

# The Weekly Register

VOL. LXXII

RALEIGH WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1862

NO 15

## The Raleigh Register.

"Care are the plants of fair delightful peace,  
Unwary'd by party rage to live like brothers."

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 12, 1862.

### MORE ATTEMPTS TO MAKE MISCHIEF.

We take the following extract from an editorial article in the last Raleigh Standard: Every true-hearted man in the South must deprecate deeply the morbid and infuriated spirit which has been developed in certain quarters, in the progress of the war. The blind phrenzy which prompted the originators of this revolution to plunge themselves headlong into it without counting the cost, or stopping to prepare for it, now that their eyes are opened to its vast dimensions, drives them in their alarm to the desperate resolves of the maniac.

The readiness with which they utter their anathemas upon the conservative men of the South, who are really its chief reliance for ultimate success—their blatant blasphemous against Providence—their open-mouthed imprecations—their hot haste to override all constitutional barriers—to trample upon laws the most conservative and beneficial—to ignore the rights of the people, notwithstanding their former professions—to best down all the bulwarks of social, commercial or political virtue which lie in their way, is really alarming. Beardless of the property of the persons of the people, they will sacrifice all to the madness of the hour, and, at some future day, will mend the breach by falsehood, chicanery and repetition. Mark what we say.

Yes, we will mark what you say, and mark it for the purpose of denouncing it as an attempt to break down that which is so essential to our success in this war for life and liberty—the credit of the government. Every man in this State or out of it who knows anything, knows that if the credit of the government is destroyed and the sinews of war be thus lost to it, we cannot keep and maintain our armies in the field, and our cause will be completely lost. Anything, therefore, which tends to destroy confidence in the ability and willingness of the Confederate or State Governments fairly to redeem their issues, is a blow struck for the Yankees, and aimed at our liberties. This blow has been struck by the Editor of the Standard when he says, with the emphasis of italics, that "reputation" will ensue. This Editor is now making war against the revolution in progress and fraught with such momentous results, and charges "blind phrenzy" upon those who brought it on. This charge is aimed, of course, at the "original secessionists," and "Mr. Lincoln," as the Editor of the Standard gingerly terms him, is, as usual, exonerated from all blame in the premises. We appeal to the people of North Carolina to say, if such language as we have fairly quoted from the Standard is proper to be used in a southern paper at this time, and we appeal to them to disregard the Standard's insinuations against the credit of the Government. What would be the worth of all the money in the world to us, if we were enslaved by the Yankees and held as serfs or vassals? And yet, this must be the terrible result, if we destroy confidence in the Government, and destroy the value of that which will alone enable us to achieve our liberties.

It will be seen that the Standard denounces secession by declaring that a "blind phrenzy" prompted the originators to "plunge themselves headlong into it without counting the cost or stopping to prepare for it." Is not the Editor of the Standard the last man in the world to complain of a want of preparation? Has he forgotten his own course? Does he remember that he declared that Lincoln's Inaugural Address meant peace? Did he not, day after day, parrot out, *ad nauseam*, the words, "Watch and Wait." "Watch" what? Lincoln's progress in preparing to deal an aggressive blow upon the South? "Wait" for what? Until he had seized upon the whole Army and Navy of the United States? Until he had reinforced and strengthened the fortifications, Navy Yards and Arsenals in the South, and possessed himself of the arms which the foresight of Gov. Floyd had provided for us; and, in a word, placed himself in a condition to crush out, at once, what he terms "a rebellion?" These would have been the inevitable consequences if the policy inculcated by the Editor of the Standard had been followed. And yet, at this time, when the whole South is re-echoing with joy and thanksgiving and praise to the Almighty God of nations for the signal victory with which He has just crowned our arms, the Editor of the Raleigh Standard sends forth from his nest the raven croak that the Southern Confederacy is going fast to destruction. He tells our own people, as well as the enemy, that the leaders in the revolution are blatant blasphemers against Providence—that they are wallowing in the slough of infidelity—that they disregard all constitutional barriers—that they trample upon laws the most conservative and beneficial—that they ignore the rights of the people—that they are reckless of the property of the persons of the people—and that they will finally wipe out the pecuniary obligations which they will incur in this war by an act of "reputation." This language is, in substance and effect, a declaration to Lincoln that the Southern

