The Raleigh Register.

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

RALEIGH, N. C.

The Weekly Register

Is published every Wednesday morning, at \$2.00 per annum, payable invariably in advance. Subscribers are notified three weeks before their subscription years expire by a cross-mark on the margin of their papers, and if advance payment is not sent for another year, their names will be stricken from our list at the expiration of the subscription year. This rule will continue to be inflexibly adhered to.

A CONTLAST.

We publish in parallel columns the respective Platforms of the two parties in this State-the "Confederate party," devoted to the best interests of the State and the Southern Confederacy, and the Holden-"Conservative party," devoted to the selfish and ambitious interests of its founder and the faction in the State who charge as a crime upon those whom they term "original Secessionists" that they had the foresight to perceive that the South could no longer live safely and honorably in union with the damnable Yankees. The contrast between the two Platforms must strike every reader. That of the Confederate party breathes the purest spirit of patriotic devotion to the glorious cause of the South-that cause with which our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor are identified. There is nothing in it low, grovelling, selfish, or sectional. It is the Platform of a free people, knowing their inalienable right to liberty, and daring, at all hazards and sacrifices, to maintain it. It is most emphatically the Platform of the sovereign people of North Carolina, for they, through their Delegates in Convention as: sembled, unanimously adopted it. On this Platform Col. WILLIAM JOHNSTON, of the County of Mecklenburg, takes his stand as the candidate for the office of Governor, and by his side will stand all the Confederate candidates for seats in the General Assembly.

On the other hand, the Platform of the Holden-"Conservatives" breathes the genuine spirit of its author. It is not only thoroughly sectional and narrow-minded, but essentially vulgar and falsely fault-finding. When not vulgar and fault-finding, the Resolutions are essentially platitudinousabounding in mere meaningless generalities, and utterly silent on the greatest and most important subject which can occupy the thoughts of the people. Although this State, with her sisters of the South, is involved in a war upon the result of which depends all that man holds dear, not a word of encouragement is given by the Resolutions to a vigorous prosecution of it, and not a tender of earnest and patriotic support is made to the Government conducting it. This is a singular and most ominous omission, and it is for the Holden-"Conservatives" to account for it. And yet, it is with such a Platform as this that the leader and founder of this party arrogantly tells the people that he will carry the State. People of North Carolina! what say you? Will you not show this man on the first Thursday in August that you are not degenerate sons of the patriot sires who first on this continent declared to the world the great principles of human liberty?

CONFEDERATE PLAT-HOLDEN-CONSERVATIVE Resolutions of Confidence WHEREAS, The peoin our cause of war, ple of North Carolina and in the President will be called upon, on and Army. Adopted the first Thursday in Auby the State Conven-gust next, to elect a Govtion, Dec. 6th, 1862. ernor and members of the Resolved, That we, the General Assembly; and delegates of the people it is highly important of North Carolina, in that the administration Convention assembled, of public affairs should entertain an undimin- be reformed, and better ished confidence in the men placed in office than justice of the cause for those who, for the most. which we have taken up part, have been and are be the duty of the peo- Resolved, That the parple of these Southern tyism, favoritism, inef-States to maintain and ficiency and misrule uphold that cause with which have marked the all the means they can administration of public affairs in this State, since

Resolved, That in be-the commencement of the half of the people of present war, deserve the clare to our sister States buke of the people; and of this Confederacy, and that a change in this reto the world, that no spect is indispensable to measure of loss, no sec- the preservation of the rifice of life or property, credit and character of no privation or want, or the State, and to that suffering, shall cause us unity of sentiment and to shrink from the per-spirit so much to be de-formance of our whole sired, and without which duty in the achievement the efforts of our brave of our independence. soldiers and people to es-

