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RALEIGH WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 30, 1862.

NO 30

## The Raleigh Register.

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

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1862.

COL. VANCE'S REGIMENT AND THE CHARGE OF GEN. RANSOM'S BRIG-ADE ON THE YANKEE BATTERY.

In a late issue of this paper we fully exposed and refuted the lying account which the Raleigh Standard gave of Col. Vance's Regiment in the charge made by Ransom's Brigade on the 1st of July. We showed by the testimony of "An Actor in the Scene," for whose respectability and responsibility we vouched, that Ramseur's, and not Vance's Regiment, was nearest the enemy's batteries, and that Ramseur's Regiment was the only one of the Brigade that slept on the field of battle, and we alleged, as we do now, that the Standard concocted the account of the exploits of Vance's regiment for the purpose of making votes for V. at the election, utterly eareless of the gross injustice it was doing to those who really did distinguish themselves in that now famous charge .-Caught and exposed, as he was, the Editor of the Standard, in his last number, makes no allusion either to what we said, or to the communication of "An Actor in the Scene." The potato which he picked up was hot, and Vance speaks in his report of the enemy betherefore he dropped it.

We have not the slightest intention to disparage either Col. Vance or his Regiment. We believe that he and they are ready to do their full duty, and if, in doing to others the same justice we mete out to them, we allude his report proves. We have read Colonel to stubborn facts, it is not for the purpose of depreciating their services, but for the purpose of doing to others that justice which the Editor of the Kaleigh Standard, for his own miserable purposes, has denied to them.

The official account of the "Casualties of the 2nd Brigade N. C. Troops, commanded by Brigadier General Ransom, at Curl's Neck, July 1st, 1862," contains the following facts : In the 24th Regiment N.C. Troops, commanded by Col. W. J. Clarke, there were 9 killed, 42 wounded, 12 missing-total 63. In the 25th Regiment, commanded by Col. Rutledge, there 22 killed, 106 wounded, 5 missing-total 133. In the 26th Regiment, commanded by Colonel Vance, there were 6 killed, 40 wounded, 25 missing-total 71. In the 35th Regiment, commanded by Col. M. W. Ransom, there were 18 killed, 91 wounded, 18 missing-total 127. In the 49th Regiment, commanded by Col. Ramseur, there were 14 killed, 75 wounded, 16 missing -total 105.

From the above it will be seen that in Col. Vance's Regiment there were fewer killed and wounded, and more missing than in any other Regiment that participated in the engagement, notwithstanding the lying Editor of the Raleigh S:andard, for the purpose of making political capital for bis nominee, Mr. Vance, represented his regiment as having charged ahead of every other regiment on the field. Is not the above report conclusive to show that Col. Vance's regiment did not charge ahead of every other regiment, and over a distance of one mile and a quarter? for had it done so, it is manifest that it would not have escaped with so comparatively trifling a list of easualties. If Col. Vance or his regiment feel agrieved at our making this comparison, they have the Editor of the Raleigh Standard to thank for it. We make the comparison, not to detract from their services, for doubtless they did their duty, but to do justice to others. As a gallant and chivalrous man, Col, Vance should be glad to see justice done to his companions in arms, and should scorn to wear laurels stolen from the brow of others by his unprincipled supporter, the Editor of the Raleigh Standard, This is not the first occasion on which the Editor of that paper has placed his lately found friend, Mr. Vance, in a position which should be very uncomfortable to a high-

that the Confederate press has produced the impression at the North that there is a Union party in this State. This charge is utterly false, and proved to be so by the fact that no Yankee paper has yet quoted from a Confed-Yankee editors wish to encourage their friends at the North with the prospect that North Carolina can be restored to the Union, they quote from the Ruleigh Standard, in which paper they find "old Union men" constantly arrayed against "Precipitators" or "original Secessionists." They naturally and logically conclude that a charge against Secessionists as such, is an assertion that secession is an evil which ought to be cured by the reconstruction of the Union, and the election of Mr. Vauce would be regarded by the Carolina in favor of the reconstruction of

