

The Raleigh Register.

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

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 17, 1862.

OLD BUTLER AT NEW ORLEANS.

We publish to-day an account of the proceedings of this old villain at New Orleans. It is a most humiliating reflection that this once justly proud emporium of the South should be subjected to such treatment; but as it is in New Orleans, so it has been and will be wherever the vile Yankee vandals obtain the ascendancy as invaders, and it does seem to us that it would be better for every man, woman and child in the South to be buried beneath its soil than to live as the degraded subjects or slaves of the damnable Yankees. Call it what you will, the condition of every Southern citizen in every southern town taken by the Yankees is that of a slave, and nothing less. The heart may be unconquered and unconquerable, but still the limbs are manacled with galling chains, and the mouth padlocked, to the utter exclusion of that free speech which would fain denounce the oppressor.

THE "KILL AND MAKE ALIVE" MAN AT HIS WORK AGAIN.

Sometimes since the Editor of the Raleigh Standard declared that that journal had the power, politically, to "kill and make alive," and it would seem that he is now about to exercise his "killing" power upon two worthy gentlemen of the county of Granville, Messrs. C. H. K. Taylor, the former Senator from that county, and Jas. M. Bullock, one of the former Commoners. Referring to the proceedings of a meeting in Granville, he says: "We told Mr. Bullock more than a year ago, when he excluded our reporter from a Democratic caucus, that the first time the people of Granville county got a chance at him, they would lay him on the shelf as an unprofitable servant."

We apprehend that if Messrs. Taylor and Bullock sustain no other injury in Granville than that which can be inflicted by the opposition to them of the Editor of the Standard, they will, should they desire it, be re-elected to the Legislature.

GOV. GRAHAM DECLINES TO BE A CANDIDATE FOR THE OFFICE OF GOVERNOR.

We take the following card from the last Standard:

My name having been mentioned in several of the newspapers of the State, in the number of those from whom a Governor shall be chosen at the ensuing election, and recommended by a public meeting recently held in the County of Wake, I esteem it proper publicly to announce that I must decline to be considered a candidate for that office. The reasons for this conclusion, arising out of the situation of my family and private affairs, have been freely assigned to all with whom I have communicated in conversation or by correspondence, and need not be repeated. I offer my unfeigned thanks to those kind friends, and the contributors of public journals, who have been pleased to render me this assurance of their confidence, and my cordial co-operation in whatever may tend to the safety, independence and good government of the country.

W. A. GRAHAM.

We are decidedly of the opinion that Gov. Graham has manifested his usual prudence in declining to be a candidate for the Executive Chair, inasmuch as at sunset of the first Thursday in August he would have been the worst beaten man that ever ran in this State for the office of Governor. Besides other causes which would have insured his defeat, the endorsement of him by the Editor of the Raleigh Standard would have crushed him with the weight of a millstone.

WEATHER WISE.

We have an old neighbor in whose judgment concerning the weather we have the very high confidence. Whenever he tells us that it is about to rain, we immediately see to it that our umbrellas and thick shoes are in the right place. On Monday last when we apprehended, from the appearance of the sky, that a long spell of dry weather had set in, he told us that it would certainly rain on Wednesday, and sure enough his prediction was fulfilled, for the rain commenced at 11 o'clock, A. M., on that day, and continued at intervals until night, when it set in steadily and continued to fall all that night and all Thursday until sometime Thursday night, when it ceased.

RALEIGH CROWDED.

This city is at present crowded to repletion with refugees from Virginia and different parts of this State. On Thursday night several ladies were compelled to sleep on the floor of the parlor of the Yarborough House, and one party of ladies were obliged to sit up the whole night for the want of beds to lie upon.

RICHMOND TO BE DEFENDED AT ALL HAZARDS.

The Legislature of Virginia, on Wednesday last, passed and published a Resolution acquitting, in advance, President Davis of all blame in case Richmond should be shelled on account of his refusal to surrender it.

THE PRINTING FOR THE CONVENTION.