Resolved, That from tablish our independence, the cruel and barbarous must be, sooner or later, manner in which our en-seriously embarrassed. emits have carried on Resolved, That our this war - a war in which Constitutions, both State aged and dignified men and Confederate, should and helpless women have never be violated on any been seized, and without pretence whatscever, but accusation or warrant of should be sacredly obauthority, cast into pris served by all whose duty on-in which private it is to enact, expound, property has been wan and enforce the laws. destroyed, - in Resolved, That the peowhich robbery and ar- pic are the source of all

ed that there is a radical | Resolved, That it is the incompatibility between duty of the legislative such a people and our and executive depart selves; that from them ments to retrench and our separation is final reform, as far as practiand for the independence cable, in the administra-

we have asserted, we will tion of the government. accept no alternative. A prudent economy is Resolved, That we have especially necessary at full confidence in the this time, with an inwisdom, integrity and cressed public debt and SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 21, 1862. patriotism of the Presi- heavy taxes on the pecdent of the Confederate ple. All useless offices States, and we congratu-should be abolished, and late him and our whole no more money should country upon the suc be expended than is abcess with which he has solutely required to carry administered the Gov-on the government, and

to enable the State to Resolved. That to the contribute her due prohave gone forth to meet means to the common good work in the vineyard : officers and soldiers who portion of men and

the dangers of this war, defence, we are under a deep Resolved, That the mildebt of gratitude for the itary power should alvalor and fortunde with ways be subordinate to among the heathens lately settled in our vicinity. which they have defend-the civil power, whether ed us from the aseaults in war or in peace; and of our enemies and il-that martial law should ustrated the glory of our never be declared, nor the writ of habeas corpus Resolved, That a copy suspended, except when

of these resolutions be indispensable to the pressent to our Representa- ervation of civil society tives in Congress, with or of the State itself. a request that they be Resolved, That the pa-Excellency, the Presi-rance, gallantry, and dedent of the Confederate votion to the cause of our

States, and to Congress, brave troops, are worthy of all praise; and that we shall ever cherish s grateful recollection of their services and sacri fices in this war.

THEN AND NOW .- MR. HOLDEN AND MR. GILMER.

In cleaning out some rubbish in one of the drawers of our desk a day or two since, we came across an old number of the Raleigh Standard, dated July 30th, 1860, and found in it an article headed "The Fifth District," from which we make the abnexed extract :

It is not that Mr. Gilmer is a black Republican or an abolitionist. That is not the point. No one charges that he is an abolitionist or a black Republican; but we all know that he co-operated while in Congres with the abolitionists on the slavery question; that he pleased them so well that they publicly congratulated him and were ready to kiss him, and that he stood side by side with Giddings and Grow in their efforts to embarrass and break down the administration. It makes no odds what Mr. Gilmer is, if he consults and cooperates with the black Republicans the result is the same to his constituents. They are injured, misrepresented, their interests sacrificed, no matter what he may call himself or be called. Never let it be said that such conduct, that such a man has been endorsed by a slaveholding constituen-

We learn that the Democracy of Person and Caswell are thoroughly aroused-that Mr. Gilmer will lose, and Mr. Williams will gain largely in the two Counties. We appeal to the Democracy elsewhere in the District to exert themselves to the utmost. Let them leave no honorable effort untried to ensure success. Now is the time, broth-

The fact that Mr. Gilmer will be supported by the freesoilers of Chatham, Guildford, and Randolph should of itself influence every Southern rights' man in the District, without regard to party, to vote against him. These freesoilers rally to him instinctively. They know their man.

We have called up the above "sweet remembrancer" for the purpose of letting our readers fully appreciate the difference between "then and now," and realizing emphatically the fact that "the case being altered alters the case." In 1860 it was the policy of the "Hotel keeper" to treat John A. Gilmer as he had treated so many prominent members of the old Whig party, to wit: to hold him up to the country as a man utterly untrue to the South, and the friend and co-labourer of Abolitionists. Then, "kiss him Giddings" was the favorite expression of the Standard when the Editor of that paper wished to give Mr. Gilmer a "sockdologer." Then, too, it was the poliey of the Standard to hold up that portion of the 5th District on which Mr. Gilmer relied duty to the cause, and without bragging about for his majority as "Free-Soilers"-as men utterly untrue to the South. Now, the "case is altered," and the same "Kiss-him-Giddings" Gilmer-this same friend and sympathizer with Abolitionists and Black Republicans, sits enthroned in the highest and holiest affections of the man who for years reviled him. Now, too, "the case is altered" in relation to Mr. "Kiss-him-Giddings" Gilwer's constituents. Now, the Editor of the Standard desires to co-operate with the people whom he so often held up as Free-Soilers and enemies of the institutions of the South. He is wooing these "Free-Soilers" with all the tenderness of the turtle dove, and it will not be his fault if he is not admitted by them as a political bed-fellow .-We warn them, however, that if they admit him to their political bed, it will not be long before they will have to kick him out.