COL. VANCE AND THE BATTLE OF

The last Standard contains Col. Vance'

official report of the battle of Newbern .-The Standard, in a short and very tame preface, calls upon those who have said that Col. Vance "was not in the fight" to "cover their faces." Now, we have never said that Col. Vance was "not in the fight," but we say now that while Col. Vance's regiment was, technically speaking, in the battle of Newbern, but a portion of it was in the actual "fight." That portion was the left under the gallant and lamented Major Carmichael, and with this portion of the regiment Colonel Vance was not, for his report proves that he knew nothing of its operations until "information was brought me by Captain T. J. Gary, my Quartermaster, who barely escaped with his life in getting to me, that the enemy in great force had turned my left by the railroad track at Wood's Brick Yard, had pillaged my camp, were firing in reverse on my left wing, and were several hundred yards up the railroad between me and Newbern; also, that all the troops on the field were in full retreat except my command. This being so, there was no alternative left me but to order an immediate retreat, or be completely surrounded by an overwhelming force." After this there was no "fight," as, according to Col. Vance, the retreat was commenced and kept up "night and day" until Kinston was reached. Col. ing driven back "by a steady and well directed fire from our (his) lines." Now, these were Col. Vance's "lines," for they were the "lines" of Col. Vance's regiment, but Col Vance himself was not in these "lines," a Vance's report three times carefully, and we now say that while Col. Vance, with his regiment, was in the battle of Newbern, he himself was not where the actual fighting was carried on. What becomes now of the assertion that Col. V. remained fighting on the field two hours after General Branch had left it? Will not the Editor of the Standard "cover his face" with shame? No, he will not, for his political profligacy is only equalled by his utter shamelessness.

The Report of Col. Vance, we are glad to say, does justice to the young and gallant Lieut. Colonel, Harry Burgwyn, who was the last man to cross the creek on the retreat, thus manfully covering the retreat which Col. Vance, according to his report, led in person, he being among the first to cross and aid in facilitating the crossing of his soldiers, only three of whom were drowned.

In conclusion, we should like to know how Col. Vance's Report came into the hands of the Raleigh Standard at this particular juncture, more than four months after it was written, and just on the eve of the election. On inquiry, we find that it was not furnished by the Governor or any of the authorities here, and no man can for an instant suppose that General Branch furnished it to the Standard. Can it be possible that "a military man," not a "political" (!) Colonel, would send, to be published for the first fime in a partizan newspaper now supporting him as a candidate for the highest office in the State, an "official account" of his regiment's transactions in such a battle as that of Newbern? It would be strange if it was so, and yet, strange as it is, we believe it is so.

In order that our readers may see that we have dealt fairly with Col. Vance's Report, we shall publish it in our next issue.

There can be no doubt now that the signal reverses which the Yankees sustained near Richmond will stimulate them to renewed and herculean efforts to either subjugate or exterminate the people of the South. Avarice, hatred, revenge, and a conviction that with the South finally separated from them and recognized as an independent nation Yankeedom would be the most beggarly and degraded of nations, all combine to incite them to such a trial of strength with us as woman, one must stop her, talk with her, insult The Editor of the Standard asserts has not yet been witnessed in the progress of this war, and which, if we would avoid the most dreadful of fates, we must prepare to meet with all the resources at our command. There can be no doubt that this is the true position of affairs. We are to meet and deerate paper published in this State. When feat a desperate and at the same time a most powerful enemy, or we are to be enslaved, and with our wives and daughters become the serfs and vassals of the accursed Yankee race. This is the plain issue, and it cannot be blinked or avoided.

How unwise, how unpatriotic, aye, how treacherous, then, is the conduct of men who, for paltry, mean, and miserable "party purposes," are denouncing the only measure which will give us the men to drive back the vandal horde which will soon be upon us in swarming numbers. We do not hesitate to North as a declaration by the people of North , say that the Southern man who now denounces the Conscript Law, and strives to spread dissatisfaction among those who are the sub- the soldiers.

jects of it, and send them to the field with hearts rankling against the Government and the Cause, instead of with bosoms filled with holy and patriotic feelings and purposes, is a traitor who enght to receive a traitor's doom It is manifest that unless the ranks of our glorious army, so terribly thinned by death, disease and wounds, are filled, our cause must be lost; and it is no less manifest that the Conscript Law was the only means of producing the result so indispensable to our success in this mighty struggle. To denounce it, then, is to denounce such a prosecution of the war as can alone save us from a fate too terrible to be contemplated. To denounce it is to say to the Yankees, "Come and take us-come and make slaves or concubines of our wives, daughters and sisters-come and weld the iron collar of serfdom around the necks of our men, and work them as the slaves of emancipated negroes-come and do all this, and, if possible, more than this, for we cannot oppose you in a Constitutional' manner!!!" And this is, in substance, the language of men in North Carolina who have dared to present themselves as candidates for offices in the gift of the people of a State which is as yet free!!

