BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
J. S. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

Weekly, one year, invariably in advance,.....$4 00
No subscription to Weekly paper received for less than six months.
Daily paper, one year, invariably in advance,...$10 00
Six months,.....".....".....5 50
Three months,.....".....".....3 00
The paper will, in all cases, be discontinued at the end of the subscription year, unless renewed.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 19. } CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 7, 1863. { NO. 32.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square, 1 insertion,.....2 00
Do. do. 2 do.....3 00
Do. do. 3 do.....4 00
Do. do. 3 months without change,.....14 00
Do. do. 6 do....do.....do.....25 00
Do. do. 12 do....do.....do.....40 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged $2 per square for each insertion after the first.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

WILMINGTON, N. C., APRIL 30, 1863.

Some people think that there will be little or no fighting with the Yankees this Spring or Summer. We hardly agree with this opinion. They will strike whenever they can do it with any chance of success, and where they cannot make an open blow they will keep working and eating in the vitals of the South. They are doing so now. They are laying their traps and setting their corks all along our Western frontier, while they are drilling their new levies throughout the Northwest. Reinforcements constantly arrive at the camps of GRANT and ROSECRANZ, and several forcements come from the Northwest.

The present Lincoln Government cannot risk any damaging defeat until they have put their conscription machinery into operation. They must have a force disposable to express opposition and quell resistance at home, but when this is done, and they will work with the stubbornest perseverance, animated by a fresh accession of the most bitter hatred. We may rest assured that they will keep "pegging away," as saith ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

We have from Messrs. S. H. GOETZEL & Co., of Mobile, copies of their latest publications, to wit: "Great Expectations," by Charles Dickens;—"Tannhauser," by "Neville Monkton and Edward Trevor," and "The Confederate," by "A South Carolinian."

The novel by DICKENS will no doubt be extensively read, as Mr. DICKENS' novels are nearly certain of being. We have seen detached chapters of it in *Harper's Weekly*, before the war, and although we found that it bore unmistakable evidences of the manner, we fear we ought to say mannerism of its distinguished author, we confess that it did not strike us as pleasantly as some or his other novels. But this may have arisen from the disjointed and desultory manner of reading we had to pursue. In the course of time we will read it in its completed form, (as very many more will do) and we will then be able to judge more accurately of its merits, or at least of our appreciation of it.

Tannhauser we have already referred. It will repay perusal. It is moral, pure, idiomatic, harmonious and not unlike Tennysonian, but it is not great nor powerful.—Mr. TENNYSON himself, and still less in his echoes, does not fill or impresses it with a sense of power and passion at all approaching the productions of the bards of the beginning of the century.

"The Confederate" is a political pamphlet—a series of essays devoted to the present revolution, its antecedents and consequents. It is something in the style of the numbers of the "Federalist" in the last century. It would require a careful reading to enable us to form any opinion of a work purporting to be argumentative.

By the way, we have also copies of the above publications from Mr. T. WHITAKER, Market street, who has them for sale.

See advertisement of Messrs. GOETZEL & Co., in another column. They exhibit remarkable enterprise and energy for the circumstances.

We had a delightful rain last night (for a man who was not accompanied by thunder and lightning. Vegetation looks finely. Unless something happens this bids fair to be a good season for crops, as late Springs generally.

The Savannah *Republican* gives an instance illustrative of the all pervadiug spirit of speculation, and of the matter to which it will obtrude itself.

Since the great scarcity of paper, especially since the destruction of the Bath paper mills the proprietors of several newspapers have set themselves to work to collect waste advertising for them and offering the full price that paper would agree to allow for them. On the continuance of their being able to furnish rags for the manufacture of paper depended the continuance of their issues.—Not a whit did the speculators learn that the newspapers were in a straight than they went into the rag business to monopolize the whole supply. The Republican says that in Savannah alone they "encountered nearly a half score of speculators, who were running a rift against the press, and offering much higher prices than any of the parties would agree to allow us, with the hope, we suppose, of eventually monopolizing the market and forcing the press to pay their prices."

It is a ragged business and we trust that these speculators may be covered with rags and nothing else, (except dirt) as long as they live.

Turpentine is quoted in Charlotte at $25 a $30 per barrel. It will probably be lower.

The dispatches from the West, confused and difficult to decipher as they are, go to strengthen our opinion, expressed elsewhere, that the enemy will not rest upon his oars this Summer, where any other course is open to him, and that this very quiescence is more dangerous than his action, as it facilitates the concoction of new and cunningly devised schemes for our injury and subjugation.

For the Journal.

CAMP 61st REG. N. C. T., JAMES ISLAND,
NEAR CHARLESTON, S. C., 28th April, 1863.

Below is a record of deaths that have occurred in Company "G" 61st Regiment N. C. T., since its organization, 12th May, 1862. To a soldier who dies on the battle field or by disease contracted in camp, no better eulogy is needed than to say he died at his post in defence of his country, or in the faithful discharge of his duties.