HE ACCEPTS.

Col. Z. B. Vance accepts the nomination for the office of Governor tendered him by the Holden-Conservatives. His letter of acceptance is in the Standard of this date.

STILL AT THEIR TRICKS.

Burnside's "Conservatives" in and about Newbern and Washington are still doing as much mischief as they can, the "Conservative" Governor Stanly to the contrary not-

The "Conservative" Editor of the Raleigh Standard must excuse us for not son are principal means power; and that they, of aggression, and in and they alone have the which servile insur-right to govern, through rection has been pro-their representatives duly claimed: we are convinc-chosen. knowing that he is a licensed lawyer. To be sure, we might have surmised that he had a smattering of the law, as he is the "Land-lord" of "Lincoln's Inn."

decidedly evangelical in its tastes and proclivities. Read the following, and then hand it over to the Rev. Mr. Pell, the Financial, Political and Ecclesiastical Assistant Editor of that righteous, Godly-given, and-andwhat shall we do for a climax ? ave. we have it) "conservative" journal, the Raleigh Standard. We think he will agree with the

Whig and the Presiding Elder, that the revival in the Chickahominy Circuit has been a time of "great refreshing." Presiding Elder Jackson, too, in the Shenandoah Circuit, with his ministers and laymen, are doing THE CHICKAHOMINY CIRCUIT.-From vari-

ous lay members and brethren, we receive most gratifying accounts of a recent missionary tour tin, Robins, Mosby, Ashton, Van Borcke, Bucke, Hagan, Farley and others, together with many lay members and brethren from Georgia and elsewhere, conducted the proceedings, which were of unusual interest. The exercises opened at a camp meeting near the Old Church, and were continued without intermission during two days and nights at various points along the circuit. At Putney Mills, the heathen received us with transports. At Tunstall's Station, there was a most refreshing season, and so also at other places. Many of the heathens evinced a change of heart, and even their wagons were converted and purified by fire. Some of them were constrained to come and abide with us, bringing with them their cattle. Such of them as came were baptized in the Chickahominy, together with some of the brethren. willing to set the heathen an example. Brother Stuart and his co-laborers returned from their circuit early on Sabbath morning, and reported their success among the benighted to Bishop Robert Lee, who expressed his gratification and approbation. It is hoped that Brother Stuart will renew his missionary labors at an early day. Let us not neglect the heathen at our gates.

Every gentleman with whom we have conversed and with whom we associate, knows well, that we have in the most earnest manner declared that we desire no office whatever at this juncture. Raleigh Standard.

There was a "juncture," and that, too, not very long ago, at which the Editor of the Standard was anxious to be made Governor of North Carolina. During that period of the Convention when the election of a Governor by that body, who should serve from the election in August until the first Monday in January, 1863, was mooted and thought probable, the Editor of the Standard was very anxious to be the selected man. Then his programme was, Holden for the term prescibed by the Convention to prevent an interregnum, and Graham for the regular term at which the people would designate the incumbent. But the Editor of the Standard does not desire an office "at this juncture," but will be entirely "open to propositions" at the next "juncture"-at that "juncture" which he hopes will arrive after he has succeeded in his design of raising up a party for the use and benefit of W.

A HIGH COMPLIMENT TO NORTH

We take the following glowing compliment to this State from the Richmond Whig:

THE OLD NORTH STATE .- When the truth is told, it will be found that North Carolina has furnished as many, if not more, men for the field than any other State in the Confederacy. She has armed, equipped and clothed them in a style which other states may equal, but have not surpassed. They have fought nobly. At Manassas, Newbern, Williamsburg, Hanover Courthouse, Seven Pines, and in the valley, they have shed immortal honor on the land of the Mecklenburg Declaration. Their numbers are surprising .-Not only do the North Carolinians fight well, but they conduct themselves well in camp and on the march. They do not depredate. They are brave and modest-regardful of the interests of private citizens. If the bogus Governor, Stanly, could see the powerful columns that this brave old State has given to the war, his traitor heart would sink within him. North Carolina has done her whole it. She is a glorious old State. God bless her!