This miserable burlesque on humanity has become alarmed at the indignation which his

BRUTE BUTLER ALARMED.

satanic "order No. 28" has excited throughout the civilized world. From the other side of the Atlantic the winds have wafted into his ears the execrations of whole nations whose moral sense has been shocked by his brutality, and he has heard that on the battle fields of the South the war ery of her gallant sons is, "Remember Butler," and his coward heart has shrunk within him. Read the following letter, and say, if you can, which is most detestable, Butler's beastly order, or the miserable cowardice which prompts an explanation of it which is as grossly insulting to the intelligence of the public, as the order itself, in its true spirit and intent, was to the moral feelings of the world. But this dastardly equivocation will not save the Brute's worthless carcass. The bullet is moulded now which will send him to the companionship of fiends in hell, who will place him on the worst "eminence" in their diabolical conclave; for it would be a gross aspersion upon Southern manhood to suppose that Butler could find any other than

GEN. BUTLER AND THE WOMEN OF NEW ORLEANS.

The following letter from Gen. Butler, explaining his reasons for issuing the celebrated order regarding the ladies of New Orleans, has been re-

HEADQ'RS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF. ) New Orleans, July 2, 1862. My Dear Sir : I am as jealous of the good opin-

ion of my friends as I am careless of the slanders of my enemies, and your kind expression in regard to Order No. 28 leads me to say a word to you on the subject. That it ever could have been so misconceived as

t has been by some portions of the Northern press is wonderful, and would lead one to exclaim with the Jew. "O! Father Abraham, what these Chistians are, whose own hard dealings teach them to suspect the very thoughts of others." What was the state of things to which the wonan order applied?

We were two thousand five hundred men in a city seven miles long by two to four wide, of a lundred and fifty thousand inhabitants, all hostile, bitter, defiant, explosive, standing literally on a magazine, a spark only needed for destruction. The devil had entered the hearts of the women of this town (you know seven of them chose Mary Magdalen for a residence) to stir up strife in every way possible. Every opprobious epithet, every insuling jesture was made by these bejeweled, becrin- ment. olined and laced creatures, calling themselves ladies, towards my soldiers and officers, from the windows of houses and in the streets. How long do you suppose our flesh and blood could have stood this without retort? That would lead to | Maj. Gen. Huger. disturtances and riot, from which we must clear THE WAR SPIRIT IN THE NORTH .- the streets with artillery -and then a howl that we had murdered these fine women. I had ar rested the men who hurrahed for Beauregard .-Could I arrest the women? No. What was to be done? No order could be made save one that would execute itself. With anxious, careful thought, I hit upon this: "Women who insult my soldiers are to be regarded and treated as common

werfien plying their vocation." Pray, how do you treat a common woman plyng her vocation in the streets? You pass her by inheeded. She cannot insult you! As a gentleman, you can and will take no notice of her. If she speaks, her words are not opprobrious. It is only when she becomes a continuous and positive nuisance that you call a watchman and give her in charge to him. But some of the Northern editors seem to think that whenever one meets such a her, or hold dalliance with her; and so, from

heir own conduct, they construed my order The editor of the Boston Courier may so deal with common women, and out of the abundance of the heart his mouth may speak-but so do not I. Why, these she adders of New Orleans themselves were at once shamed into propriety of conduct by the order, and from that day no woman has either insulted or annoyed any live soldier or officer, and of a certainty no soldier has insulted any woman. When I passed through Baltimore on the 23d of February last, members of my staff were insulted by the gestures of the ladies (?) there. Not so in

One of the worst possible of all these women showed disrespect to the remains of the gallant young DeKay, and you will see her punishment a copy of the order, which I enclose, is at once a vindication and a construction of my order. I can only say that I would issue it again, under

kind interest. I am, truly, your friend BENJ. F. BUTLER.