In our last paper we promised to expose a piece of conduct which transpired in the Convention on the eve of its adjournment, which we cannot but characterize as exceedingly small. We shall now proceed to redeem that promise. On the 2nd day of the first session of the Convention, the proprietors of the Register office were elected Printers to that body, and since that time the printing of the Convention has been done at this office, and charged for according to the general law regulating the public printing. This law was passed some nine years ago, when journeymen's wages were two or three dollars per week less than they are now, and when the prime necessities of life could be bought at one-third of their present cost. Under this law the printing for the Legislature, journals included, was done for years by Mr. W. W. Holden, Messrs. Holden & Wilson, and latterly by Mr. John Spelman. When we were elected Printers to the Convention, it was implied contract between us and that body that as long as we did the work faithfully, all the printing required by the Convention, the journal, of course, included, should be given to us, and, on the faith of this, we added to the material of our office. It is not pretended that we have not done the work, thus far, faithfully, for it is conceded on all hands that the work has been executed with neatness, promptness and dispatch. These being the facts, the delegate from Pasquotank, on Friday or Saturday of last week, introduced the following ordinance, which was ordered to be printed:

AN ORDINANCE TO REQUIRE THE PRINTING OF THE JOURNAL BY CONTRACT.

Be it ordained by the people of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, that the Principal Clerk of this Convention shall advertise in the proceedings of a meeting in Granville, he says: "We told Mr. Bullock more than a year ago, when he excluded our reporter from a Democratic caucus, that the first time the people of Granville county got a chance at him, they would lay him on the shelf as an unprofitable servant." We apprehend that if Messrs. Taylor and Bullock sustain no other injury in Granville than that which can be inflicted by the opposition to them of the Editor of the Standard, they will, should they desire it, be re-elected to the Legislature.

Now, looking at the facts that we have above stated—at the comparative prices of labor and provisions—as not this movement, which would either result in our losing the printing of the journal of the Convention, or being forced to print it for a price lower than was paid to the public printers in former years, in which journeymen's wages were seven and eight dollars a week, instead of ten and eleven, bacon eight and ten cents per pound, instead of 25 or 30, and every other article of necessary consumption cheap in proportion, a most extraordinary one?—Why, then, was it made? As it has not been pretended that we have not done the work faithfully, we can come to no other conclusion than that the attempt was made for reasons of personal or political hostility to ourselves. Of the former motive we cannot conceive a cause, as our relations with the author of the proposed ordinance have not been unfriendly, nor have we given him personally any reason for hostility to us. We, therefore, conclude that the movement was made by himself, and others, because of the fact that we will not affiliate, politically, with the faction which the Editor of the Raleigh Standard is trying to elevate to the dignity of a party, which he would gingerly call "conservative." So believing, we hold up this movement to a just and indignant public criticism. Had the attempt been successful, the result would have been a clear breach of contract with us on the part of the Convention, as was plainly shown by Judge Ruffin and Mr. Woodfin.

While on the subject of the Public Printing, we may refer to a proposition of Gov. Graham, who proposed, among other amendments to the Constitution, one providing that the public printing shall, in the future, be let out to the lowest bidder. Now, a brief history of the public printing in this State will show that if this amendment shall be engrafted permanently upon the Constitution, the public printing will cost the State much more than it does now. Until about nine years since, the public printing—the old Whig party having the ascendancy in the Legislature—was let out to the lowest bidder. The consequence was that the proprietors of the three offices then existing in Raleigh—the Standard, Star and Register—would have an understanding amongst themselves as to the amount of their bids, and when the printing was knocked down to the lowest bidder, it would be let out, as we understand, at a cost 50 per cent. greater than is now paid; and then the work and compensation would be equally divided between the three offices. This practice prevailed until the Democratic party obtained a clear majority in the Legislature, and then Mr. W. W. Holden, as we have heard, drew the identical bill which is now the law of the land,

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT ATLANTA.

August 12.—There occurred a destructive fire at Atlanta on the 11th. Wallace's warehouse, containing eight hundred bales cotton and two hundred tierces rice, 250,000 pounds government bacon and other stores, two hundred barrels sugar, oil and hides, ten thousand pounds bacon, was destroyed, and one building badly damaged. The total loss is other buildings badly damaged. The total loss is other buildings badly damaged. The total loss is other buildings badly damaged.