FOR THE REGISTER. To the Editor of the Raleigh Register:

SIR:-Will you be good enough to let your Standard seems to think but another name for a Oxford, June 15th, 1862.

In reply the question of "Oxonian," we frankly tell him that we can conceive of no such animal as an "ultra-Secessionist."-There is no beyond in "secession." When the Southern States "seceded," their act of "secession" was an accomplished fact. There was nothing ultra or beyond secession, but of Yankees out of the States and traitors in them to reconstruct the hateful old Union.

"I deeply regret to see that we are to have at this time a party contest for Governor and members of the Legislature. It is, I think, deplored by all good men; but it

seems impossible to avoid it. "Our crops of wheat will do better than was expected two weeks ago. Corn is very small, and will depend on the industry of the farmer and subsequent seasons. Oats fine -hay crop large-cotton and tobacco, none planted. I mention these items, as I know you take an interest in all that is comnected with the comfort and well-doing of the country."

ed for the war, are not discharged from service." of the Maryland Regiment, was shot through the fall back, (as he was ordered by Gen. Branch.)

The Richmond "Whig" is becoming FOR THE REGISTER. MR. EDITOR: I take the liberty of sending you for publication, a very interesting account of the part taken by the 21st Regiment N. C. Troops in the fight at Winchester, received from a friend who was a participant. The Regiment was under the command of Col. W. W. Kirkland, of Hillsboro. The Richmond papers speak in very complimentary terms of the conduct of all the members of the Regiment on that occasion. They are beginning to find out that North Carolinians can and will fight. The letter is as follows:

WINCHESTER, Va., May 29, 1862. MY DEAR SIR: Thinking, or rather knowing that North Carolinians generally, and the friends of the 21st Regiment N. C. T. in particular, would be glad to hear something of the battle of Winchester, which was fought the 25th of May. and in which the 21st Regiment, under Col. W. W. Kirkland, bore a conspicuous and gallant part, I have concluded to communicate some of the facts relating thereto. As we were on the extreme right, I cannot refer with certainty to Rev. J.E. B.Stuart, assisted by Brothers Lee, Mar- the operations of a portion of Maj. Gen. Ewell's

After the Yankees had been driven in at Front Royal, and the first Maryland Regiment captured, together with a large and valuable supply of stores of every description, the army commenced the march towards Winchester. Gen. Jackson proceeded by way of Strasburg, while Gen. Ewell advanced by the road leading direct from Front Royal to Winchester. We marched rapidly through the magnificent valley for about 10 miles, when we were ordered to halt and await further orders from Gen. Jackson. We remained at a rest until about 2 o'clock, p. m., when we again advanced. At dusk we were within five miles of Winchester, when the main body was halted, and Col. Kirkland was ordered to proceed with one of his companies to the front and exam. ine the woods, which lined both sides of the turnpike, and was supposed to contain the advance pickets of the enemy. Col. K. deployed Capt. Hunt's company from Yadkin county, and accompanied them on this duty. They had marched almost two miles, when they were hailed by a voice from a hill just beyond, (it was now dark,) and immediately a volley was fired at them. Our boys returned the fire, and the enemy retreated up the pike.