Corporal A. T. Croom, of Typhoid fever, at home.
Private A. J. Rivenbark, of yellow fever, at Smithville, N. C.
Private Charles B. Miller, in Hospital at Wilson, 12th November, 1862.
Private Owen H. Wood, in Hospital at Tarboro', 5th November, 1862.
Private Ezekiel Wood, in Hospital at Wilson, 5th November, 1862.
Private M. McAllister, in Hospital at Kinston, 12th December, 1862.
Private Ezekiel Blizzard, killed in the battle of Kinston, 14th December, 1862.
Private John W. Wilson, in Hospital, at Wilson, 17th December, 1862.
Private W. R. Wood, in Hospital at Wilson, about 5th of January, 1863.
Private S. Gurganus, at home, of wounds received in the battle of Kinston, (13th Dec.) 13th January, 1863.
Private William R. Prince, in Hospital at Wilmington, 5th March, 1863.
Private Robert Rivenbark, in Hospital at Wilmington, 6th March, 1863.
Corporal G. R. Lee, in Hospital, at Summerville, S. C., 9th March, 1863.

The relatives and friends of the above named men can obtain particulars of their place of burial, &c., by addressing

S. VAN AMRINGE,
Lt. Comd'g Co. "G" 61st Reg. N. C. T.

N. C. RAILROAD.—We have been furnished by an official source with the following statement showing the receipts from passengers and freight on the N. C. Railroad for seven months past, compared with the receipts for corresponding months of last year:

	Receipts in 1861—'62.	Receipts in 1862—'63.	Increase.
September,	$48,757 22	$116,959 00	$70,162 78
October,	58,656 48	156,664 10	98,007 62
November,	64,570 52	128,824 83	64,254 31
December,	53,442 98	124,799 34	71,356 36
January,	57,827 11	147,467 41	89,580 30
February,	58,586 71	128,762 14	70,175 43
March,	91,014 48	160,428 30	69,413 82
Total,	$430,855 50	$963,833 12	$532,950 62

Although the above shows an increase in revenue of over $532,000, we do not think it a matter to cause much felicity on the part of the public at large, for no doubt the most of the increase is owing to the enormous charges for freight and passengers. Railroads, like speculators, are striving to make all they can out of the necessities of the times. We *record* the "statement" but are unwilling to *accord* any congratulation on the showing. The revenue has been increased but the accommodations have been decreased.

Charlotte Democrat.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.—The National Intelligencer of the 13th inst., says:

"A great portion, if not all, of the troops around Washington, moved off yesterday and day before; whither we did not learn, and should not deem it proper to state if we knew."

Editorial Clippings and Jottings.

GOOD.—Our brother of the Countrymen has been publishing a number of sharp sayings of late, which he uniformly ascribes to "our devil," whereupon the Federal Union propounds as follows:

Con: Why is the editor of the Countryman like the enemy's fleet when they attacked Charleston?

Ans: Because he puts "Devil" foremost.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, April 29th, 1863.

The Senate passed, with amendments, the House bill authorizing Surgeons of Hospitals to grant furloughs. The House bill, increasing the pay of soldiers, was discussed and postponed until to-morrow.

The House agreed to the Senate amendments, prescribing a motto and seal; passed the House bill to provide for holding elections for members of Congress from Tennessee and Louisiana; also passed the bill abolishing all ports of delivery, and the Senate bill amending the act authorizing military courts; recided from its disagreement to Senate amendment to the appropriation bill, and then concurred.

THE YANKEES CROSSING THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

RICHMOND, April 29th, 1863.

Information has been received to day that the Yankees have crossed the Rappahannock near Fredericksburg. The train which left this morning for Hamilton crossing, the usual stopping place, only went as far as Guines and returned this afternoon at the usual hour. Passengers report skirmishing this forenoon.

FROM THE WEST.

JACKSON, April 27th, 1863.

The enemy have left Koskeosko; none were at Lotisville. But few Yankees are at Lagrange.

The Yankees have stopped repairing the Rail Road at Grand Junction, and Corinth, and are guarding the lines closely.

Jackson, Tenn., is reported to be evacuated.

The enemy have passed Raleigh in the direction of the New Orleans and Jackson Rail Road, and burned the bridge. After passing Leaf River they were reinforced near Corinth by Cavalry.

The river at Memphis has fallen 17 feet from the highest point, and is still falling eight inches daily.

The water in the Yazoo Pass is too low and rapid for navigation, and but few boats pass up and down the Miss'ssippi.

The water at Fort Pemberton is 4 feet 8 inches below its highest point, and is falling three and a half inches daily.

A very large covered flat, either towed by a tug or propelled by machinery in side, passed Vicksburg last night.—Gen. Stevenson reports that he struck her several times, but she was not stopped.