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(and under which we have done the Convention printing,) had himself elected Public Printer, and pocketed the whole compensation, instead of dividing it equally, as theretofore, with his two contemporaries. And this he continued to do until he was re-elected by his own party, in 1860-'61, and deprived of the "loaves and fishes" which he had derived under the act which he had projected. This is the history of the public printing in this State, and if Governor Graham's amendment shall be engrafted upon the Constitution, the practice of combination bids will as surely prevail again as it did prior to the enactment of the present law.

EARLY'S BRIGADE IN THE BATTLE OF WILLIAMSBURG.

At the battle of Williamsburg, Early's brigade was ordered by Major General Hill to charge a battery on the enemy's right wing, posted in a strong redoubt and supported by a brigade of infantry and a reserve of cavalry. The regiments at the time under the command of General Early, were the 24th and 38th Virginia, commanded the first by Col. Terry, and the second by Lieut. Colonel Whittle, and the 5th and 23d North Carolina, commanded the first by Col. McRae, and the second, by Colonel Hoke. Owing to the difficulty of getting through the woods, only two of these regiments, the 24th Virginia and the 5th North Carolina, were engaged in the charge. These were led by Gen. Early, who received one severe and one slight wound, and whose horse was shot through the head—but, nevertheless, both rider and horse bore up nobly, and are both now in this city in a fair way of recovery. The two regiments succeeded in driving them from their position, but the havoc in their ranks was so great that they were ordered by Gen. Hill to retire. An idea was formed of the intrepidity of these gallant regiments, and the hot work in which they were engaged, from the fact that, though untidily numbering only about 1,100 men, they sustained a loss of over 400. The North Carolina regiment that went into the fight numbering 410, came out with only 125. Of 22 commissioned officers 10 were killed and 7 wounded. There has been no heavier casualties in the whole war than in this noble regiment sustained. The Lieutenant Colonel, Badham, was either killed or fell into the hands of the enemy badly wounded. Captains Brookfield, Mullis, West, and Garrett were killed. Captain Jones and Lea were wounded. The latter was left at the hospital and fell into the hands of the enemy. Col. McRae was in the thickest of the fight and nobly sustained the character for valor which he has heretofore borne. Col. Badham and Major Sinclair conducted themselves heroically—the latter's horse being killed under him. Indeed all officers and men illustrated the character of the old North State for the steadiest and truest courage.

The same may be said of the 24th Virginia. Never was the bearing of soldiers in action finer than theirs.—Richmond Whig.

We are sorry to hear that Lieut. Colonel Badham was killed, as his body was found upon the field, a ball having penetrated his forehead. Captain Hamilton C. Jones, of Co. K., 5th Regiment, having received flesh wounds through his two thighs, managed, under great difficulties, to make his escape to Williamsburg, whence, we hear that, wounded and bleeding as he was, he, by the assistance of his brother soldiers, contrived to rejoin our army, from which he was brought to Richmond, and thence brought by his father, Hamilton C. Jones, Esq., of Salisbury, to this city, where he arrived on Tuesday evening. He bore the journey as well as could have been expected under such circumstances, and is now an inmate of the family of Alfred Williams, Esq., in which, under the skillful treatment of his physician and kind nursing of his host and friends, he is doing so well as to warrant the belief that he will be again able to meet, on the battlefield, the invader of his country—a wish we know that he has ardently at heart.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT—FIVE FEDERAL GUNBOATS ASCENDING JAMES RIVER.

We learn from the Petersburg Express that on Tuesday last five of the Federal gunboats ascended James river on their way towards Richmond. They stopped at City Point, 12 miles from Petersburg, and sent ashore some marines. When our pickets at the Point saw the gunboats approaching, they set fire to the depots and warehouses, and left on an engine for Petersburg. Several hundred hogsheads of tobacco, and many other valuable were consumed. The Express says: An engine was set down about three p. m., for the purpose of reconnoitering, and it was discovered that the Hessians had landed, but in what force could not be ascertained. They also had out their pickets in the direction of Petersburg, a distance of two miles.

The latest from City Point is, that after landing a few officers and portions of their crew, who carried about for awhile and appeared to be on the best terms with a contraband or two who condescended to speak to them, the party re-embarked, and steamed up the river, with the crews of their vessels pointing Richmondwards.