After that they advanced cautiously, as it was Gen. Ewell's desire for them to come stealthily noise. On they went, and soon came near a dark looking mass which proved to be a wood, which was the post of the next picket, who could be heard whispering in an undertone as we slipped along the fence. Suddenly the sky was illuminated, and a perfect rush of bullets came whizzing among us. Then followed a reply from our boys which sent the Yankees "skedadling" (a favorite expression with them) down the pike. Privates Dobbs, Vestrel, and Whitaker were knocked down by this fire; the former with a serious wound in the shoulder; the latter with a slight cut on the arm. Col. K. now sent back to the General for reinforcements, as he was some distance from the division and near the town. Shortly Co. A. Capt. Hedgecock, came up when the Yadkin boys were releived, and acted as a reserve to Capt. H. We remained in statu quo for about one hour while the Col. was reconnoitering. We could plainly hear the retreating army of Banks as it fell back from Strasburg before General Jackson, -could distinguish all the bugle calls of cavalry and artillery, and even the commands of the infantry Colonels. The whole right, with the exception of two companies, was now sent as reinforcements by the General; when Col. K. deployed Co. E, Capt. Headly, and directed Maj. Wharton to take charge of it, and occupy the wood from which we had received the volley.

This was done, and the pickets driven out .-The main body was brought up, and skirmishers thrown out on the right of the road, while Maj. Wharton advanced on the left. Capt. Alex. Miller's, Co. D, was deployed on the left. The Yankees now began to fire into us quite briskly, many of their shots passing over our skirmishers and falling with a most disgusting "chug" into our midst. Day was beginging to break, and Col. Kirkland sent back for artillery, as it was evident that we were near a heavy force of the enemy .--Brig. Gen. Stuart now appeared on the field with the Maryland Regiment. With this reinforcement, Col. Kirkland was enabled to extend his line on the right, while Col. Bradley Johnson deployed some companies of his (the 1st Maryland Poindexter. Regiment) on the left.

These arrangements were scarcely made when Gen. Ewell came dashing up with a part of Courtney's battery under Lieut. Lattimer. It was now sunrise, and the enemy in all his gran- Privates, R J Benett, H L Vernon, Giles Whitdure, of clean clothes and bright guns, was in plain view. There were two regiments of cavalry, gaily prancing in a clover lot, their bright uniforms and sabres glittering in the morning sun. Batteries were getting into position, and a heavy column of infantry was massed behind a stone wall, just within the suburbs of the town. To the latter Gen. Ewell paid his compliments through the medium of a rifle shell which had the usual effect of deranging their ranks. Again we put it to them with the rifle piece, much to their confusion, when Gen. Ewell galloped up to Co... Kirkland and said "Now, old North Carolins, this is your chance. The Yankees are before you! Drive them out of the town!" Away we went | do avow : He does foul injustice to the other galreaders know what is the meaning of the term at a "double quick." Not knowing anything of "Ultra-Secessionists," which your neighbor of the the country, we had to advance by the turnpike. We had advanced about three-quarters of a mile, when suddenly we came upon a regiment concealed behind a stone fence, within forty yards of us. They opened a terrific fire, beneath which, many a gallant North Carolinian went down .-Another Yankee regiment was coming down a a hill at a double quick, immediately in rear of the concealed regiment, and taking position behind another wall, they too, opened upon us .-In the meantime we were not idle, but returned their fire with good effect. Another (Yankee) regiment now appeared in our front and joined in

that of making the act good by all the pow- bayonet, and he charged all three; but another words very appropriate to toe occasion, and higher of these seceded States, against the efforts rear, and poured into us such a galling fire that of the man. He then marched the Regiment in we had to fall back about fifty yards and get a We make the following extract from a private letter to the Editor from a highly intelligent citizen of Orange county:

Induct the thigh, but remained in command until his leg gave way. Lieut. Col. Pepper fell pierced through both hips, and had nine balls put through his clothes. Capt. Hedgecock, Co. A, and Capt. Ligon, Co. G, both were struck down with bullets through their heads. Lieuts. Beall, Co. A, and Jones, of Co. H, were wounded, and sixteen non-commissioned officers and privates fell dead. The 21st Georgia Regiment now came up on our right, and the enemy began to retreat. For three-quarters of an hour, no troops ever encountered a hotter fire than did the 21st North Carolina Regiment. It was the concentrated essence of Belgian and Sharp's rifles poured into our very teeth, yet most gallantly did they stand up to the task assigned them; and when the field was cleared of the foe, twenty life, ordered a retreat, but halted us in the road

