

The Raleigh Register

"Ours are the plans of our delightful peace, Unwar'd by party rage to live like brothers."

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1862.

NOW AND THEN—W. W. HOLDEN AND EX-GOVERNOR WM. A. GRAHAM.

While we design to make no assault upon Gov. Graham, for whom we have, through life, entertained the most exalted respect, and over whose political successes we have often rejoiced, while the Editor of the Raleigh Standard was heaping upon him all the vituperation which his foul and corrupt mind could suggest, we intend to show Governor Graham and his real friends how much reliance they can place upon the obsequious professions of friendship for Gov. G. made of late by the aforesaid Editor of the Raleigh Standard.

To this end we shall, from time to time, refer to the file of the Standard for the year 1846, in the summer of which Governor Graham was a candidate for re-election to the Executive Chair, and show, by the record, that the Editor of the Raleigh Standard was, for months, his malignant and vindictive assailant and libeller.

To show the contrast between what he said then and what he says now, we publish in parallel columns the annexed articles from the Raleigh Standard of July 11th, 1846, and April 9th, 1862:

[From the Standard of July 11, 1846.] While there are many patriotic and worthy gentlemen whom we would cheerfully support for Governor, yet we have no hesitation in saying that our first choice is WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, of Orange.

Having served since May last with Gov. Graham as a member of the Convention, we have had the best opportunities of observing his course. We believe he has the best interests of the country at heart, and that, since the revolution commenced, he has exhibited as little partiality as any citizen in the State.

In addition to superior administrative talent, and enlarged information of all kinds, he is more fully posted, perhaps, in military affairs than any man in the Convention, and in making this statement as to his knowledge of military affairs, we believe we will be sustained by every member of the Convention.

The State contains no able or more patriotic man than Gov. Graham, and no one who possesses to a greater extent the public respect and confidence. We trust he will consent to be a candidate, and that the people generally, disregarding party in this crisis, will elect him Governor. He is the man for the times.

He is in favor of the sale of the Raleigh and Gaston Road to the State to exercise discretion in exercising that discretion by endeavoring to sell the road at a fair price for cash, or, instead of getting the road for the State as cheap as he could, he bid at the first pop for the road the enormous sum of three hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

He says it would not have been "disgraced" in him to bid less; and therefore, according to his ideas of government, he would do the same thing.

He has usurped power by appointing the Field Officers for the Volunteer Regiment from this, but he claims, through the Raleigh Register, the right to appoint the Captains and Lieutenants of the Companies composing the Regiment. That paper states that Gov. Graham "authorized" and "allowed" the Companies to elect their Officers, and that paper, he it is remembered, speaks for Gov. Graham.

He has appointed, in the midst of a War waged for the dearest interests and rights of the country, when all party spirit ought to be forgotten, his "favorite" Whig partisan friends to command said Volunteer Regiment; and the Register not only claims for Gov. Graham the right to appoint said Field Officers, but says he has the right to go out of the Regiment and appoint Officers for it from among those who have not volunteered—showing in itself upon injury to the brave men who have so promptly and gallantly stepped forward to defend their country.

By his gross errors and blunders, and by his devotion to the interests of the privileged few, to the great detriment of the laborers and farmers of the country, he has shown himself to be incompetent for the post of Governor, and the people of the State will profit by their dear-bought experience, and give him permission to retire to private life.

It will be seen from these articles how much weight should be attached to any opinion expressed by the Editor of the Raleigh Standard. In 1846 he was the hiring agent of the Democratic party, to which he sold himself but a few years before, as a medium for libelling and traducing the best and purest men in the State, who might be candidates for offices which they (the Democratic party) wished to fill themselves.

Not very long before the evanescent of 1846, Governor Graham had declined to aid W. W. Holden, then a violent Whig, to purchase the office of the Raleigh Star. Here, then, was a glorious opportunity for the Editor of the Raleigh Standard, at one and the same time, to wreak his vengeance upon Mr. Graham, and signalize his new-born zeal for the Democratic party; and fully did he avail himself of it, as we will fully prove by extracts which we intend to make, from time to time, from his file of 1846.

In 1846 W. W. Holden denounced W. A. Graham as incompetent, as partial, as a usurper, as one utterly regardless of the interests of the State or people,—in a word, as one whose banishment to the shades of private life would be a great blessing to the State.