FROM VICKSBURG.

VICKSBURG, April 7th, 1863

A tug boat with two barges in tow, ran past the batteries this morning at two o'clock. The batteries opened on her, but with what effect is unknown. All tranquil today.

NORTHERN NEWS.

JACKSON, April 28th, 1863.

A special dispatch to the Appeal states that preparations are making at Washington to enforce the conscript act.

Stanley has been superceded in North Carolina.

The transmission of important news below Cairo is prohibited.

Gen. Foster has escaped from Washington, N. C. The Steamer Escort was riddled by forty shots; the pilot was killed and several wounded. Foster reached Newbern on the 15th.

There was great excitement at Nashville in consequence of an attack from Van Dorn being expected. All employees in the Department have been armed by order of Rosencranz.

The French bombarded Puebla for ten days and were repulsed three times, when they succeeded in capturing the outer fortifications.

Lincoln says that notwithstanding the late defeat, he will keep pegging away, and the fleet must return to Charleston; Hunter co-operating with his land forces.

A Company of 133 has been raised for Fred Douglas' negro regiment in Ohio.

All the Monitors have returned to Port Royal. Only the Ironsides and four blockaders off Charleston.

FROM GRAND GULF—SKIRMISHING ON THE NATCHEZ ROAD—FROM NEW ORLEANS, &c.

JACKSON, Miss., April 29th, 1863.

GRENADA, April 29.—All is quiet at Memphis and Bythalia.

Four gun-boats have just passed Grand Gulf. One gunboat is below, shelling both ways. Heavy firing was heard here distinctly.

The enemy last evening was at Union Church, on the Natchez and Hazelhurst roads. Capt. Cleveland, with one hundred of Wirt Adams' Cavalry, was engaged in skirmishing some hours. The Yankee force was not ascertained.—They have four pieces of artillery and are probably making towards Natchez

Passengers who left New Orleans on Thursday last say that the police regulations are very stringent. The coffee houses close at dark, and citizens are not allowed out after nine o'clock. Fresh officers were drilling and arming negroes from the coast.

The Appeal says that Gen. Smith, commanding at Lagrange, states that they will unite their forces at Lagrange, Jackson, (Tenn.) Bolivar and Corinth, and advance 20,000 strong, on Meridian and Mobile, necessitating the evacuation of Vicksburg.

FROM JACKSON.—NORTHERN AND WESTERN NEWS, &c.

JACKSON, MISS., April 29th, 1863.

A special dispatch to the Appeal says that all is quiet along the entire front from Memphis to LaFayette. There are no Yankees South of the usual line, and no indications of an advance.

The Northern papers are full of bloody accounts of tyranny, and anarchy.

The Times, of 23d inst., says that the Democrats carried Chicago at the recent election.

MEMPHIS, April 21st.—Warrenton is reported to be in the possession of the Federals.

The movements are such as to lead correspondents to believe that Grant will capture Vicksburg in a few days.

A special dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette, from Memphis, states that seven gunboats, one ram and three transports, started on Thursday. All went well until half-way down, when the rifles were illuminated. The Forest Queen returned; the Henry Clay was compelled to stop, having received shots below the water line; and it is believed that all on board were lost. The Forest Queen had her steam drum shot away.

Eleven gun-boats are now below [Vicksburg?] including Farragut's three.

The Petersburg mail has been delivered to the English Consul.

The number of sick arriving at Cincinnati from Tennessee is increasing, and the hospitals are full.

Burnside's advance had reached Cumberland Gap, intending to penetrate East Tennessee.

It is now definitely known that Marshal, Breckinridge and Pegram, have fallen back to Knoxville, where they are commanded by Stonewall Jackson.

The steamer Persia has arrived from Europe. The Post says that the blockade is the only efficient means the North has for carrying on the war, and the maratime powers may consider how long such a war shall continue.

France and England will convoy their West India shipping.

Capt. A. O. Baker, the Confederate officer sent to bring the iron-clads from England, has been sent to Fort-Lafayette.

Port Royal advices say that the Monitors are being ironplated on deck, and the work pushed forward.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—The Sacramento [Republican has been destroyed by a mob from Camp Union.

Gen. Foster's escape [from Washington, N. C..] was miraculous. The boat was seized, and the pilot killed. Foster will return with reinforcements.*

[* Hang Foster. Will we never get done with stuff about his escape?—JOURNAL.]

The N. Y. Times says that the elections in Rhode Island and Connecticut give A. Lincoln a clear working majority in the new Congress.

How to Cure Chills.

Strong hoarhound tea, well boiled and drank freely, will cure the most obstinate case of chills on record.—It is easily obtained, and the remdy should be known.

A traveler on a New Hampshire railroad speaks of finding "iron-clad" doughnuts at one station.

THE following effusion, found in the knapsack of a Federal soldier, killed in the battle of Fredericksburg, has been handed to us by a participant in that engagement.