the 21st had stood. We captured two flags, one from the 5th Connecticut and another. The 21st Ga. Regiment, which came up to our assistance, lost 2 killed and 3 wounded. Col. Johnson, of the 1st Maryland, on our extreme left, charged the retreating army has decided that "men over 35 years of age enlist- and captured many prisoners. Lt. Col. Dorsey,

shoulder while attempting to secure eight prison- ! ers. While we were fighting on the right, our battery was pouring death into the enemy's ranks at the other end of the town. Gen. Jackson was coming up the valley turnpike carrying everything before him as usual. Brig. Gen. Taylor charged with his brigade eight regiments of the enemy with their batteries and routed them .-His loss (Gen. Tay'or's) was severe. Lieut Col. Nichols, 8th Louisiana, was shot through the elbow and about 50 privates were killed and wounded in the brigade. The rout of the Yankees was complete, and the cavalry swept on after them, capturing hundreds at a time. When night came, we had in our possession four thousand prisoners, vast quantities of ammunition, one hundred thousand dollars worth of medicines, about 600 wagons with the teams, and large supplies of clothing, coffee, sugar and sa t.

Gathering them up, Gen. Jackson marched on

to Martinsburg, where a valuable addition was made to our stores : On to Harper's Ferry, where we shelled the Yankees across the Potomac .-Banks left Winchester early Sunday morning, with teers streaming from his eyes and exclaiming, "the Administration has ruined me." The truth is, this exquisite Republican General was most terribly thrashed, and in his defeat the Fed eral cause has received a shock they will find it hard to recover from. On leaving Winchester, Banks told the negroes that our army killed every darkey in Front Royal, and would do the same in Winchester. Thus was many a poor creature frightened from his home. Three negro babies were found by our men in the corners of the fence, thrown there by their frightened raothers as they fled. One of these lovely little buds of sweetness was put into the arms of a Yankee prisoner, and he was made to carry it into town. So solicitous were the Yankee Generals for the welfare of their stolen contrabands, that their own sick and wounded soldiers were made to dismount from the ambulances, and the negroes put in their places. We captured a number of official documents, among which we found frequent congratulatory orders from Gen. McClellan, announcing to the troops some brilliant victoryimaginary of course.) Thus are the Yankee soldiers deseived and deluded by their chiefs, who do not hesitate to promulgate from their Head Quarters the most fabulous stories-lies that would choke Munchausen.

It old "Stonewall" gets reinforcements, his campaign in the valley and beyond will be the most brilliant and decisive of the war. Let the President send him troops enough to demonstrate against Washington and you will see Yankeedor tremble before Richmond.

I am, very truly, yours, &c.

Below is a list of the killed and wounded in the 21st Regiment N. C. T: Capt. J. C. Hedgecock, Co. A, while leading his company in the charge.

Capt. Ligon, Co. G, while leading his company in the charge. Private, John B. Brown, Co. B. Hospital Steward, Mr. Harris, Co. F. Corp'l B F Myers, Co. A. Privates-Columbus Martin, Austin Michael

Shade Lassender, W A Woodhouse, J R Devalt. Henry Merwin, Daniel Los, Edwin Bevil, Co. G, and 6 or 7 others, names not known. WOUNDED IN 21st REG'T N. C. T.

Col. W W Kirkland, shot through thigh. Lt Col R K Pepper, shot through both hips. Lt J F Beale, Co A Lt J H Jones, Co H

Company A .- Sergt B F Feraby; Privates G Harlow, A Martin, W Haith, G D Brown, W Sheels, J R Henderson, Calvin Doby, T Jackson, William Zance. Company B .- Privates, Dobbs Vestal, D H

Baty, T L Haynes, W T Reid. Company C .- Sergt L Low; Corp'l H J Holder; Privates, R Moody, Henry Norman, T D Close, A T Galzer.