Now, in 1862, when the Editor of the Standard has been repudiated by the Democratic party, to which he sold himself and then betrayed it,—now, when he is a political vagrant, seeking shelter with the party which he deserted, and which he persecuted with a vindictiveness characteristic of renegeism, Governor Graham has become a marvellous proper man, and he now, out of the many patriotic and worthy gentlemen in the State competent to fill the Executive Chair, would choose Wm. A. Graham.

Again, we say, what is the good, or bad opinion of such an unblushing political hack as the Editor of the Raleigh Standard worth?

THE MISCHIEF-MAKER FRIGHTENED. As was surmised by several persons who read our exhortation of the mischief-making article which appeared in the Raleigh Standard of the 9th inst., the immaculate Editor of that paper has taken counsel of his fears, and in his issue of the 16th attempts to crawl-fish from a position which he found rather dangerous to occupy. He denies having attempted to depreciate the credit of the Government, and if that denial is founded in truth, then is the fact proved that the Editor of the Raleigh Standard writes at random, either ignorant or careless of the truth of what he says.

But however careless he may be of the truth of what he says when it suits his purpose to be so, he was not, in this case, ignorant of the exact meaning which he intended to convey, or of the impression hostile to the credit of the Confederate Government which he designed to make upon the minds of his readers. We quoted his language fairly, not wresting it from its context, and there is not one candid reader in a thousand who will not agree that it is a part and parcel of his deliberately concerted attacks upon the Government of the Confederate States. He winds up a long series of charges against those in authority by saying, in substance, after charging upon them all manner of iniquity, that they will vind up their infamous career by "repudiation." The "repudiation" of what? Why, surely, nothing else but the government debt. Individuals have not the power of repudiating their debts. None but governments have exercised that power, and they disgraced themselves by so doing. Is it not, then, the baldest subterfuge in the world for the Editor of the Standard to say that he had "no allusion to the government in the article referred to, but the article treated of the 'spirit of the times,' and of some of the men who are, unfortunately, clothed with power in this crisis?" This miserable dodge of the Editor of the Raleigh Standard cannot impose upon, to use a strong expression, the most ignorant of even his own subscribers. He did mean to convey the charge that those at present invested with the power of the Confederate Government would repudiate its pecuniary obligations. He knows he meant this, as does everybody else who read his article. If his ability to do mischief was commensurate with his desire to do so, (which, thank God, it is not, for he is only known generally to be contemned,) there is no telling the amount of mischief which he would, in the madness of insolent, presumptuous and disappointed ambition, inflict; for, if he was believed, his statements would either stop the operations of this war for life and liberty, and hand us over, bound hand and foot, to the Yankees, or would quadruple the debt which he says at last will be "repudiated" inasmuch as persons holding goods, wares and merchandise, or articles necessary to the maintenance of our troops in the field, would either utterly refuse to part with them for their equivalent in Confederate notes, at par, or charge for them four times their real value, in order to compensate them against the risk of "repudiation" of the

"promises to pay" of the Confederate Government which they would hold. Thus, for instance, A, having a horse which B, a Quartermaster, wished to purchase for the use of the army, and which A would, in ordinary times, sell for a moderate price, would say to B, "In what sort of money do you intend to pay me?" B would reply, "In notes of the Confederate States." To this A would rejoice, either that you can't get the horse at all for that sort of money, or he would name an exorbitant sum, and when asked for his reason for his exorbitance, would reply that the Editor of the Raleigh Standard had assured the public that those in charge of the Confederate Government would wind up by "repudiation." These would be the legitimate effects of the wicked attack of the Editor of the Raleigh Standard upon that pecuniary responsibility of the Confederate and State Governments, the unimpeachable character of which is so essential to the successful termination of the conflict in which we are engaged. In this view we shall hold him up, over and over again, no matter how he may try to twist and wriggle himself out of the position which he has taken. He either meant what he said and what we have attributed to him, or he has exhibited an ignorance which should utterly disqualify him for the post of an instructor of the people.