Song for the 9th Regiment N. Y. S. Militia.

TUNE—"LORD LOVELL."

The Unions and the rebels had met for a fight,
A fight for the mastery.
On the field of Bull Run where every one
Was expected to do his duty, duty,
Was expected to do his duty.

The battle had opened in glorious style,
And bullets were whistling free;
When our Adjutant gay, sneaked out of the way,
And sat 'neath a neighboring tree, tree, tree
And sat 'neath a neighboring tree

But soon a bombshell exploded near by,
Near by to his chosen tree;
And the Adjutant said, as he ducked his sacred head,
Surely, this is no place for me, for me,
Surely this is no place for me.

So off he skedaddled in 2.40 time,
In 2.40 time went he;
Not a look did he cast on the 9th as it passed
On its march to join in the melee, melee,
On its march to join in the melee.

Not a halt did he make, not a thought did he give,
Not a thought to the brave boys near,
Who would look for his form, 'mid the dread battle storm,
And list for his words of cheer, cheer, cheer,
And list for his words of cheer.

But off he skedaddled his bacon to save,
His bacon to save rushed he;
So rapid his track, he soon reached the stack
Of knapsacks stowed under a tree, tree, tree,
Of knapsacks stowed under a tree,

And here he ensconced him a way from the fight,
Away from the fight stayed he;
And swore he was dead, with a pain in his head,
And wanted his mother to see, see, see.
And wanted his mother to see.

He must not—he could not—he would not fight,
He'd a pain in his back and each knee;
And his face was so white you might fancy aright,
His liver through it you could see, see, see,
His liver through it you could see.

The Wines.

"Whence comest thou,
Oh lady race,
With soft blue eyes
And flaxen hair,
And showers of ringlets
Clustering fair?
And what hast thou got.
In that bowl of thine?"
"I come," quoth she,
"From the beautiful Rhine,
And in my bowl
Is the amber wine,
Pure as gold
Without alloy,
Mild as moonlight,
Strong as joy;
Taste, and treasure it—
Drink, but measure it—
Thirsty boy."

"And who art thou,
So ruddy and bright,
With round full eyes,
Of passionate light,
And clustering tresses,
Dark as night?
And what hast thou drawn
From the teeming turn?"
"I come," quoth she,
"From the blue Garonne,
Where wines are kissed
By the bountiful sun,
And the regal claret,
Kind though coy,
Flushes the hills
With purple joy,
Taste, and treasure it—
Drink, but measure it—
Thirsty boy."

"And whence art thou,
With bounding tread,
With cheeks like morning,
Rosy Red,
And eyes like meteors
In thy head?
And what dost thou pour
Like it welled rain?"
"I come," quoth she,
From the sunny plain,
And bear a flagon
Of bright champagne—
Age's cordial,
Beauty's toy—
Dancing, glancing,
Wine of joy.
Taste and treasure it—
Drink, but measure it—
Thirsty boy."

A STRANGE CAREER.—A few days since the death was announced in England of Mr. John Gully, at the age of eighty years. The deceased gentleman commenced life as a butcher, but soon turned his attention to pugilism and gained some reputation in the ring, which, fifty years ago, was something higher than it is at present. After beating several of the best men of his day, and bearing a vast amount of punishment with exemplary fortitude, he refused any further fistle encounters, and became a book-maker and horse-trainer. His success, induced by his shrewdness, and, above all, by his honorable dealing enabled him to invest largely in valuable horse flesh, and to purchase a small estate. Then came the strangest phase of all. The ex-butcher, pugilist, horse-trainer, and betting man, became a member of the British House of Commons, and though it is no compliment to him to say he did not disgrace his antecedents, which were certainly none of the most hopeful for a legislator, it is much to his credit that in an assembly of gentlemen he had many friends and no enemies. Upon retiring from parliamentary life, he devoted his time to the care of his property, but to the last taking an interest in sporting matters. He was a remarkable instance of how strong common sense and sterling honesty will enable a man to rise to an independent position from the lowest ranks of life.

THE YANKEE "TWO YEARS' VOLUNTEERS."—One of our exchanges, in commenting upon the future hopes and prospects of the Federals, inquires:

"With a force wholly inadequate now to carry on the war, what is to become of them next month, when three hundred thousand of their veteran soldiers leave the ranks and return to their homes?"

The impression is general throughout the South, that the terms of enlistment of the numerous regiments of two years' volunteers that compose this large army expire simultaneously. This is incorrect. Each, of course, dates from the day on which the regiment was mustered into service. The first expires on the 7th day of May, and the last upon the 5th day of July, though the greater portion of the troops are to leave the ranks in the month of June. Of these no less than thirty-eight regiments, comprising originally 30,000 men, are from the State of New York alone. There are, in addition, a large number of regiments of nine months' men who enlisted in August and September last, whose terms of enlistment also expire within the interval above named. The entire number going out of the service, estimating the losses to their ranks in battle, by disease and desertion, it is reasodable to infer, will not be more than two hundred thousand.