Confederacy is in a more fearful condition than ever was France in the worst days of her revolutions, either of the past or present century, and that nothing but despotism can evoke order from the anarchy which now rages riot in it. Again we ask the people of North Carolina if such language should be tolerated in a Southern paper?

### OUR CAUSE IN EUROPE.

We are glad to see that for some time past the press of the South has ceased to look to Europe for any indications favorable to our cause, and is urging our countrymen to rely upon their own right arms for that deliverance which is surely in store for us. The policy of France and England is to look on and see the South and the North fight each other until the last stage of mutual exhaustion. In the outset of this war the emancipation question was not so prominent a one in France and England as its effect upon their commercial interests. Since, however, Mr. Lincoln's proclaimed purpose of emancipating the slaves, the slavery question has become, by far, the most prominent one in those countries, particularly in France. The French and English do not know, as we of the South do, that Lincoln's great end and aim is to recover the vast trade with which the South so long enriched the North, and without which the North would be the most poverty-stricken nation on the earth.

Another object of his is to make the South, when conquered, pay the debt, or by far the greater portion of it, which he has incurred in carrying on the operations of the war. In other words, the South is to pay a grinding tax for years and years for the privilege of being subjugated.

### OTHER SOUTHERN ARMIES WILL SOON BE IN THE FIELD.

In less than three months other Southern armies will take the field against the Yankees. Yellow Jack and the "Country Fever," both more terrible than an army with banners, will be on hand to give the Yankees a use for the strips of land which they have occupied on our Southern coast, which they did not contemplate when they seized upon them. Deprived of the use of their gunboats by the low waters of the western rivers, with an army at an immense distance from its source of supplies and reinforcements, and with their men falling by hecatombs with the Yellow Fever, the "Country Fever," and other fevers incidental to our summer climate, the frost of next autumn will find the Yankees the worst whipped set of devils that ever started on an infernal errand.

### NEW REGIMENTS.

The 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th and 48th Regiments N. C. Troops have been recently organized at Camp Mangum, near this city. The following are the field officers of the several regiments named:

44th Regiment.—G. B. Singletary, Colonel; R. C. Cotten, Lt. Colonel, and E. Cromwell, Major.

45th Regiment.—Colonel; J. H. Morched, Lt. Colonel, and A. J. Boyd, Major.

46th Regiment.—E. D. Hall, Colonel; Wm. A. Jenkins, Lt. Colonel, and B. J. Mitchell, Major.

47th Regiment.—S. H. Rogers, Colonel; G. H. Faribault, Lt. Colonel, and Jno. A. Graves, Major.

48th Regiment.—R. C. Hill, Colonel; S. H. Walkup, Lt. Colonel, and B. R. Husk, Major.

The 11th or Bethel Regiment has also been recently re-organized and the following field officers elected:

Col. C. Leventhorpe, of Rutherford. Lieut.-Col. Wm. A. Owens, of Mecklenburg. Major, W. A. Ellison, of Iredell.

The 49th Regiment has also been organized and will elect their field officers to-day—Saturday.

### MORE CHURCH BELLS TENDERED TO THE CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT.

We understand that the congregations of the Episcopal, Presbyterian and Methodist Churches of this city have tendered their bells to the Confederate Government with a view to their being converted into cannon.