We do not believe that these Yankee thieves contemplate anything more this trip than a general reconnaissance, but should they see enough to justify a favorable report, the inland forces of Petersburg and Richmond may prepare themselves for another visit at an early day. Being forewarned, let us be fore-armed.

We understand that there are numbers of Confederate troops in and around Petersburg, and we presume that an attempt of the Yankees to take possession of the city will be strenuously resisted. God grant that such resistance may be successful, and that the foot of the vandals' invader may never pollute the soil of the glorious old Cockade.

FROM RICHMOND.

We take the following items from the Examiner of Wednesday: THE MONITOR AND FOUR OF THE ENEMY'S VESSELS IN THE RIVER. Information was received by the government last night, and communicated to the press, that the Monitor and four other vessels had ascended the river to the neighborhood of City Point, and were slowly making their way up. It was not known whether the others were iron-clad or not. It appears that the enemy's vessels followed closely in the wake of the Northampton, which had been (so inopportunistically for us) sent down Sunday under a flag of truce with a lot of released Yankee prisoners, and which, on its return trip, answered excellently well to pilot the enemy up the river.

DISPATCHES FROM GENERAL BEAUREGARD.

Official dispatches were received yesterday at the War Department from General Beauregard, stating that two of the enemy's gunboats on the Mississippi, heretofore reported to have been injured by us, had been towed ashore to prevent them from sinking, and that the entire mortar fleet had withdrawn from the range of the fire of Fort Pillow.

THE YANKEE RULE IN NEW ORLEANS.

The following is a copy of a dispatch received to-day by the Secretary of State:

CAMP MOORE, LA., May 13.

Hon. J. P. Benjamin: General Butler, on the 11th, took forcible possession of the office of the Consul of the Netherlands, searched the person in keeping of the Consulate, and took from him the key of the vault. In the vault were eight hundred thousand dollars transferred by Citizens Bank to the House (of Amsterdam) to pay interest on bonds.

Butler also took possession of the office of the French and Spanish Consuls in the old Canal Bank, and placed a guard there. The French Consul went on board the steamer Milan and had not returned on Sunday morning. It is said the guard has been removed from the office of the French and Spanish Consuls.

He has also seized the Canal Bank and Samuel Smith's banking house.

He has issued an inflammatory proclamation to incite the poor against the rich, and promised to distribute among the poor a thousand barrels of beef and sugar captured in New Orleans. He is recruiting in New Orleans, and the poor will soon be starving.

The enemy sent a force up to Bonnet Carre, marched through the swamp, and destroyed the railroads.

LATER FROM CORINTH—THE ENEMY ADVANCING.

MOBILE, May 13.—A special dispatch to the Advertiser dated Corinth, May 12th, says that the enemy are drawing nearer upon our right, centre and left, as if for a general advance upon our position. The weather is dry and hot.

On the 9th Colonel Woodward, with the First Kentucky cavalry and a detachment of Texas Rangers, attacked the Federals at Elk river, killed several, captured two captains, two lieutenants, forty-three privates and eight negroes. The Confederate loss was five killed, including Captain Harris of the Rangers, and seven wounded—this is official.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF THE PORTS AT NEW ORLEANS.

MOBILE, May 13.—The Register says it has been informed by naval officers that the steamer Pensacola, with four hundred prisoners aboard, the steamer Tennessee and two mortar boats were sunk in the fight at Fort Jackson, below New Orleans. The Federal loss was about one thousand killed.

LATER FROM THE NORTH.

AUGUSTA, May 13.—The Savannah papers of this morning contain extracts from Northern papers of the 9th, brought by flag of truce from Fort Pulaski. General McClellan says that, in Sunday's fight at Williamsburg, he lost no prisoners, but captured twenty-five.

Accounts from European papers report terrible suffering in England and Belgium owing to the dearth of cotton.

THE ENEMY'S VESSELS OFF NATCHEZ, MISS.

MOBILE, May 13.—The Vicksburg papers of the 8th report that the Federal vessels from New Orleans are near Natchez, and say they will have a warm reception at Vicksburg.

THE FIRE AT ATLANTA, GA.