Festivity Interrupted.

A wealthy merchant, known to have been a great advocate for parties of pleasure even to an advanced period of life, had so entirely altered that he even manifested a horror at every mention of a ball; and his change was traced back to a day on which a great festivity took place in his own house, at a daughter's wedding. He gave the following account of the circumstance which then occurred.

He had left the merry party for a minute, to give some directions to the domestics, when he met a woman who had been engaged to help for that day only, with a lighted candle in her hand without any candlestick—at which he exclaimed, "What a slovenly way is this!" but did not stop her; he accomplished what had taken him from the company, and was hastening back to the ball room, when he met the same woman again carrying bottles in both her hands, but without the candle. In an instant he perceived she had been in the cellar, and he recollected that a barrel of gunpowder deposited there had been opened that very evening for a purchaser, and in a hurry for preparation for the feast it might not have been secured. He was scarcely able to utter: "Where have you left your candle?" and received for an answer: "Oh, I just stuck it in the *black sand* there below in that barrel."

The merchant gathered up all his strength to hurry into the cellar. As he crossed the passage the music struck up a lively tune summoning to the dance. The floor over him was trembling under the steps of the party, before him was the glimmer of the candle resting in the gunpowder—its wick long and bending over; his knees were shaken and his hand trembling—but with his two hands hollowed he took up the candle—none of the sparks fell; he came out of the cellar—and fell into a swoon, from which he woke in a delirious state. Several weeks elapsed before he could attend to his mercantile business again. But he had attended to weighter business during his illness, he had determined to engage in no pursuit which might not be safe for his soul, if there were just beneath him a barrel of gunpowder with a lighted candle in it.—*From the German.*

From the London Times' Correspondent in New York.

Progress of Despotism in the United States.

And in order that the President may have the power to carry this gigantic tyranny into effect, and become *de facto* the strongest despot in the world, Congress has passed a Conscription act, which calls out, at the discretion of the President, as to numbers, the whole able-bodied male population of the country between the ages of eighteen and forty-five. The first call of 600,000 men is to be made, with what success will not be known until after the 10th of July, when the Act comes into operation. The Democratic party was powerless to defeat the measure. It was so obviously necessary that the Government should have the means of recruiting its fast disappearing armies, which, in two months, will be reduced to one-half of their actual strength by the expiry of the term of service of the two years and nine months' volunteers, that any real opposition would have been considered factious. The Democrats, therefore, made up their minds to accept the measure and propose two important, though not essential, amendments. The framer of the Bill had, in a parenthetical proviso, given power to the Provost Marshal to arrest all persons suspected of treasonable practices"—In order that there might be no mistake, Messrs. Vallandigham, Voorhees, Cox, and other Democrats, supported the omission of the words and the restriction of the powers of the Provost Marshal to the conscripts to be enrolled under the act. After a spirited debate, in which the galleries for the first time during the session applauded a Democratic speaker for asserting the liberties of his country against the encroachments of irresponsible military power, the amendment was carried. Another amendment, to insert the word "white" before the words "male able-bodied citizens" was rejected; so that under the New Conscript Law the negroes will be liable to serve side by side with the white race in the future armies of the Republic. Should this lead to difficulty, the President has the remedy in his own hands, and has simply to order the enrollment officers not to call upon the negroes for military duty, to obviate the danger of mutiny among the whites that might otherwise result. There needed but one other measure to complete the charmed circle of Imperialism, and that was provided by the Currency and Banking Acts of Mr. Secretary Chase, which, after a series of amendments and reconsideration in both Houses, and a Committee of Conference of the two, have been finally passed. In one way or the other, by loan, and by the issue of greenbacks, the Government is authorized to issue about $1,100,000,000, a sum that, before the rise in gold, would have represented about £220,000,000 sterling; but that with gold at 72 per cent premium, only represent about £137,000,000. Mr. Chase has also carried his favorite projects of taxing the existing banks upon their circulation and of introducing a uniform Federal currency of greenbacks that are not to be taxed. These are stupendous measures. The three form a perfect unity, solid, substantial, and artistically dovetailed one into the other. Were Mr. Lincoln a man of genius, a great soldier, an astute and far-seeing diplomatist, or an ambitious and designing intriguer, having the will to make himself King, Emperor, Czar, hereditary, President, Lord Protector, or anything else, they would afford him the means of putting a speedy and ignominious end to the republic. But these powers have not been given to him for such purposes. The Republican party know their man, and think that they can trust him. Neither have they been conferred upon Him in order that he may more effectually carry on the war for the subjugation of the South. He is no more the man for that purpose than he is the man of whom to make an Emperor. In this respect, too, the Republicans know him and have taken the measure of his capacity. The restoration of the Union is felt to be impossible, not only by the President, but by every prominent man in public life. Both the Union and the Constitution upon which it is founded are defunct.

