
13. Pantomine [sic]. "Mr. Smith's Love Adventure."—*By the Deaf & Dumb*.

14. Marseillaise Hymn.

15. Song, "North Carolina Dixie." By Hon. Geo. Davis, of Wilmington.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, December 18, 1861, p. 1, c. 5

The following receipts, says the Milledgeville *Union*, have been furnished us for publication by Mrs. Hansell, of Marietta—a lady whose elegant accomplishments and skill in all the departments of housewifery, will entitle her experience to the highest consideration. They have come in a good time, and will be properly appreciated by the country at large:

For Making Tallow Candles.—For every 10 pounds of tallow, have 4 pounds of alum; dissolve the alum in 2 gallons of hot water; boil the tallow first in clear water 2 hours. After it is perfectly cold, cut the tallow out, scrape off all the sediment from the bottom of the tallow, and boil it in the alum water 2 or 3 hours, skimming it well. After it becomes cold, again scrape off all the sediment, which adheres to the bottom of the tallow; and simmer until all the water is out of the tallow, which may be known by any one accustomed to boiling lard or tallow. After every drop of water is out, it is then ready to mould.—To make the tallow still more firm, though not so white, add 3 pounds of beeswax to every 10 pounds of tallow, and boil it with the tallow in the alum water. As the common candle wick is too large, split the wick and put it in the moulds.

For Corning Beef or Pork.—To one gallon of water, take 1½ pounds of salt, half pound of brown sugar, half ounce of saltpetre [sic]; in this ratio, the pickle to be increased to any quantity desired. Let these be boiled until all the dirt from the salt and sugar rises to the top, and is skimmed off. Then throw the pickle into a large, clean tub to cool, and when *perfectly cold*, pour it over the meat, which must be in a tight barrel or box, which will not leak. After three or four weeks it is cured. The meat must be well covered with the brine, by putting something heavy on it.—The meat must not be put in the brine until it has been killed at least two days, during which time it must be spread out and lightly sprinkled with saltpetre [sic]. Twenty gallons of water, 20 pounds of salt, 10 pounds of sugar and 10 ounces of saltpetre [sic], will fill a barrel. The same brine can be used a second time by boiling and skimming it well.

SEMI-WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, December 25, 1861, p. 2, c. 5

Wanted—One Matron, One Assistant Matron, and Ten good Nurses, for the General Military Hospital at Raleigh, N. C.

Apply to
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E. Burke Haywood,
Surgeon.