The following poetical effusion which we clip from the Richmond Examiner is very appropriate at this time:

### THE CHURCH BELL.

Loosen the bolts, lower me down,  
Cannon may be made;  
From hill, and vale, and leaguers town  
A nation calls for aid.  
The joy of a country's heart is gone,  
The light of a people fled;  
To hearts and hearths the foe presses on,  
O'er the forms of the gallant dead.  
No more shall the tongue of the village bell  
Give forth its orgue strain,  
Till freedom and peace together shall dwell  
In this fair sunny land again;  
So, haste! To the founders let me go  
Where my brass sides may yield  
A weapon of death to the insolent foe,  
And then away to the field!  
Transferred again to my lowly perch,  
When the battle's fought and done,  
A peal of ringing from the village church  
For countless glories won;  
And, anon, a song for the brave who bled  
Ere victory crowned the day,  
And a dirge for the names of the honored dead  
Who fall in the fearful fray.

Morgan's rebel cavalry captured another train on the Louisville and Nashville railroad on Friday. Col. Curran Pope, of Kentucky, was taken prisoner, with a few other Union officers. The locomotive was run into a ditch and the cars destroyed.

The following article from the Richmond Examiner applies as well to North Carolina as Virginia. If steps are not taken to arrest its upward tendency the price of flour in this section of country will effectually debar persons of moderate means from the use of it:

There are slight indications and hints of a design on the part of strong capitalists to purchase a monopoly of flour. A large wheat-growing region north of the James river has been left open to the enemy by our army, and is rapidly becoming depopulated of its labour by withdrawal to the South and by escape to the enemy. Much the greater portion of tide-water Virginia, producing ordinarily an immense quantity of wheat as its chief staple, has become unproductive in consequence of the war. The Valley, too, is occupied in part and endangered as to the rest, and its supply of wheat is much diminished and impeded.

Thus, while the supplies of Virginia, one of the largest wheat-growing States in the world, are materially curtailed, the consumption, in consequence of the great concentration of troops here, is vastly augmented. Add to these facts the total interruption of transportation on the railroads produced by the government, and the consequent impossibility of obtaining a supply for our own possible deficiencies from the superabundance of the other parts of the South, and the case becomes a very inviting one to the speculator. Although it is not generally known or believed, we have little doubt that considerable quantities of flour are already in the hands of this beneficial foe of the community.

If these persons will permit us to tender a little advice, we must say that their adventure is a most hazardous one. Without dwelling upon the moral enormity of a speculation in the bread of life, it will be sufficient to advert to the existence in the land of that violent but effective remedy for unparadiseable sins such as theirs—mortal disease. Enormous evils require extraordinary remedies; and the recent action of the authorities in New Orleans plainly foreshadows the measure which will be taken against speculators in flour everywhere. Already the price of this article is too high; and without knowing at all the intentions of the official mind, we have little doubt that a military order fixing the maximum price of flour in Virginia is near at hand. It is less to explain how effectually such an edict would spoil the handsomest speculation in flour ever conceived or embarked on. It would bring such an adventure to grief almost as effectually as if a mob should make bold to knock out the two heads of the flour barrels and help themselves at pleasure.

The government fully stated its opinion of the legitimate price of superfine flour when it contracted for it, we believe, at about one dollar per barrel. The wholesale price of the same grade is now seven dollars and a quarter, and of family flour, nine dollars. In all conscience these figures are already large enough, and a speculation built upon the top of them would be oppressive in the extreme; for such a speculation in flour would be snatching food from the poor and helpless. We have but one word of admonition, therefore, for those who would embark in so nefarious an enterprise, and that word is, Beware!

SAD OCCURRENCE.—The Richmond Register learns from a gentleman just from Hampshire county, that two children of Mr. John Combs, who resides in Romney, were instantly killed, and a third severely wounded, on Tuesday, the 26th of March, by the explosion of a bomb-shell. It seems that the whole party, consisting of about twenty persons, were at the time of the explosion. They drove a nail into the bomb at the place of opening for the insertion of fuse for its explosion, when it exploded, dealing destruction to all around.