The Southern Congress destroyed the Union; the Northern Congress has destroyed the Constitution.—The revolution has completed its first cycle. North and South are two forevermore, and are as incapable for the future of being united under one government as England and France or Ireland and Italy. These stringent measures have a more logical foundation than any baseless hope of the re-annexation of the South.—They are intended for the subjugation and the consolidation of the North. The danger has long been appreciated in all its magnitude by the reasoners as well as by the instinct of the Northern people, and the process of disintegration would not stop with Southern independence, but would extend to the North and West, and if the principles of secession were once admitted for any part of the late Union, it could not be successfully resisted for any other. Hence the President has been invested with these extraordinary powers in order that he may nip in the bud any attempt on the part of the Western or Middle States either to throw in their fortunes with those of the South or to set up for themselves.

Resources of Our Fields and Forests.

We continue our extracts from Dr. Porcher's valuable work, commending them to the notice of all who feel disposed and have the opportunity to add to our stock of home medicines:

Spiroea tomentosa Linn. Hadback; steeple-bush.—Grows in the upper districts, and in Georgia; Newbern, Fl. July.

U. S. Disp. 682; Rat Med. Fl. ii, 91. A valuable tonic and astringent; administered in diarrhœa, cholera infantum, and other complaints where medicines of this class are indicated. Wood says it is peculiarly adapted, by its tonic powers, to cases of debility, as it does not disagree with the stomach; but it should be avoided during the existence of inflamatory action or febrile excitement.

This extract is said to be fully equal to cinchona, and might very well take its place. As it does not disagree with the stomach, it is considered a very valuable addition to the materia medica.

Arachis hypogæa. Ground-nut. Brought by the negroes from Africa. Fl. May.

The seeds, parched and ground, can with difficulty be distinguished from coffee, as I have myself experienced. In some portions of South Carolina it is employed as a substitute. The okra (*Hibiscus esculentus*) serves the same purpose. The ground-nut and *bene* make rich and nutritious soup, and act as substitutes for meat. They are often parched, and beaten up with sugar, and served as a condiment or dessert.

Castanea vesca, L. Chestnut. Florida and northward. In South Carolina only found in upper districts; one of our noblest trees.

The fruit of the tree and the chinquapin (*C. pumila*) are well known. Eaten either raw or boiled. The roots contain an astringent principle; that of the chinquapin boiled in milk is much used in the diarrhœa of teething children. I would advise a tea made of this to be used extemporaneously in diarrhœa by our soldiers in camp.

Juglans cinerea, L. Butternut; oil-nut. Grows in the mountains of South Carolina.

U. S. Disp. 710; Archives Gen. 31 series, x, 399, and xi, 40; Frost's Elems. Mat. Med. 131. "The inner bark of the root affords one of the most mild and efficient laxatives we possess." The extract was a favorite remedy in Gen. Marion's camp during the Revolutionary war. It is very efficacious in habitual constipation, in doses of ten to thirty grains; the first acting as a laxative, the maximum purging. Big. Am. Med. Bot. ii, 115; Mx. N. Am. Sylva, 160; where it is spoken of as mild cathartic, operating without pain or irritation, and resembling rhubarb in its property of evacuating without debilitating the alimentary canal. Dr. Rush employed it during the war. Wood says it is highly esteemed in dysentery.

To extract the cathartic principle, the bark is boiled in water for several hours; remove the extraneous matter, and boil down the decoction to the consistence of honey or molasses—pills may be made of this. A syrup may also be made. The bark is strongest in the early summer. The powdered leaves are rubefacient, and act as a substitute for cantharides. Coxe, Am. Disp. 365. The bark of the branches affords a large quantity of soluble matter, chiefly of the extractive kind, water seeming to be a solvent.

The *Cantharis vittata*, or blistering fly, can be found on the sweet potato, and I have myself produced blistering by applying them to the hand. I collected the flies from vines growing on Daniel's island near Charleston. Mr. Townsend Glover, in a valuable paper illustrated with wood-cuts in Patent Office Reports, 1854, page 59, states that he found a species of cantharis, *C. strigosa*, in large numbers on the cotton plants near Columbia, S. C., in the month of September. I have little doubt that the Confederate States could be easily supplied with blistering ointment from these flies.