Major-General Commanding. SEIZURES.-Government officers, last week eizured a large amount of sugar and some 500 barrels of flour, which were stored in Charlotte,

"THE ROLLING MACHINE." We do not mean to poach on the manor of the State Journal very extensively, but only design to say a few words about "the Rolling Machine." Lieutenant Maury recently published a letter which he had written to a French Admiral, in which, among other things, he states that if the enemy had attacked our army at Bull Run a few days earlier than they did, they would have found it with only four rounds of caps. We have heard that it was owing to a timely supply of caps received from this city that our troops were able to fight and win the battles of Bull Run and Manassas. And yet, Mr. W. W. Holden, a member of the Convention and Editor of the Raleigh Standard, was violently indignant, both in the Convention and in his paper, because the Military Board, after offering to rent or buy it at twice its real value, impressed a Rolling Machine from one of his obstinate constituents, in order to use it in the manufacture perhaps of the very percussion caps which gave us the victories of Bull Run and Ma-

From the Wilmington Journal. We copy the following extract of a letter to the Editors of the Journal, merely to show the feeling existing amongst the soldiers in camp in and around Wilmington. We may add that the writer is from Burke county, and a soldier. He

adds:-I send the paper simply to show how beautifully you are holding the traitor Holden up and exhibiting his true principles to your numerous

orders the Journal to be sent to a friend, and

I wish I were able to send every man in old Burke your paper during the present campaign -for your arguments in favor of Col. Johnston are not only true but sensible.

bov. and know him to be, as you say, a clever; witty young man, and will no doubt make a good Colonel, and deserves credit for his patriotism; but not more than thousands of others who have gone to the defense of their country. It is not time for such "patriots" as "Holden" talks so much about to throw off their armor. Colonel Z. B. Vance is just where he ought to stay, and twothirds of this regiment will tell him so on the 31st

You are doing good work in your country's cause, though you may not see it as I have in this regiment; and I assure you that whatever you say against Holden, and other such enemies, will not bring you ceasure from this regiment. Let us have "Colonel" Vance, and Governor'

LENIOR, 18th July, 1862

MESORS ELITORS .- Sirs: Our company wen into the light at the Seven Pines, near Richmond, with about one hundred men. In that fight we lost 42 killed and wounded-our gallant Captain, T. D. Jones, among the killed. In the recent fight near Richmond, our loss was heavy. have now only eight men on duty. Two other companies went from this county, under Colonel Vance, and in that great charge of "one mile and a quarter," spoken of by Holden, the two companies lost oneman killed, and several wounded. It will be remembered that we are Company A, 22nd Regi ment N. C. T. Our officers are all killed or wounded, except Lieut. W. B. Clark, who is still in command of the company, with one finger shot

I know full well that our other companies from this county did their whole duty, but I find that if the N. C. Standard is to be the record of events in this war, we must be in Col. Vance's Regt. to have the name of good fighting.

ROUGH AND READY, 22nd N. C. T.

If our troops expect to get justice done by Holden, they will be awfully deceived. No one but Col. Vance can fight—no regiment but his knows how, or have the pluck to fight or to charge. -Boys, look to your own laurels .- State Journal.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES IN THE ARMY.

Major General T. H. Holmes has been assigned to the command of the Trans-Mississippi Depart-Brig. Gen. R. H. Anderson hasbeen promted to

the rank of Major General, and assigned to the command of the Division lately commanded by

Col. Jenkins, of South Carolina, premoted to rank of Brigadier General, vice R. H. Anderson,

Col. Martin E. Green, of Missouri, promoted to

The resignation of Gen. Josep's R. Anderson has been accepted.

THE YANKEES AT SUFFOLK .- The Yankee force at Suffolk, Va., is about 8,000. General Mansfield is in command, aided by two Provosts -Paul de Kay and Van-Webber. The Episcopal Church is used as a negro church by a Yankee from Massachusetts, who officiates every Sunday. During the week the vestry is made a secret bar-room, where the "blockade" is run at so much a glass. Mansfield has seized the residence it done? It was done by the friends of Colonel of Nathaniel Riddick, and supplies his table from

Lincoln (Illinois) Sun, of June 27th says:

Mr. R.'s farm.