This is the third or fourth instance of fatal accidents caused by tampering with loaded shells. A gentleman sent us last summer a loaded shell picked up on the battle field of Bethel, and soon after its arrival we accidentally came upon two gentlemen, who, with hammer and chisel, were attempting to open the shell in order to see the nature of its contents. As we had good reason to believe that the shell contained fulminating powder, amongst other things, and as we had no fancy for being blown up, we put a stop to the chiseling operation, and soon afterwards had the shell buried. People cannot be too cautious as to how they handle these unexploded shells.

### GENERAL ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON.

The Richmond Examiner publishes the following biographical sketch of this gallant and accomplished officer, whose untimely fall at Shiloh has so much tempered our exultations over the brilliant victory achieved by our heroic troops over the enemy at that place:

Albert Sidney Johnston, an American soldier, born in Mason county, Ky., in 1803. He was graduated at the West Point Academy in 1826, as Lieutenant in the Sixth Infantry, and after serving in the Black Hawk war left the army, and in 1836 emigrated to Texas, arriving there shortly after the battle of San Jacinto. He entered the Texan army as a private soldier, and was soon promoted to succeed General Felix Houston in the chief command—an event which led to a duel between them, in which Johnston was wounded. Having held the office of senior brigadier-general until 1838, he was appointed Secretary of War, and in 1839 organized an expedition against the Cherokees, who were totally routed in an engagement on the Neches. In 1840 he retired from office and settled upon a plantation in Brazoria county. He was an ardent advocate for the annexation of Texas to the United States. In 1846, at the request of Gen. Taylor, he took the field against Mexico as commander of the volunteer Texas rifle regiment, in which capacity he served six months. Subsequently he was acting Inspector-General to Gen. Butler, and for his services at the siege of Monterrey received the thanks of his commander. In October, 1849, he was appointed paymaster by President Tyler, with the rank of major; and, upon the passage of the act of Congress authorizing the raising of additional regiments in the army, he was appointed colonel of the Second Cavalry. In the latter part of 1857 he received the command of the United States forces sent to coerce the Mormons into obedience to the Federal authority, and conducted the expedition in safety to Great Salt Lake City in the opening of the succeeding year. Since then he commanded the military district of Utah. He resigned the Federal service as soon as the intelligence of the opening of the war reached him, and, travelling from California by the overland route, reached New Orleans in August last. Proceeding to Richmond he was appointed, on his arrival there, general, to take command of the Department of the Mississippi.

It is known that General Johnston was the subject of considerable public concern in connection with his late retreat from Bowling Green and the fall of Fort Donelson. His friends persistently claimed that great injustice was done him in

this connection. He is said to have expressed the determination to discharge his duties and responsibilities to his country according to the best convictions of his mind, and a resolution to redeem his losses at no distant day. According to the official report, he fell in the thickest of the fight.

### CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate on Monday, April 7, Hon. Jno. W. Lewis, of Ga., presented his credentials and took his seat as Senator from that State, in place of Hon. Robert Toombs, who declined.

Mr. Phelan, of Miss., introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue Treasury notes of the denominations of one dollar, one fifty, two, two fifty, three and three fifty, &c., in order to enable the government to save its coin, and to facilitate the making of change.

Mr. Hill, of Georgia, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill fixing the salaries of the District Court judges of the Confederate States at \$3,500. The bill was laid on the table.

The clerk announced a message from the House of Representatives embodying the following resolutions offered in that body:

Resolved, That this Congress have learned with feelings of deep joy and gratitude to the Divine Ruler of nations, the news of the recent glorious victory of our arms in Tennessee.

Resolved, That the death of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, the commander of our forces, while leading his troops to victory, cannot but temper our exultation with a shade of sadness at the loss of so able, skillful and gallant an officer.