A Substitute for Spanish Flies.—The present scarcity of Spanish flies for medical use in blister plasters make a proper substitute a desideratum. A writer in the Savannah Republican says we have in this country many representatives of the same genus, and enumerates the blistering beetle, or potato fly, so prevalent in our gardens, and so injurious to vegetation, as efficacious. He says:

The blistering plaster and *Cantharides* of medicine are prepared from the Spanish flies, *Cantharis vesicatoria*, which are collected in Spain and Italy in large quantities for exportation. We have in North America many representatives of the same genus. Several species have been used for the same purpose, and in this immediate neighborhood the *Cantharis vittata, var*, striped blistering beetle, commonly called the potato fly. The blistering beetles have been enumerated among the insects directly beneficial to man, on account of the important use made of them in medical practice; yet the gardeners in our neighborhood will testify that the insect in question is very injurious to vegetation, appearing in large numbers on the Irish potato, tomato, egg-plant and beet, which they will strip of every leaf. I have, however, remarked, that they will give the preference to a common weed, if in close proximity—an *Amarantus*—a kind of prince's feather. The insect is of a dull, tawny, or light yellowish color, with two black spots on the head, two black stripes on the thorax and three broad ones on each wing cover. The under side of the body, the legs (excepting the first joint, which is yellowish,) the *antennæ*, or feelers, are black. Its length is from five to eight lines, its breadth of body two lines. The body is quite soft. These beetles are very shy, timid insects, and whenever disturbed fall immediately from the leaves, and attempt to conceal themselves among the grass, or draw up their long slender legs and feign themselves dead. In the night, and in rainy weather they descend from the plants and burrow in the ground, or under leaves and tufts of grass. It is, therefore, during clear weather, in the morning and evening, that they feed, and are to be collected. They should be killed by throwing them into scalding water for one or two minutes, after which they should be spread upon cloth or paper to dry, and may be made profitable by selling them to the apothecaries for medical use.

From the New York Sunday Mercury.

A Disbanded Volunteer.

We commend the views of our cynical correspondent, on the "check" at Charleston, and the invulnerability of the Monitors, to the attention of all who "halt between two opinions" on these two mooted questions. The Disbanded is as true as steel to the Union cause, but his organ of reverence being imperfectly developed, he does not speak as deferentially as we could wish of persons in authority. As he is not accountable for the shape of his head, we excuse him:

NAYSHINAL HOTEL,
Washington, April 15, 1863.

Eddytors of the N. Y. Sunday Merkury:

My predickshin that we would not reduce Charlestun to ashes so all thunderin easy as sum of our offishall foofoos spread has been moanfully foolfilled, and our false profits air considabully taken down by the accounts from that kwarter. Seckatry Wells looks bewildered, like a man sudently awoke from a pleasent visin by a cry of fire. It is roomored that his intelleck is given way, but I dont think thars any gold foundation for the report.

In reply to those who condole with him on the misfortin, he merely ses he "eggspected the reverse"—witch is a fact or a flickshin according to the sense in which you take the anser. The truth is that the Illustrus Minister and Mariner had an idee that the Charlestun forts would cave in arter hafe a duzzen rounds or so, and it was only when he heard of the sinkin of the Keokuck that he reclized the Rebels was reddy for the Tug of War. Ginral Halleck, whenever the subjeck is menshint in his hearin, assooms the attitood of Ajeck defying the the lightning and of tall torkin could conker the Scotsh stronghold nothing more would be reckwisit than to send that distingwisht speshil pleeder to the Charlestun Bar. It is sad that sumboddy axed him tuther day why them sevin thousand men was hurrid off on a fool's errant to Folly Island, and wot they eggspected to do agin the five miles of forts mounted with a thousand cannon and fifty-five thousand rebel bagnets reddy to give it to em hot and heavy at the uther end of the *cool de sash*.

I dont no wot reply the gallant Attorney Ginral—I call him so bekase he was an Attorney prevus to bein a Ginral— made to this impertinent question, but I understand the troope was sent on to see how almity quick thirty two guns could smash a line of wurks stronger'n Sebastupull, under a concentrickle fire from three hundred rifle-peaces at a distans of seven hundred yards. It was that the speckticle would be encurridging to the land forces, and inspire em with no end of arder and devoshun, but as it turnt out they went back reflectin seriously on the ensartinty of accomplishin onpossibilities.

The Modern Father of his Kintry is cam and composed under the late dispensbun. He says it was "not a repulse—only a check." Perhaps he means a *check mate* for my noble friend offen conceals a sumthin ridiculous under his gravest remarks. Happenin to ketch his eghl eye as he stood on the stare-way of the War Department to day, he beckoned me too him, when the follorin dialog ensood:

"Honabul Abe," ses I, "wot dou think of the problem of iron clad involnerability!"

"Disbanded," he replied, "it is a problem no longer—the rebels have riddled it."

"But according to Ericson" I remarked, "the new fighting masheens wurkt precisely as intended. He considers them a successful eggsperiment."

"That's natral," rejined the President, "I dessay the three navigators of Gotham as went on a crews in a bowl, cracks up their craft as a fast rate specimen of naval holler ware."

"He ses," I continued, "that our attact on Sumter was fraught with incalkabel benefit."

"Assiting to no purpose and getting an orful pepperim in return, doosent seem to me like getting the best of the brile" he answered.