THE AFFAIR BELOW TRENTON. The circumstances attending the engagement of a portion of our Cavalry with the Yankees below Trenton, on Sunday last, in which Colonel Robinson was wounded, and with about fifty of his men captured, were, as we have heard them, as follows: Colonel Robinson, with three companies of the Second Regiment of Cavalry, lately commanded by Col. Spruill, came upon a body of about two hundred and fifty Yankees, and having surrounded them, were about to deprive them of their arms, when one of his men cried out, "Boys, a large party of the enemy are upon you—take care of yourselves." This alarm created a perfect stampede on the part of all our Cavalry, except Col. Robinson and about fifty men, who, as we before stated, were captured by the enemy whom we could so easily have taken prisoners. Thus, by the dastardly cowardice or blackhearted treachery of one of our own men, were we deprived of the opportunity of capturing a large number of Yankees, and lost, at least for the present, the services of a gallant officer and fifty men who bravely stood by him. We hope the coward or villain who gave the alarm can be identified, and that he will be speedily brought to a drum-head court-martial, and shot. If such conduct is permitted to pass unpunished, panic-making will become a trade amongst the soldiers.

YANKEE MENDACITY AND BLASPHEMY. The Yankees are lying by wholesale about the result of the engagements at Shiloh. Although they themselves admit a loss of twenty odd thousand men, they actually claim that they achieved a victory, and propose to set apart a day of public thanksgiving for their success. Yes, they are not content to lie to their fellow-men, but are about, on their bended knees, and in the garb of religion, to pour their lies into the ear of the Great God of Truth.

Of course these lying accounts are, as usual, made up for the European market, but, thank heaven, they have overdone this business of deception. The leading European Journals have discovered that they have, several times, been duped by the mendacity of Yankee newspapers, and are now disposed to doubt the truth of their statements. The Yankees are over-checked in Europe, and hereafter their drafts upon European credulity will be protested.

THE FOURTH REGIMENT AND RAMSEUR'S BATTERY IN A SKIRMISH. We learn from a letter in the Petersburg Express, that on Tuesday, the 8th instant, the Fourth N. C. Volunteers, Col. Daniel, of which the Raleigh Rifles, Capt. Harrison, and the Oak City Guards, Capt. Faribault, form a part, was engaged in a heavy skirmish with the Yankees, in which we lost eight men, for whose lives the vandals paid dear, as their loss is reported to be very heavy.—No names of the killed or wounded on our side are given.

On the day previous, Monday, the 19th Mississippi, with a detachment of Ramseur's Battery, repulsed an attack, slaying some forty or fifty of the Hessians, with no loss on our side.

HAS HE GONE MAD? A friend writing to us from Iredell county, under date of the 15th instant, says, "Holden must be demented—as crazy as a loon, and a fit subject for the institution which stands on the hill near Raleigh."

BANK OF COMMERCE. We call attention to the advertisement of the Bank of Commerce in to-day's paper.

RE-ENLISTED FOR THE WAR. We take much pleasure in announcing the fact that the members of the 28th Regiment N. C. Volunteers, Col. J. H. Lane, have re-enlisted for the war to a man. The Regiment has been re-organized, and has re-elected Col. Lane its commander. This Regiment, we learn, is one of the best in the service from this State. It numbers upwards of 1800 men, rank and file, and is one of the best disciplined corps in the Confederacy.

We are glad to learn, also, that the members of the 30th Regiment N. C. Volunteers, Col. Francis M. Parker, have nearly all re-enlisted for the war, and re-organized, electing their old officers.

These examples of patriotism are worthy of the highest praise. The men composing these regiments are well drilled, have become enticed to the diseases of camp life, and are, consequently, of more value to their country than double their number of new volunteers. We trust that other volunteers for 12 months will not hesitate to follow these patriotic examples.

BUELL MORTALLY WOUNDED. Telegraphic dispatches brought by the papers of Wednesday evening communicate the intelligence that Gen. Buell was mortally wounded, and General Crittenden, Sherman, and the two Wallaces killed in the battle at Shiloh. This is the Yankee account of the matter, and as it tells against them, we are compelled to believe it; as they would have no motive to lie about an event so injurious to their own interests.

Since the above was in print we have received later intelligence stating the fact that Gen. Buell was certainly killed.

THE LONDON TIMES ON THE MERRIMAC. The London Times is greatly delighted with the performances of the Merrimac, and takes the ground that no more wooden vessels should be built for war purposes, and urges that such of the vessels of the British Navy as are capable of being changed shall be altered in the manner which has made the Merrimac so formidable.

DEATH OF HON. RICHARD KIDDER MEADE. We deeply regret to learn from the Petersburg Express, of Thursday, that the Hon. Richard Kidder Meade died at his residence in that city on Wednesday evening. His disease was gout of the stomach. We knew Mr. Meade well, and sincerely sympathize with his family in their bereavement.