Resolved, That in respect to the memory of Gen. Johnston, the Senate concurring, the Congress adjourn until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

Several members expressing doubts of the authenticity of the report of Gen. Johnston's death, the Senate, on account of the uncertainty of the fact, failed to act on the resolution at the time.

Mr. Henry, of Tenn., offered a bill appropriating \$2,000,000, to be laid out as the President and Secretary of War may direct, for the erection of furnaces and rolling mills, and for repairing and enlarging foundries, &c., upon which the Senate went into secret session.

In the House, Mr. Wilcox, of Texas, introduced the resolutions above printed in the Senate proceedings, relative to the death of Gen. Johnston and the victory in Tennessee.

Blaque and glowing tributes were paid to the memory of the deceased by Messrs. Foote, of Tenn., Moore, of Kentucky, and others.

Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi, spoke as follows:

It was not my purpose to submit any remarks to this House on the resolutions offered by the gentleman from Texas, in testimony of the gratitude of Congress for the gallantry displayed in the valley of Tennessee by the Confederate forces, and of respect for the memory of the great and good man who was chief in command, and who is reported to have fallen while leading his command to victory.

The highest duty which a people owe to those who give their lives to their country to protect, unpimpated, their good name, and to transmit it without blemish to succeeding generations.

It is the melancholy tidings which but this moment have reached us, by true Gen. Johnston was in his bloody grave, deaf alike to the voice of censure and the shout of applause. He fell where a true soldier most loves to fall—he fell at the post of duty, an incarnation of martial valor and sublime heroism. His figure shines radiant amid the cloud, and tempest, and storm of the battle field. He fell at a critical moment in his country's struggle, and at a period when the tongue of calumny had been busy with his name. But though he speaks in his own vindication from the field on which he fell, and has vindicated his title to the respect, admiration, confidence and gratitude of his countrymen.

I hold in my hand an unofficial letter, probably the last written by the lamented deceased to the Chief Executive of the Confederacy, to whom he had long been united by the ties of friendship, and with whom he had enlisted at an early day under the flag of a government which together they abandoned when it became the symbol of a monstrous despotism. This letter has been given me to be used as I might think proper, for the vindication of recent acts of General Johnston, not fully understood by the public.

I will, therefore, by the indulgence of the House, read this letter, that they may see the facts in the light by which his course was shaped previous and subsequent to the fall of Donelson. These facts triumphantly vindicate his fame as a patriot and an able and skillful military leader.

This letter, written under most trying circumstances, shows that no trace of passion was visible in the awful severity of the pure, brave, undaunted spirit in which it originated.

### UNOFFICIAL LETTER OF GENERAL A. S. JOHNSTON TO PRESIDENT DAVID.

DECATUR, ALA., March 18th, 1862.

My Dear General.—I received the dispatches from Richmond with your private letter by Captain Wickliffe three days since; but the pressure of affairs and the necessity of getting my command organized as early as possible, prevented me from sending you an earlier reply.

I anticipated all that you have told me as to the course which the fall of Fort Donelson drew upon me, and the attacks to which you might be subjected, but it was impossible for me to gather the facts for a detailed report, or to spare time which was required to extricate the remainder of my troops, and save the large accumulations of stores and provisions after that disheartening disaster.

I transmitted the reports of Generals Floyd and Pillow without examining or analyzing the facts, and scarcely with time to read them.

When about to assume command of this Department, the government charged me with the duty of deciding the question of occupying Bowling Green, Ky., which involved not only military, but political considerations. At the time of my arrival at Nashville, the action of the Legislature of Kentucky had not yet been decided, and by sanctioning the formation of companies among the people of Tennessee, by assuming the cause of the Government at Washington, and by abandoning the neutrality it professed, and in consequence of their action the occupation of Bowling Green became necessary as an act of self defense, at least in the first step.

small. At length we on Gen. Beauregard came out in February, he expressed his surprise at the smallness of my force, and was impressed with the danger of my position. I admitted what was so manifest, and laid before him my views for the future, in which he entirely concurred, and sent me a memorandum of our conference, a copy of which I send to you. I determined to fight for Nashville at Donelson, and gave the best part of my army to do it, retaining only 10,000 men to cover my front, and giving 16,000 to defend Donelson.