A car-load of contrabands passed through Lincoln on Monday last, who were willing to work for ten cents per day and board. What chance have the poor of Hlinois to make a living when placed in competition with thieving, runaway negroes, at ten cents per day?

HOLDEN REBURED.-It gives us pleasure to observe the people of Wake County are beginning to see that the course pursued by the Standard is anything but loval to the South, and in order to put a stop to the strife existing in that courty, a ike circumstances. Again thanking you for your number of influential gentlemen have induced the candidates of Wake to abandon a further canvass during the contest. We say it gives us pleasure to make this statement, for of all things to be aid them in restoring the Union. deprecated at this time, is a party canvass for mem. There can be no doubt but if the doctrine of bers to the Legislature, or for Governor. We do not know what others may think, but for our part we look upon the action of the candidates of Wake N. C. Thirty cents per pound was allowed for the as most honorable, and as the severest rebuke sugar. The sugar and flour both were taken for "Conservative" Holden could have received.

From the Iredell Express. THE GOVERNORSHIP.

It was hoped that the next Governor of North Carolina would be chosen in view of his qualifications and fitness to discharge the duties of that responsible position, and that party lines would be entirely ignored; but in this, our reasonable expectations are doomed to disappointment. The two candidates before the people are Col. Johnston of Charlotte, and Col. Vance of Asheville, now in the Confederate army, both belonging to the old Whig party.

Col. Johnston was a Union man until near the ecession of the Cotton States and the rejection of all the compromise measures by the Lincoln party destroyed all hopes of saving the Union, or securing our rights under the Northern dynasty .-On the contrary Colonel Vance, though a member of Congress, having ample means of knowing the mind of the Administration and his party touching the South as shadowed forth in their debates and distinctly announced in the inaugural address, held on to the delusion of recovering our rights in the Union until the proclamation calling for 75,000 men. So far as political acts are involved in this controversy, this covers the whole distinction. This tenscity of Col. Vance for the Union is claimed by his friends as a vital reason why he should be chosen instead of Col. Johnston. The ground of this preference is so fallacious when examined logically, that we could not believe it seriously urged, were it not boldly announced by the Standard and discussed before the people by Col. Allison and W. P. Caldwell, candidates for the Legislature of Iredell county, as I have been informed, for I have not heard either of

If the friends of Col. Vance had urged his election on the grounds of his qualifications, conservative in his principles, now actively engaged in fighting for our rights, we could give him a cordial and hearty support. But when we know the interests of the South and North were in conroversy for the last thirty years, the merits of all he great questions were ably discussed and fully understood, that the election of Mr. Lincoln was considered and claimed the dominant party at the North as virtually settling all the disputed points in favor of the North and against the South, clearly shadowed forth from the seat of power in Washington by the distainful brother described by Burns, "nail" his " and haughty rejection of the compromise propositions of Mr. Crittenden, though pressed with tears and sustained by the masterly arguments of John A. Gilmer. When we reflect that Col. Vance against the South, for he was on good terms with many of them, but still hugged the fond delusion | ltmits of his observation. of obtaining justice in the Union under such a party until after the proclamation of Mr. Lincoln. That this tenseity of Col. Vance for the Union in the face of such evidence, daily growing stronger, should be urged as a vital reason why he should be elected over Col. Johnston, who had the political sagacity to see in the gathering storm that all was lost, is the most ridiculous and absurd proposition ever discussed. If secession is now right since the proclamation, how could it have been wrong before. How could a mere proclamation change a lundamental principle in politics?

It is the part of a wise man to foresee the evi and prepare to avert it, but the simple pass on heedlessly and are punished. But the friends of Col. Vance say they were deceived by Mr. Lincoln -they did not calculate on his making war upon the South. Let it be admitted in justification of his clinging to the Union until the eleventh hour, that he was deceived as to Lincoln's policy touching the South. Is that a merit? to be gulled and deluded? If he was deceived, whose fault was it? Col. Johnston was not deceived. Enough had transpired in Congress in the debates of the Abolition party to open his eyes; but it seems nothing short of the thunders of the war proclams. tion could unseal his eyes and arouse him from his delusive slumbers. And this is claimed by his friends as a vital reason why he should be elected over Col. Johnston. Is that a merit? Ridicu-