ATLANTA, May 13.—The government loss in the fire of Sunday is comparatively trifling, being only a few thousand pounds of bacon.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

AUGUSTA, May 12.—The Savannah Republican's special correspondent at Corinth, under date of 10th inst., says: All quiet here to-day. It is believed that the enemy is slowly advancing towards our lines by three different routes. The Confederate loss yesterday was slight, the Federal loss considerable. Federal prisoners say that 40,000 of their troops were massed behind Seven Mile creek.

Gen. Jeff Thompson has taken command of the Confederate gunboats in the Mississippi river.—They attacked the Federal fleet above Fort Pillow to-day, destroying one mortar vessel and damaging two others. The Confederate loss was 4 killed and 8 wounded.

The Savannah Morning News says that a Confederate picket of five men captured a barge containing fifteen Yankees at white marsh, below Savannah, on Sunday.

FROM THE RICHMOND LEAGUER OF TUESDAY.

THE VIRGINIA. The news that the "Virginia" had been destroyed produced a feeling of great sadness in our city yesterday. Apart from the hopes connected with her future there was a pride felt in her late wonderful achievement, which gave the good ship a place in the affections of the people. And it must have been agony to the commander and crew to apply the torch to a vessel that had won a fame as wide as the world, and had gone unscathed through war's utmost appliances.

We have gathered from a gentleman who was on board, the following particulars of the Virginia's last days:

It had been determined that the Virginia, after the evacuation of Norfolk, should be brought into the James. Commodore Tattnall, her commander, was requested by Gen. Huger to protect him on the water side while he remained in Norfolk, with the promise that twenty hours' notice of the intended evacuation should be given. The Virginia accordingly lay at Sewall's Cove. The treachery of Byers, who carried over the Confederate tugboat A. C. White to the enemy, revealed also the dismantled condition of Norfolk, and precipitated the coming of Wool's troops and the departure of ours. The evacuation was thus effected not only without the promised notice to Commodore Tattnall, but he was not aware of it until it was completely a fact. He was sent from the ship to Norfolk to communicate with Gen. Huger, narrowly escaped falling into the enemy's hands.

Commodore Tattnall now, at 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, had to choose between two courses. The one was to brave Fortress Monroe, and the large fleet there, (including the Monitor and other iron-clads,) and attempt to enter York River—the other was to carry out the purpose of entering the James.

The latter still seemed most eligible, and was determined upon. Meanwhile, difficulties had intervened. The treachery of Byers had caused the enemy to send gunboats up the James the same day. They were also fully aware of the intentions of the Virginia, and prepared to obstruct them.

The pilot required that the Virginia should be lightened so as to reduce her draught from twenty-two feet to eighteen. At 11 o'clock on Saturday night the crew set about this heavy work. The ship was thereby raised out of water so as to expose her woodwork, her rudder and propeller. She was therefore left in no condition for fighting. Hence her escape up the James required that she should make the trip that night. At this condition of things the pilots interposed to say that the vessel would have to be raised if the water in the river, and such was the loss of the tide, that they could not undertake to carry the vessel up the James. Why they resorted to this communication to such an hour needs explanation.

The condition of the ship was now such as to render the other course at first entertained, as an alternative, a simply folly. Nothing remained in the judgment of the commander but to destroy her.

At two o'clock on Saturday night, she was run ashore near Craney Island, and the crew commenced debarking in two small boats. At three they were all on land, and commenced their march to Suffolk. On leaving they fired the Virginia. At five she blew up with a tremendous explosion. The crew bent their course towards Suffolk twenty-two miles distant, which point they reached at one o'clock on Sunday afternoon. They there took train for Petersburg, whence some of them have arrived in our city.

The Virginia was provisioned for one month; and but for the course induced by the pilots might have remained longer afloat, and taken the chances of escaping or being her way through the enemy's fleet. But her offer to take her up the James if the draught were reduced to eighteen feet, caused the virtual dismantling of the ship for all purposes; and when it was declared that the low stage of the water rendered it impossible to bring her up with the dispatch requisite under the circumstances, the escape of her crew from the fast inclosing lines of the enemy, who were already at Pigs Point, allowed no waste of time in her destruction.