The force at Donelson is stated in Gen. Pillow's report at much less, and I do not doubt the correctness of his statement, for the force at Bowling Green, which I supposed to be 14,000 effective men, (the medical report showing only a little over 500 sick in the hospital,) was diminished more than 5,000 by those who were unable to stand the fatigue of a march, and made my force, on reaching Nashville, less than 10,000 men. I enclose Medical Director's Report.

Had I wholly uncovered my front to defend Donelson, Buell would have known it, and marched directly on Nashville. There were only ten small steamers in the Cumberland, in imperfect condition—only three of which were available at Nashville, while the transportation of the enemy was great.

The evacuation of Bowling Green was imperative necessary, and was ordered before, and executed while the battle was being fought at Donelson. I had made every disposition for the defence of the Fort my means allowed; and the troops were among the best of my force. The Generals, Floyd, Pillow and Buckner, were high in the opinion of officers and men for skill and courage, and among the best officers of my command. They were popular with the volunteers, and all had seen much service. No reinforcements were asked. I awaited the event opposite Nashville. The result of the conflict each day was favorable. At midnight on the 15th, I received news of a glorious victory—at dawn of a defeat.

My column during the day and night was thrown over the river—(a battery had been established below the city to secure the passage.) Nashville was incapable of defence from its position, and from the forces advancing from Bowling Green and up the Cumberland. A rear guard was left under Gen. Floyd to secure the stores and provisions, but did not completely effect the object. The people were terrified, and some of the troops were disbanded. The discouragement was spreading, and I ordered the command to Murfreesboro where I remained, by assembling Crittenden's division and the fugitives from Donelson, to collect an army able to offer battle.

The weather was inclement, the floods excessive and the bridges were washed away, but most of the stores and provisions were saved, and conveyed to new depots. This having been accomplished, though with serious loss, in conformity with my original design, I marched Southward and crossed the river at the falls in relation to co-operate or unite with Gen. Beauregard, for the defence of the Valley of the Mississippi. The passage is almost completed, and the head of my column is already with General Bragg at Corinth. The movement was deemed too hazardous by the most experienced members of my staff, but the object warranted the risk. The difficulty of effecting a junction is not wholly overcome, but it approaches completion. Day after day the enemy's interest in me, and my force will be with Bragg, and my army nearly thousand strong. This must be destroyed before the enemy can attain his object.

I have given this sketch so that you may appreciate the embarrassment which surrounded me in my attempts to avert or remedy the disaster of Fort Donelson, before alluding to the conduct of the Generals.

When my force was detached, I was in hopes that such disposition would have been made as would have enabled the forces to defend the Fort, or withdraw without sacrificing the army. On the 14th, I ordered General Floyd by telegraph, "if he lost the Fort to get his troops to Nashville." It is possible this might have been done, but justice requires to look at events as they appeared at the time, and not alone by the light of subsequent information. The facts in relation to the surrender will be transmitted to the Secretary of War, as soon as they can be collected, in obedience to his order. It appears from the information received, that General Buckner, being the junior officer, took the lead in advising the surrender, and that Gen. Floyd acquiesced, and they all concurred in the belief that their force could not maintain its position—all concurred that it would require a great sacrifice of life to extricate the command. Subsequent events show that the investment was not so complete as their information from their scouts led them to believe. The conference resulted in the surrender, and devolved on the junior General, but not apparently to avoid any just responsibility, or from any want of personal or moral integrity. The blow was most disastrous, and almost without a remedy. I, therefore, in my first report, remained silent.