FIFTIETH N. C. TROOPS. At the election on Tuesday last for field officers of the Fiftieth Regiment, the following were elected:

Marshall D. Craton, of Goldsboro', Lieut. Colonel of the 35th Regiment, was elected Colonel.

James A. Washington, a Captain in the 2nd Regiment, was elected Lieutenant Colonel.

George Wortham, of Granville, a Captain in the 12th Regiment (2nd volunteers), was elected Major.

VANCE'S LEGION. We call attention to the advertisement of Col. Z. B. Vance in to-day's paper. Here is presented a splendid opportunity for enlisting under the command of one of the noblest and most gallant officers in our army. Vance has shown that he will fight and know how to fight. He is just the right sort of man to engage the affections of his men and to inspire them with the fullest confidence in their leader.

GREELY ON McCLELLAN. A late number of the N. Y. Tribune is terribly severe on General McClellan. We would republish the article but are prevented from doing so by its extreme length.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT. It will be seen from a notice in another column that Col. Chas. C. Lee, of the 37th Regiment, desires to increase his regiment to 1250. We presume it will only be necessary to state that this gallant commander desires to obtain recruits for him to obtain without delay all that he may desire. He is one of the best officers in our State.

CHATHAM RAIL ROAD COMPANY. At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Chatham Rail Road Company, held at the Yarrow House on Wednesday evening at eight o'clock, Dr. Richard Haywood was called to the Chair, and W. R. Richardson appointed Secretary.

The Secretary reported 2610 shares represented, and upon the vote being taken for President, resulted as follows:

Egr K. P. Battle, 2570  
For Jno. Manning, 40  
Mr. Battle, having received a majority of votes, was declared elected.

The salary of the President was fixed at \$1500 per annum, and that of the Treasurer not exceeding \$1000 per annum.

The following gentlemen were appointed Directors: Geo. W. Mordock, Dr. W. J. Hawkins, J. E. Allen, S. S. Boyter and Elias Bryan.

A resolution was passed authorizing the President and Directors to call for two per cent of the subscriptions to be paid within thirty days and after adoption of by-laws the meeting adjourned.

YANKEE VANDALISM IN NEWBERN. We understand that among the vaults opened by the damnable Yankees, in order that they might strip the coffins of their silver plating, was that in which reposed the remains of the illustrious Gaston. Can a just God smile upon a cause advocated by such devils?

From the Richmond Examiner of Wednesday: THE CONSCRIPTION BILL. This important measure was yesterday passed by the House and the junction of secrecy removed from the bill, though not from the various amendments it received, or which were offered to it. We are unable to say whether it has or has not yet received the Executive sanction.

At a late hour a copy of the bill, as printed after the second reading, was placed in our hands with the information, which we believe correct, that it passed its third reading without alteration.

We give the entire copy of the most important of all public measures, as follows:

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED "AN ACT TO FURTHER PROVIDE FOR THE PUBLIC DEFENCE." In view of the exigencies of the country, and the absolute necessity of keeping in the service our gallant army, and of placing in the field a large additional force to meet the advancing columns of the enemy now invading our soil; therefore,

SECTION 1. The Confederate States of America do enact, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to call out and place in the military service of the Confederate States, for three years, unless the war shall have been sooner ended, all white men who are residents of the Confederate States, between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five years at the time the call or calls may be made, who are not legally exempted from military service. All of the persons aforesaid who are not now in the armies of the Confederacy, and whose term of service will expire before the end of the war, shall be continued in the service for three years from the date of their original enlistment, unless the war shall have been sooner ended: Provided, however, That all such companies, battalions and regiments, whose term of original enlistment was for twelve months, shall have the right, within forty days, on a day to be fixed by the commander of the brigade, to re-organize said companies, battalions, and regiments, by electing all their officers, which they had a right, erefore, to elect, who shall be commissioned by the President: Provided, further, That furloughs not exceeding sixty days, with transportation home and back, shall be granted to all those retained in the service by the provisions of this act beyond the period of their original enlistment, and who heretofore or hereafter are commissioned under the provisions of an act entitled "An act providing for the granting of bounty and furloughs to privates and non-commissioned officers in the Provisional Army," approved 11th December, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, said furloughs to be granted at such times and in such numbers as the Secretary of War may deem most compatible with the public interest; and Provided, further, That in lieu of a furlough the commutation value in money of the transportation heretofore granted shall be paid to each private, musician, or non-commissioned officer who may elect to receive it at such time as the furlough would otherwise be granted; Provided, further, That all persons under the age of eighteen years, or over the age of thirty-five years, who are now enrolled in the military service of the Confederate States, in the regiments, battalions and companies heretofore to be organized shall be required to remain in their respective companies, battalions and regiments for ninety days, unless their places can sooner be supplied by other recruits not now in service, who are between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five years, and all laws and parts of laws providing for the re-organization of volunteers and the organization thereof into companies, squadrons, battalions or regiments shall be, and the same are hereby repealed.