Company D .- Pvt M Sprinkle. Company E.—Corp'l N Sapp; Privates Jno Smith, J L Reid, Eli Swain, E B Castle. Company F -Sgts W Page, A J Neen, H B Hoozer; Corp'l W N Collins; Privates, John Page, J E Overby, W Webster, J H Shackleford, J Roberts, Martin Rutledge, R W Cook, J M

Mabe, J W Beard. Company G .- Szts, J H Fergurson, E Coley, CT Wall, W Wall, OS; Privates, DE White, A Spenhow, E Bevil, T J Tolar, A M Bowles, J C Baker, W J Vaughn, H P Fulton, G H

Company H .- Lt J H Jones; Sgt J Axom Privates, P H Cockerham, J E Gibbins, J T than before their defeat. Minish, A S Key, Jno Edwards. Company J .- Sgts J H Sprags, R W Hill;

Company M .- Privates, W R Huffins, J A Coble, A Cordle, H Sapp.

FOR THE REGISTER.

"GRAND ARMY OF RICHMOND," June 13,'62. MR. EDITOR: I notice in your issue of the 11th ultimo, an account of our battle at Peake's. (about six miles from H-mover C. H.,) given by a correspondent who signs his name "Mack."-Now, I do not propose to detract anything from the well merited praise bestowed by " Mack" on the 18th and 37th N. C. Regiments, but this 1 lant Regiments who equally sustained the honor of the glorious o'd North State. He commences by saying that "only two regiments were engaged," the 18th and 37th, which is simply false. as Col. Lane's Regiment and Col. Wade, of the 12th N. C. T., both played an active part during the engagement. At 12 m., the 12th was drawn up in line of battle about one-half mile from Lebanon Church, and immediately on the road : it however, only remained in that position for a short period, when it was removed to a point farther back in the woods and near the Railrond .-Two Companies were then detached as skirmishers, and the balance of the Regiment were ordered to "place rest." Col. Wade next brought Col. Kirkland was ordered to give them the them to "attention," and addressed them in a few line of battle through the dense piece of timber, position which brought the enemy entirely in our and out to a wheat field directly in front of the front. In the charge, Col. Kirkland was shot woods occupied by the enemy, who fired a considerable number of shells at us, but fortunately doing us no damage. We then filed across the road and took up an advanced position in a wheat field on the right of a battery that the enemy had posted in the woods, only a few hundred yards distant. We here remained for the space of half an hour, exposed to a most terriffically galling fire of grape and shell, which did us considerable damage; and the only way I can account for its not decimating the Regiment is, that we were in a horrizontal position, and of course concested to some extent. So exactly did the Yankees have our range, that every shell that missed, came so near our heads as to fan our hair, and invariably bursted a few yards behind us. The commandant seeing that we were making a useless sacrifice of seeing that we were making a useless sacrifice of life, ordered a retreat, but halted us in the road some distance in the rear. As night was approaching, and Gen. Branch wished to retreat, the Regiment was ordered up again. We marched ROYSTER. dead and eighty wounded marked the spot where some distance in the rear. As night was apup, formed a line of bettle, and behold three Yankee Regiments in solid phalanx and in dan-gerous proximity confronted us; one directly in front, and the others opposite our wings. Col. Wade gave the command to fire one round and

but the left wing not hearing the command, remained on the ground until it had fired 5 rounds The Regiment then covered the retreat in excellent order. If "Mack" considers this "not engaged," I would be very glad if he would favor me with his definition of the phrase. The 12th was complimented by Gen. Branch for the perfect coolness it displayed during the whole engagement. I need not add that Gen. Branch occupied a very much exposed position from beginning to end. In justice to the 12th, I hope you will give this publicity.

Yours, &c., ELTTAB.

FOR THE REGISTER.

UNFORTUNATE TACTICS. It has been often remarked that it requires scarcely less genius and felicity to use a victory than to gain one. Had Hannibal, immediately after the celebrated battle of Canne, marched upon Rome, such was the general consternation prevailing, that the gates of the city would have been opened to the conqueror. But instead of following up his victory with vigor, he retired to Capus, where his brave spldiers were soon dissolved in luxury smid the fatal seductions of a

soft climate and a voluptuous city. We cannot without pain observe that our toying brethren of the North seem to have fallen into a similar error; and any error on their part we cannot sufficiently deplore, when we think of the long series of pitiless aggressions to which they have been subjected by the faithless policy of Southern states men and the rapacious spirit of the Southern people. This natural sentiment is heightened when we consider the enormous concessions which they have made to prevent the dissolution of a Union by which they were so degraded and impoverished, and the magnanimous contest in which they are now engaged to restore it. It is a fact notorious to all the world that