This silence you were kind enough to attribute to my generosity. I will not lay claim to the motive to excuse my course. I observed silence, as it seemed to be the best way to serve the cause and the country. The facts were not fully known—discontent prevailed, and criticism or condemnation, were more likely to augment than to cure the evil. I refrained, well knowing that heavy censures would fall upon me, but convinced that it was better to endure them for the present and defer to a more propitious time, an investigation of the conduct of the Generals, for, in the meantime, their services were required and their influence useful. For these reasons, Generals Floyd and Pillow were assigned to duty, for I still felt confidence in their gallantry, their energy and their devotion to the Confederacy.

I have thus recurred to the motives by which I, therefore, in my first report, remained silent. This silence you were kind enough to attribute to my generosity. I will not lay claim to the motive to excuse my course. I observed silence, as it seemed to be the best way to serve the cause and the country. The facts were not fully known—discontent prevailed, and criticism or condemnation, were more likely to augment than to cure the evil. I refrained, well knowing that heavy censures would fall upon me, but convinced that it was better to endure them for the present and defer to a more propitious time, an investigation of the conduct of the Generals, for, in the meantime, their services were required and their influence useful. For these reasons, Generals Floyd and Pillow were assigned to duty, for I still felt confidence in their gallantry, their energy and their devotion to the Confederacy.

All the reports requisite for a full official investigation have been ordered. Generals Floyd and Pillow have been suspended from command.

[Here follow some allusions not necessary to an understanding of the main objects of the letter, and a statement of the disposition of the forces in command, which it is not deemed necessary to publish.] The letter closes as follows:

I have troubled you with these details as I cannot properly communicate them by telegraph. The test of merit in my profession, with the people, is success. It is a hard rule, but I think it right. If I join this corps to the forces of Gen. Beauregard (I confess a hazardous experiment,) then those who are now declaiming against me will be without an argument.

Your friend,  
A. S. JOHNSTON.

After the reading of the letter, the Senate having failed to consider the joint resolutions, Mr. Smith, of Va., offered the following, which was adopted:

"Resolved, That this House, from respect to the memory of General A. Sidney Johnston, and the officers and men who have fallen in the great and glorious victory over our ruthless invaders, do now adjourn."

This House then adjourned.

Both Houses of Congress on Tuesday adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That Congress have learned with gratitude to the Divine Ruler of nations, the

intelligence of the recent complete and brilliant victory which has been gained by the command of Gen. A. S. Johnston, over the Federal forces in Tennessee, on the battle field of Shiloh.

Resolved, That the thanks of Congress are hereby tendered to Gen. Gustave T. Beauregard and the other surviving officers and privates of that army for the signal exhibition of skill and gallantry displayed by them on that memorable occasion; and all who contributed to that signal triumph, in the judgment of Congress, are entitled to the gratitude of their country.

Resolved, That the intelligence of the death of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, Commander-in-Chief, when leading the Confederate forces to victory on the 6th of April, in Tennessee, while it afflicts Congress with profound sorrow; at the same time observes our joy with a shade of sadness at the loss of an officer so able, skillful, and gallant.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be made known, by appropriate general orders by the Generals in command, to the officers and troops to whom they are addressed, and that they also be communicated to the family of General Johnston.

### MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT DAVID.

President Davis on Tuesday last sent in to Congress the following touching and appropriate message on the great victory in Tennessee. The message is a document that does honor to the head that conceived and the heart that prompted it:

### To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States of America:

The great importance of the news just received from Tennessee induces me to depart from established usage, and to make to you this communication in advance of official reports.

From telegraphic dispatches received from official sources, I am able to announce to you, with entire confidence, that it has pleased Almighty God to crown the Confederate arms with a glorious and decisive victory over our invaders.

On the morning of the 6th instant the converging columns of our army were combined by its Commander in Chief, General A. S. Johnston, in an assault on the Federal army, then encamped near Pittsburg, on the Tennessee river. After a hard fought battle of ten hours, the enemy was driven in disorder from his position and pursued to the Tennessee river, where, under cover of his gunboats, he was, at the last accounts, endeavoring to effect his retreat by aid of his transports.