Since the Virginia had to be destroyed, it is a relief to feel that it was not done in cold blood and by pre-arranged orders. A cruel fate unexpectedly forced it upon her commander. Strict inquiry will doubtless be made into the combination of circumstances that constrained this painful necessity. So far as fault shall be discovered anywhere it must be vigorously punished. So far as the result is due to those incidents which make up so large a part of war, we must submit with equal impartiality.

But as we are at present circumstanced, the loss of the Virginia need not disturb us much. Practically it is of small import; for we had already washed our hands of the water.—The closure of the James below Richmond, is all that we were expecting of the Virginia. It may be effected without her, perfectly and completely. We can imagine no deeper disgrace than will overtake our engineers and our people generally, if they fall in this. The people are ready to stow their labor in unlimited amount at the call of government. A narrow, crooked stream, with high banks, affords, admirable opportunity for the employment of obstructions, batteries, sharpshooters, etc. Let the fate of the Virginia give renewed energy to the preparations which are still progressing, and the loss will be repaired. And let it teach us not to rely in any one means of defence, however secure it may seem. By one accident it may fail us. Let us, therefore, take bond of fate by multiplying our barriers and bulwarks, and employing varied resources.

If the enemy's gunboats should break through our obstructions, and run our batteries and escape our sharpshooters, there is one other means of meeting them, that must be employed. Iron clad or whatever they may be, we must board them. Cannot Richmond, cannot the glorious army which lies near by, furnish enough of resolute men for this purpose? We are told that the Monitor can readily be taken by boarding. We must do it.

And in the narrow James, fire ships, too, can be most advantageously employed. Let us prepare these for the conflagration, if they shall be needed. Let us make Richmond glorious both by land and water, for successful heroism.

FROM GEN. JACKSON'S COMMAND.

The Richmond Dispatch of Tuesday, in its summary of news, says: The news from "Stonewall" Jackson, if it be correct, is glorious. It was rumored in Stanton yesterday morning, and generally credited, that he had completely and effectually dispersed the army of Millroy, and that they were scattered, panic stricken, in every direction. Portions of them had taken the route through Pendleton county, and these were being hotly pursued and numbers captured, others were breaking their guns and diving themselves of every article calculated to impede their progress. Another raid to be in possession of the enemy's stronghold on Chest Mountain.

CONFIRMATION.—The ceremony of confirmation was on Tuesday performed at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, in Richmond, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop John. President Jefferson Davis was among the number confirmed.

FROM THE RICHMOND EXAMINER.

The enemy's gunboats entered the James river in an hour after they saw the Merrimack blown to pieces. This was a matter of course. The pyrotechnic event was in full view. Since then they have been slowly feeling and scouting their way up the river, and are now believed to be within twelve miles of the city. There is little cause for alarm at present on that account. We sincerely believe that the obstructions in the channel are now sufficient to check them. But, for their existence at this moment, the city of Richmond has to be grateful to this newspaper. At the risk of its existence it called attention to that river some weeks since, and if it had never done so there is every rational ground for believing that the channel would not contain a single stone or stake today.

If the obstructions placed in the James, with the batteries which are, or ought to be, there protecting them against removal, are insufficient, the gunboats might come up to Richmond, and endeavour to take it by frightening the place into surrender under threats of bombardment. But Richmond can never be so yielded. The interests of the Confederacy are too deeply dependent on its retention. If the gunboats can bombard, then let them bombard till all is blue. Cannot an American city, too, bear bombardment? In every other country of the world cities have supported that ordeal to the last with infinite courage and fortitude. Even luxurious Venice, of 1849, shut up by land and sea, with a population eating rats and making soup of old shoes, and the bombs crashing through every roof, stood it without the encouragement of a purpose of escape, for months. Is Richmond less brave? Are Virginians and Southern men mere cowards? Have their women less spirit than *Jemmes galantes*? If the gunboats come alone the government and the city can and must meet their menaces with defiance, and retort cannon shot with cannon shot.—If the batteries already constructed should be passed, then drag guns to the point indicated on the map, on the day of the war—in these columns of this journal—to the heights of Chimborazo Hills. It was considered an insuperable objection then that the place was too near—that the shells would reach the town. We hope that this is no longer considered a final answer. The town can take and give the shells, as hundreds of others have done for less cause and to gain a smaller object. Further, gunboats in a narrow river can be boarded.