"That's troo," ses I, "and I think you had better rite to the Gentleman from Denmark and ax him ef he won't dane to eggsplane his meanin. He's a skyentific fellow," I added, "no kwestin about that; but he was ekully confident about his atmusteric ship, witch, however, proved a thing of air, and arter a few puffs from the press subsided with an asmatic wheeze into oblivyun."

"I remember it, D. V., I remember it" remarked the President, thoutfully, "and that affair oughter have been a monitor to the nashin, cautioning us not to put too much faith in new projecks from the same kwarter."

"Now you go too far," I subjested; "the new stile of iron clads is undoubtedly good things in thar way, and ef thar imperfeckshus ken be removed they will do good service under sartin contingenseas. Wot I object to is the ascershin of the inventor that "not a single change of plan is called for."

Our sagashus Chief Madgistrit agreed with me, as ushil, and the upshot of the matter is that the armor of the new Monitors is to be made thick enuff to stand any kwantity of hits from the biggest kind of missiles; and ef the adishunal weight carries em down at thar moorins, we must let the invenshin slide and charge the expense to the sickin fund. Ef we loose the hull amount thars more whar that com from, and we know all thunderin well thars ten times as mutch whar it will go.

We air ankshusly lookin for intellegense from North Caroliny, and I rather imadgin that when it arrives it will be of the illstarred South Caroliny stripe—in uther words onfavorabul to the Stripes and Stars. If the seven thousand Union troops that was despatched from Hilton Hed to chaw up the fifty-five thousand rebels at Charlustun, had ben sent to Ginral Foster, he mought hev licked his assailants insted of bein as he is at presant cooped up on a tung of land and in the jaws of destruckshin. I persoom he will meet with wot my illustrus Patron would call a "check"—on the bank of the Blackwarter.

But notwithstandin the imbecillity that prevails at headkwarters, the good caws is bound to cum out right in the eend. As sun as Fightin Jo Hooker ken git outer the mud, he'll make the Rebels peltry fly or perrish in the attemp, and tho I no nuthin of the comparativ force of the armies, I'll go a Ten blind that Rosecrancz wins a Victory in Tennesea.

With strong faith in the kentry, but not a mite in the Administrashin,

I remain,
With a stiff backbone,
Yours allus,
A DISBANDED VOLUNTEER.

A HOSPITABLE SINNER.—The Mobile Register relates the following:

At a late revival meeting in East Mississippi, one of the brethren became anxious to pile the altar with mourners, and for that purpose left his seat and went among the congregation, personally exhorting his acquaintances to quit the errors of their ways. Approaching an individual, who drawling, talked through his nose, he began with:

"Don't you want to go up?"

"Nay."

"Don't you want to join the church?"

"Nay."

"Why, what would you do if the Lord was to come for you?"

"Well," the sinner drawled out, "I'd kill a chicken, cook some biscuit, and do the best I could. Don't reckon he'd get mad at that."

He didn't go up.

ABSENTEES FROM THE ARMY OF TENNESSEE.—General Bragg has issued an order dated April 22d, in which he offers the following liberal terms to deserters and others absentees:

It having been ascertained that many soldiers now absent from this army, are anxious to return to their colors, but are deterred by the fear of punishment as deserters, the Commanding General gives notice, that all will be restored to duty without punishment, who return to their corps within twenty days, if within our lines, or if now north of the lines of this army, within forty days.

EASILY SUITED.—A letter from Jackson, Tenn., to a Northern paper, says the writer heard a distinguished officer of that department remark that, "if he had eighty thousand of your Northern rebel Democrats brigaded, and down here, he would take Vicksburg in ten days, or lose every man in the attempt, and he wouldn't care a d—n which!"

DIED.

In the hospital at Lynchburg, Va., on the 7th April, of typhoid fever, D. K. SOUTHERLAND, of Capt. F. M. Wooten's Company (H.) 18th Regiment.

NOTICE.

THE NEXT OF KIN and distributees of Willoby Powell, deceased, are notified that I am prepared to settle, and claim an exemption from any charge for future interest.—They are called upon to interplead and show their respective rights to shares in distribution.

R. C. JOHNSON, Adm'r.
Kenansville, N. C., April 23d, 1863. 165-1t&31-6t

NOTICE.

ON SATURDAY, 16th May, I will sell, at public auction, at Kenansville Female Seminary, THREE PIANO FORTES belonging to said institution. They are good instruments.

R. J. PEARSALL,
Treasurer.
April 25th, 1863 167-1t—31-2t

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale on reasonable terms, the following tracts of Land: 1,200 acres immediately on the White Lake in Bladen county, 8 miles below Elizabethtown and two and a half miles from the Little Sugar Loaf on the Cape Fear River. This Land is as good for farming as any in this county; there being six or seven hundred acres of good swamp, the most of which is drained;