SECTION 2. Be it further enacted, That such squadrons, battalions, or regiments organized, or in process of organization by authority from the Secretary of War, as may be within thirty days from the passage of this act as far completed as to have the whole number requisite for organization actually enrolled, not embracing in said organizations any persons now in service shall be mustered into the service of the Confederate States as part of the land forces of the same, to be received in that arm of the service in which they are authorized to organize, and shall elect their company, battalion and regimental officers.

SECTION 3. Be it further enacted, That for the enrollment of all persons comprehended within the provisions of this act, who are not already in service in the armies of the Confederate States, it shall be lawful for the President, with the consent of the Governors of the respective States to employ State officers, and, on failure to obtain such consent, he shall employ Confederate officers charged with the duty of enrolling such persons in accordance with the rules and regulations to be prescribed by him.

SECTION 4. Be it further enacted, That persons enrolled under the provisions of the preceding section shall be assigned by the Secretary of War to the different companies now in service, until each company is filled to its maximum number, and the persons so enrolled shall be assigned to companies from the States from which they respectively come.

SECTION 5. Be it further enacted, That all seamen and ordinary seamen in the land forces of the Confederate States, enrolled under the provisions of this act, may, on application of the Secretary of the Navy, be transferred from the land forces to the naval service.

SECTION 6. Be it further enacted, That in all cases where a State may not have in the army a number of regiments, battalions, squadrons or companies, sufficient to absorb the number of persons subject to military service under this act, belonging to such State, then the residue or excess thereof shall be kept as a reserve, under such regulation as may be established by the Secretary of War, and that at stated periods of not greater than three months, details, determined by lot, shall be made from said reserve, so that each company, shall, as nearly as practicable, be kept full. Provided, That the persons held in reserve may remain at home until called into service by the President. Provided, also, that during their stay at home, they shall not receive pay. Provided, further, That the persons comprehended in this act shall not be subject to the rules and articles of war until mustered in the actual service of the Confederate States; except that said persons, when enrolled and liable to duty, if they shall refuse to obey said call, each of them shall be held to be a deserter and punished as such under said articles; Provided, further, That whenever, in the opinion of the President, the exigencies of the public service may require it, he be authorized to call into actual service the entire reserve, or so much as may be necessary not previously assigned to different companies in the service under provision of section four of this act; said reserve shall be organized under such rules as the Secretary of War may adopt: Provided, The company, battalion and regimental officers shall be elected by the troops compos-

ing the same: Provided, The troops raised in any one State shall not be combined in regimental, battalion, squadron, or company organization with troops raised in any other State.

SECTION 7. Be it enacted, That all soldiers now serving in the army or mustered in the military service of the Confederate States, or enrolled in said service under authorization heretofore issued by the Secretary of War, and who are contained in the service by virtue of this act, who have not received the bounty of fifty dollars allowed by existing laws, shall be entitled to receive said bounty.

SECTION 8. Be it further enacted, That each man who may hereafter be mustered into service, and who shall arm himself with a musket, shotgun, rifle or carbine, accepted as an efficient weapon, shall be paid the value thereof, to be ascertained by the mustering officer under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, if he is willing to sell the same, and if he is not, then he shall be entitled to receive one dollar a month for the use of said received and approved musket, rifle, shotgun or carbine.