But there is little reason to suppose that any such call will be made immediately on the fortune of this city. Our danger is rather more remote. It is this: That McClellan should get away from the York without a battle, throw his troops on the James, and come up to Richmond with the gunboats protecting his flank. When the army and the fleet reach the obstructions and the batteries they can, of course, do what they wish in Yorktown. But here as elsewhere, we have a chance, a glorious day to safety. It is a great battle, if we beat McClellan in battle either on the York or on the James we are still safe. Turn the tables *ad infinitum*, they still present that angle. War means fighting. But, if we hope to defend ourselves with the manoeuvres of the chess-board, our ruin is predestinated.

ADDITIONAL FROM NORFOLK.

Through conversation and reliable facts from unquestionable sources we are additionally advised in regard to the evacuation and destruction of the works at Norfolk, viz: that the Navy Yard was successfully fired and destroyed by a party of eight or ten Marylanders, under command of Lieutenant Spotswood. The dock was blown up by pyrotechnics, under direction of Mr. Thompson, also a Marylander; its gates and end being effectually blown out, so that the damage may be considered irreparable. To what they are in the yard was totally consumed, excepting the moulding department, which unfortunably was left uninjured, owing to the want of proper combustibles. Having laid waste everything, and applied the torch wherever practicable, the "living" party proceeded to St. Helena, opposite, destroyed or burnt all the quarters there, and arriving at Portsmouth, fired every pound of cotton and tobacco, &c., leaving nothing but ash in their wake. Such was the success of the party under Lieutenant Spotswood, that scarcely anything of value was left untouched or intact—all was complete wreck and destruction. All steamers and vessels in both ports were burned and captured as aces, the old "United States" being filled with rock and sunk in the harbor. After leaving the latter place, a party of Marylanders, under Lieut. A. P. Bait, burned all the quarters and Government buildings below Portsmouth and Norfolk. Thus the enemy, in occupation of those places, will find nothing but ruins and ashes to reward their labors. We are indebted for these items to Messrs. Maguire, Hager, and Barr, who were participants in the incendiary duty, and acknowledge our indebtedness to their politeness and attention.—Richmond Dispatch.

SPAIN—OUR RECOGNITION.

Our readers will remember that a week ago we published a telegraphic dispatch to the effect that Spain had formally recognized the independence of the Confederate States. This information, it seems, was derived from the Captain of a Spanish vessel, who attempted unsuccessfully to break the blockade at Tampa, and who, to prevent his vessel from falling into the hands of the enemy, was compelled to blow her up and make his escape in a small boat.

This captain passed through here a few days since, and had in his possession a *Cadis* (Spain) paper of a recent date, in which it was stated that the independence of the Confederate States had been recognized by the Spanish Government, and that a commission had been accredited to our Government, and was now on his way hither.

If this information proves correct (and there are strong grounds for believing it to be so, as the paper referred to was translated by Prof. Cook of our Academy,) it is of vast importance to us, as it will enable our privateers to avail themselves of all Spanish ports for adjudication and sale of their cargoes. Also for refitting and obtaining supplies for further operations against the enemy. But far above all this, it will evidence to cold and heartless England, and selfish and politic France, that there are hearts that not only beat in unison with our own in our great struggle for independence, but have the manliness to avow that feeling.

No doubt this friendly action, involving as it does great responsibility on the part of Spain, will be appreciated by the Confederate States, and unless sanctioned by England and France, may embolden her in a war with Lincoln; but notwithstanding the distance at which the two latter Governments stand from us, there is good reason to hope they will, as they did in her Mexican embargo, stand by Spain in this matter.—Quincy (Ill.) Dispatch, 7th inst.

THE FIFTEENTH NORTH CAROLINA.—We regret to learn (says the Lynchburg Virginian) that Col. Henry A. Dowd, of the 15th North Carolina regiment, and successor of our lamented townsman, Col. R. M. McKinney, was killed in the late fight at Williamsburg. This regiment has lost two Colonels within three weeks.

DEATH OF AN ESTIMABLE MAN.—The Richmond Whig comes to us in mourning for the death of its chief proprietor, Col. Thomas M. Bondurant, who was killed by a fall from his horse.