they have uniformly observed the minutest provisions of the Federal Constitution with punctilious care; and the Federal Union, although from the moment it was formed they could not but feel it to be an element of weakness and a source of humiliation. Under these circumstances, we cannot but regret that on the very few occasions on which they have sustained, or seemed to sustain a repulse, as

at Bull's Run, Manassas and Ball's Bluff, by foes at once ferocious and cowardly, it has been wholly due to the fact that the attack was made before they could be prepared to repel it-that their forces were altogether inferior in numbers that they were ill-supplied with the munitions of war, and that while fighting with a spirit and determination which would have put to the blush the veteran legions of Julius Casar or the Old Guard of Napoleon Bonaparte, they have been overwhelmed by incalculable numbers and the fatal. lack of ammunition.

The particular calamity which has called forth this lamentation, however, is the fact that when the martial ardor and matchless prowess of the Union troops, inspired by the sublime consciousness that they were fighting the battles of freedom, of civilization, and of humanity, and guided by the science and skill of their self-sacrificing and pure-minded leaders; yet, in no one instance have they been permitted practically to reap the harvest either of renown or of power to which they might reasonably look forward.

To allude to only two or three of the most remarkable and recent illustrations: It is well known that at the glorious battle of Shiloh, at which the brave champions of the Constitution and the Union, with a feeble and ill-appointed force, routed the combined armies of the rebel conspirators, and drove them in disorder and dismay from the field, still the strange fact appears that they did not permanently retire and disperse, but had the incredible effrontery to re-occupy the ground for several weeks from which they had been so ignominiously driven. And still more recently, although we have the authentic statement of that scrupulously accurate historian, Gen. Halleck, that the rebel Beauregard was compelled to make a disastrous and disgraceful retreat before the conquering heroes of the North with a loss in killed and wounded of not less than 15,000 men-it seems still that to the victors remains rather a barren glory than a fruitful and substantial gain; for strange as it may seem, the beaten and besotted rebels have dared to set up their banners again, and affect to be in greater force, in better spirits and in a stronger position

The most signal instance, however, of this pertinacious habit of renewed or continued resistance. when, by all the rules of war, they should have succumbed instantly and utterly, and of our equally unaccountable and persistent habit of refusal to gather the ripe fruits of our glorious victory, has been recently witnessed on the Chickshominy. Gen. McClellan, the young Napoleon of the West, the ardent, intrepid, impetuous and invincible leader of the gallant sons of the North who had risen up to defend their beloved nomes from an unprovoked and cruel invasion, had hurled back the threatening foe, and officially notified his own Government, in terms of characteristic modesty, indeed, but yet sufficiently expressive of his splendid victory over the disheartened and retreating guerrillas of the South, and we naturally enough supposed that ere this, the rebel Capital would have been in chains or in ashes; but still the conqueror forbears to enterstill that hated city stands, a grief to loyal hearts and a shame to those who hold it—the unfeeling and unprincipled oppressors of their inoffensi

Whereunto, I ask, shall this thing grow?— What shall be the final issue of this heroic endeavor to defend themselves on the part of the oppressed and injured people of the North—a people whose religious regard to the rights, the feelings, and the interests of all other nations is as well known to Europe as their unswerving probity and honor towards their aggressive and insatiable neighbors of the Southern Confederacy. What, I ask, can be the issue of a contest so sinnation of the contest than when it began? What calculation can any rational being make, when all the laws which commonly govern military operations are reversed—when victory is no longer attended by success, and when defeat is not followed by depression?

The Richmond Enquirer states that an Satururday a Yankee balloon was observed over our lines taking observations, when one piece of the Purceil battery fired at it, knocking the balloon into a "cocked hat," and pitching the Yankee eronaut headforemost to the ground. Of course the aeronaut was killed instantly.

MARRIED.

"___ if there be an Elysium on earth,
It is this, it is this!

When two that are link'd in one heavenly tie, Love on through all ills, and love on till they die." Spirit of the Age and Biblical Recorder pleas