Wm. Yancey made the declaration in a speech in Charlotte, before any State had seceded, that if the South would all go out united that he could quench with his pocket handkerchief all the blood that would be shed. Does Mr. Yancev or his friends claim that error of judgment as a ground of merit and of political promotion ?-But it is urged, we deny the right of secession, but not of revolution; we are in a state of revolution, and the proclamation of Abe Lincoln justifies it. So much the worse then for us; we would then be rebels found in armed rebellion to overthrow a loyal governmentliable to be hung for treason, for the proclamation would not justify a revolution which implies a violent disruption of a legally constituted government and an expulsion from office those in power, for it merely called for 75,000 men to aid him in enforcing the execution of the laws and recapturing the property beloging to the Federal government, and asked North Carolina to furnish her part of the men to save the Union in its integrity. It did not propose to invade the State of North Carolina or violate the rights of ner citizen, for the State had not then seceded; but the proclamation would have justified secession, making for war upon the South, which he had no constitutional those in power, but simply withdrawing peaceably from the federal compact and repeating the act by which a State entered into the Federal Union. If secession was wrong in principle before the proclamation, it could not become right after it, and if the State of North Carolina did not go out on principle, she is placed in a false position before the world. But has the State seceded by withdrawing from the old Union and joining the Confederate States, or is she in a state of revolution? The Convention chosen by the people of the State did pass an ordinance of secession almost unanimously, and pray by whom was Vance—it was they who are now raising the cla-mor that repealed the act of Union. Did not Col. Mitchell and Col. Allison vote for the ordinance, delegates chrisen by the people of Iredeli? THE "CONTRABANDS" AT THE NOTTH -The If any blame rest upon any one for the present state of things it rests upon the friends of Col. Vance, for they had the power to control the State, and not upon the other side! Why then raise the cry against Col. Johnston that he was a secessionist? What is Col. Vance and his friends; are they not secessionists? If they are not, what are they? Are they clinging to the idea of reconstructing the old Union under the Abe Lincoln dynasty. Are they willing to re-turn to bondage again for the sake of the flesh pots of Egypt? We hope better things of them, and believe most of them true and good men, though some of them can hardly suppress their

career under the delusion there was no such thing as State Rights—that the South could not be kicked out of the Union. But, Mr. Editor, in all concience, what good can grow out of such a constroversy started by the Standard at such a time as this, when all hearts and all hands should be

> our liberty to govern ourselves according to our interest, or we are wrong. There is no other question or position. If we are right, why then cast blame upon those who stepped forward in defence of our rights a few months before other who could not or did not see what was designed against us by our enemies before the proclams. ion. Personally I see no objection against Col. Vance, but cannot support him on the grounds upon which he is ostensibly put forward; it is virtually condemning all that has been done or is now doing to achieve our independence. Everyknow that Col. Johnston is qualified to fill the reonsible duties that will engage the attention of the Executive; his past history clearly demon-strates the assertion, but the friends of Col. Vance cannot say so much in regard to him, for he is a new man and untried in executive and financial

united as one man to save our beloved Country from the tread of the iron-heel of our enemy?

We are either right in struggling to maintain

FOR THE REGISTER. THE "BIGGEST LIE" OF THE WAR.

CITIZEN.

"E'en ministers! they ha'e' been ken'd in holy rapture.
A rousing whid, at times, to ven'd an' nail't wi' scripture."

We must all admit, Mr. Editor, that there has een some "tall lying" during this war, on the part f Editors, Correspondents, Congressmen, Generals, Colonels, &c., of the North; but after perusing the annexed extract, I doubt not you will readily agree and confess that "the biggest lie of the war." has been perpetrated upon the simple minded (f) paople of the good city of Gotham, by a Yankee "Minister" of the Gospel, whilem candidate for the Episcopacy, in Newport; and that, too, at a public political meeting. As a comment on the very improper and unchristian conduct of the Reverend (?) Francis Vinton, of Rhode Island, it is only necessary to say, that the whole mind of the North seems to have been blinded by the dark and cloudy pall of that madness which precedes destruction.