SECTION 9. Be it further enacted, That persons not liable for duty may be received as substitutes for those who are, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

SECTION 10. Be it further enacted, That all vacancies shall be filled by the President from the company, battalion, squadron or regiment in which such vacancies shall occur, by promotion according to seniority, except in cases of disability or other incompetency: Provided, however, That the President may, when, in his opinion, it may be proper, fill such vacancy or vacancies by the promotion of any officer or officers, or privates or privates from such company, battalion, squadron or regiment who shall have been distinguished in the service by exhibition of valor and skill, and that whenever a vacancy shall occur in the lowest grade of the companies which are contained in this act, such vacancy shall be filled by rotation: Provided, That all appointments made by the President shall be by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

SECTION 11. Be it further enacted, That the provisions of the first section of this act relating to the election of officers shall apply to those regiments, battalions and squadrons which are composed of twelve months and war companies combined in the same organization, without regard to the manner in which the officers thereof were originally appointed.

SECTION 12. Be it further enacted, That each company of infantry shall consist of one hundred and twenty-five rank and file; each of field artillery of one hundred and fifty rank and file; and each of cavalry of eighty rank and file.

SECTION 13. Be it further enacted, That all persons subject to enrollment, who are now in service, under the provisions of this act, shall be permitted previous to such enrollment to volunteer in companies now in the service.

We take the following items from the Richmond Examiner of Wednesday:

DESIGN FOR THE CONFEDERATE FLAG.—We learn that the Committee of Congress on the flag have agreed upon a design which will be reported to-day, and a model of it probably displayed in the hall of the House. It is understood that the design is horizontal bars of red and white, with a soldier (yellow, we believe,) in the corner, which replaces the union.

THE ENEMY'S GUNBOAT EXPEDITION UP THE RAPPAHANNOCK.—Dispatches have been received by the government giving the intelligence that an expedition of the enemy's gunboats is making its way up the Rappahanneck river.

The enemy had shelled and taken possession of Urbanna, and had at last accounts advanced as far as Rappahanneck, which was also shelled and possessed by the enemy.

The gunboats are not attended by transports, and it is supposed that nothing more than a raid is contemplated. It is said that the depth of water is not sufficient for them to get up to Fredericksburg.

NEWS OF THE CORINTH BATTLE IN WASHINGTON.—We have reliable advices from the North, which state that a Federal victory was claimed at Corinth, and that it had been honored by a vote of the public to thank Congress for the officers in command. The Northern papers speak of immense carnage, and state that loss in killed, wounded and missing at from fifteen to twenty thousand men, but declares that the loss on the Confederate side was double their own.

GEN. A. S. JOHNSTON. Since the commencement of the war no officer has fallen, and perhaps none could have fallen, whose death would have visited upon the young nation more intense regret, than has been experienced at the loss of General Albert Sidney Johnston. The circumstances surrounding his fall on the bloody field of Shiloh, where he was struggling to uphold the honor of his country's flag, have left an impression upon the public mind, and a feeling in the public heart, which will cause his name to be handed down as one of the most illustrious of freedom's martyrs. In connection with his honored name, in reading a biography published in Harper's Weekly, of January, 1862, we have been struck with a remark attributed to the gallant and impetuous Worth, who knew Johnston well. In a large gathering of officers and gentlemen at Manassas, he was asked the question, who was the best soldier he had ever known? His reply was, "I consider Sidney Johnston the best soldier I ever knew."

DESERTED. We understand that our scouts and pickets now extend their observations in the division of the Army, as far as Manassas. On Friday a couple of men made their appearance at Manassas, and stated that they came through without molestation. A Yankee soldier was not to be seen. These men were taken in custody on suspicion, and held for three or four hours, when a plain, broad looking, unpoliticated waggoner, made his appearance, and gave the same report. All the country has been entirely deserted, and not one of the 100,000 of McClellan's grand army who so recently made the earth fairly quake beneath their tread, is to be seen. Some think that an army might now march upon Washington and meet with little opposition. But as our soldiers are greatly needed at another point, it is not presumed that we will "go to Washington" at present.

THE PEOPLE'S NAVY. In the Newberry Sun, of Thursday last, we find a call for a public meeting in the following terms:

"A project having been set on foot, and being now under consideration by the Navy Department, for raising, by gift from the people, a naval armament for the defence of the Confederate States; a meeting of the citizens of Newberry District, willing to aid in the furtherance of the scheme, will be held in the Court House, at Newberry, on the 1st Monday of April, instant, at 12 o'clock m."

The ladies of Augusta, Ga., have resolved to give an entertainment partaking of the nature of a "Hot Supper" and a fair, about the last of this month, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the benefit of the Southern Naval Fund.

This is the right spirit, and it must be productive of good results. We hope that such meetings will be held generally.—Col. Guardian.