The details of this great battle are yet too few and incomplete to enable me to distinguish with merited praise all of those who may have conspicuously earned the right to such distinction; and I prefer to delay my own gratification in recommending them to your special notice, rather than incur the risk of wounding the feelings of any by failing to include them in the list. Where such a victory has been won, over troops as numerous, as well disciplined, armed, and appointed, as those which have just been so signally routed, we may well conclude that one common spirit of unflinching bravery and devotion to our country's cause must have animated every breast. From that of the Commanding General to that of the humblest patriot who served in the ranks.

There is enough in the continued presence of invaders on our soil to chasten our exultation over this brilliant success, and to remind us of the grave duty of continued exertion until we shall extort from a proud and vainglorious enemy the reluctant acknowledgment of our right to self-government. But an all-wise Creator has been pleased, while vouchsafing to us His countenance in battle, to afflict us with a severe dispensation, to which we must bow in humble submission. The last lingering hope has disappeared, and it is but too true that General Albert Sidney Johnston is no more. The tale of his death is simply narrated in a dispatch just received from Colonel William Preston, in the following words:

"General Johnston fell yesterday, at half past two o'clock, while leading a successful charge, turning the enemy's right and gaining a brilliant victory. A Minie ball cut the artery of his leg, but he rode on till from loss of blood he fell exhausted, and died without pain in a few moments. His body has been intrusted to me by General Beauregard, to be taken to New Orleans and remain, until directions are received from his family."

My long and close friendship with this departed champion and patriot, forbid me to trust myself in giving vent to the feelings which this sad intelligence has evoked. Without doing injustice to the living, it may safely be asserted that our loss is irreparable, and that among the shining hosts of the great and the good who now cluster around the banner of our country, there exists no purer spirit, no more heroic soul, than that of the illustrious man whose death I join you in lamenting.

In his death he has illustrated the character for which through life he was conspicuous—that of singleness of purpose and devotion to duty.—With his whole energies bent on attaining the victory which he deemed essential to his country's cause, he rode on to the accomplishment of his object, forgetful of self while his very life blood was fast ebbing away. His last breath cheered his comrades to victory. The last word he heard was their shout of triumph. His last thought was his country's, and long and deeply will his country mourn his loss.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

### THE TROUBLES IN THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

A despatch to a New York paper, dated Washington, March 30, says: The majority of the Vestry of Trinity Episcopal Church having assented to depose their pastor for non-compliance with the order of Bishop Withingham to read the prayer prescribed by him for the late Union success, the minister denies their authority to do so, and has given them formal notice that he will submit the question to the membership. He officiated in that church to-day.

The Church of the Ascension, the rector of which also omitted the same prayer, was closed to-day; not, however, primarily on that account, but as a measure of precaution against excitement, which might result in a disturbance of the peace. A guard is in attendance on the premises.

The Maryland employees in the Norfolk Navy Yard have organized themselves into a military company, for local defence, called the "Franklin Buchanan Guard."

### FOR THE REGISTER.

Kinston, April 9th, 1862.

Mr. Editor: Permit me, through the columns of the "Register," to return to the citizens of Kinston our grateful thanks for their kindness and hospitality to the members of Co. F. (Capt. Hickman's), 37th Reg. N. C. Troops. They did all that a generous and patriotic people could do—dropping open their houses and welcoming us to their "good cheer," which, well suffering from a defect, know so well how to appreciate. Also, in the name of the Company, I would return thanks for a large box of shoes, presented by friends in the neighborhood of James Gantt's, Wilkes County, N. C. Such acts as these speak eloquently to a soldier's heart, and serve him to endure, without a murmur, all the privations which men, fighting for the "rights of man," must suffer.

LEWIS B. L. CLARK,  
Co. F. 37th Regt.