The Yankee minister, it is true, does not, like his whid'," "wi' scripture," but with military authority! nor does he perpetrate them in "holy rapture," but in political and savage frenzy. The writer has known the was then a member of Congress, heard and saw all Rev. Mr. Francis Vinton for thirty years; was two that was being determined by the Abolition party | years at West Point with him, and oun truly say, a more skilful hypocrite has never appeared within the

Respectf'y yours,

H. K. B. Raleigh, July 22nd, 1262.

SPEECH OF REV. DR. VINTON. This war is a case of honor or dishonor, liberty, slavery or death to you and your children .-[Cheers.] I have served our country in her army for ten years, and speak to you as a military man. We have not lost an action in this whole wareven Bull Run, and that would not have ended so disastrously only for the arrival of powerful reinforcements to the enemy after the battle had been won by our noble troops. [Cheers.] McCiellan has conquered the rebels in seven successive battles on seven succeeding days, and his army has discomfited and overthrown them whereever the rebels encountered it. He is nearer Richmond now thanever be was before. [Cheers.] With the strong say he is nearer to Richmond than ever.

THE U. S. ARMY .- The statistics of the United States army show that it is now composed of 75 cavalry regiments, of 71,536 men; 17 artillery regiments, of 19,477 men; 604 infantry regiments, of 508,745 men; also some batteries and detached companies, numbering 17,896 men; making a total of 617,474 men. With the new levy of 300,000, the army will number 917,000 men

> FOR THE REGISTER. TRIBUTE OF RESPECT. Camp 14th N. C. Taoors, July 21st, 1862.

MR. EDITOR: It has never fallen to my lot to perform so mournful and difficult task as I now undertake, the effort to pay a last tribute to the memory of Lieut. W. M. THOMPSON, who fell in the hard and glorious battle of Gaines' Mill, on the 27th June, while leading the Cak City Guards to victory.

Lieut. Thompson was one of the first to shoulder his musket in the defence of the South and principle, when Abe Lincoln called for men and money to invade our noble South. He was elected First Lieuten-snt of the Oak City Guards at its organization in April, 1862, and remained in that position until the day of his death. He was in command of the company at the battle of which he was a victim, and nobly did he do his duty. Our regiment was ordered in conjunction with the other regiments of the brigade to charge the enemy. All through this glorious charge, his voice could be heard animating and cheering his command onward to victory, until a fatal bullet struck him and cut short his valuable life. I say his valuable life: if you had known and loved him as his men did, you would call his life valuable to us as an officer and brother. I know that most of us, right to do, as secession does not involve the dis-ruption of the old government or interference with in terms of too much praise. All that I, or any one else could say for him would never be suffici portray his virtues and his love of country, and selfsacrificing patriotism. He was kind in the extreme, noble as man ever could be, and generous to a fault. A more courteous gentleman was never found. He was the most unassuming man I have ever seen.—
With a refined and highly cultivated talent, he charmed every one with his kind and elequent conversation. I have at times, when speaking of the South and her trials, seen him rise from his seat and deliver some of the most eloquent and touching apto respond at any reverse to our army. He always said he never would or could despond until our sol-diers began to suffer what our revolutionary fathers and our brave Texans suffered in their struggles for

His loss to us is irreparable. All of us feel that we have lost a brother. I am positive in saying, there is not a man in this bereaved company, that did not love him as a brother. His loss is not felt by us alone, but by the whole regiment. He was the general favorite of all officers and privates. While his loss is so great to us, what must it be to his family, wife, children, father, mother, brothers and sisters? I deeply sympathize with them in this their hour of great loss and bereavement, for none knew better than I how much he was devoted to them. But while we all deeply mourn his loss, let us remember he fell in a glorious cause, and while nobly doing his duty to his God, country and home. May God in his wisdom enable all of us to so live and act that we shall all meet in heaven, is the prayer of his true

a gratification at the defeats of our army; such, though few, are Lincolnites at heart. And it cannot be denied but what our enemies are rejoicing at this division in our ranks, and are calculating greatly upon the Standard's followers to aid them in restoring the Union.

There can be no doubt but if the doctrine of secession had been admitted by all, there never would have been a disruption of our government, for the Abolition party never would have pushed their aggressive policy upon the South so far as to drive them out, and thus lose the richest trade any people ever enjoyed. They were in their mad N. B. The day after our glorious victory, we occu