

VOL. LAUII

GLORIOUS NEWS!

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

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN'Y 3, 1863.

Raleigh Register.

The year 1863 was ushered in with glorious news from the Southwest. Bragg's victory near Murfreesboro', in Tennessee, and the gallant, and up to the last accounts, successful defence of Vicksburg, inspire the strongest hopes that our former disasters in the Southwest are to be followed by successes so substantial that they will induce the Yankees to give up this war for our subjugation not only as a bad, but as an impracticable job. On our Northern border, the Yankees are done for for months to come. The report that Burnside does not intend to go into winter quarters we believe to be utterly without foundation. The elements will compel him to do so, if he does not wish to see his army destroyed. It cannot keep the field in that climate and live. On the whole; then, we look forward with confidence to a speedy and successful termination of this wicked war.

"THE TEN REGIMENT BILL." Under this caption, the Standard of Wednesday last publishes the Bill introduced by Judge Person in the House of Commons and the substitute offered for it by Messrs. Gris-

We learn that the charge upon which this individual was arrested by the Confederate Government was, that just before the battles near Richmond he went into' McClellan's lines and communicated to him all the plans of our officers. He has been surrendered to the authorities of this State on the demand of the Legislature, and will be tried for the alleged offence. As the testimony in the possession of the Confederate authorities was deemed sufficient to warrant his arrest, we presume that the Solicitor prosecuting him in this State will see to it that it is forthcoming.

REV. R. J. GRAVES.

THE STATE JOURNAL.

We learn from the last number of the above named paper that J. W. Albertson, Esq., late of Perquimans County, has become its Associate Editor. Mr. A. makes his bow to the Public in a brief but very appropriate Salutatory. We welcome him to the ranks of the corps editorial. .

THE STANDARD'S ASSAULT UPON GEN. WINDER.

We are requested by a responsible gentleman to state that the charge of the Standard that Gen. Winder is "an infamous tyrant," was based upon information furnished to by the Rev. Mr. Graves, himself a suspected tory or spy.

For the Raleigh Register. THE REV. R. J. GRAVES AND THE

STANDARD MAN. In the last issue of the Standard, its editor ful-

minates the following "conservative" editorial on the subject of Mr. Graves' recent arrest :

WEDNESDAY MORNING JANUARY 7 1863. RALEIGH

Raleigh

FURTHER NORTHERN NEWS. We make the following extracts from Northern papers of the 25th and 26th ultimo : THE SITUATION-THE DESPERATION OF THE NORTH-WHAT HAS BEEN GAINED IN THIS WAR-THE NORTH SICK OF THE WAR AND SUES FOR AN EABLY PEACE.

The New York Herald presents its readers with the following Christmas box on the war-

Our prospects are gloomy enough. We are approaching the end of the second year of the war, the Government has expended over a thousand millions of money; two hundred theusand loyal soldiers have been sacrificed in their heroid devotion to the Union cause; we have, in round bumbers an army of a million of men in the field, a navy numbering between three and four hundred vessels of war, and employing thirty thousand men; we are spending hardly less than three millions of dollars a day, and, while a bill providing for another thousand millions of public debt is pending before Congress, our tax-paying people, in contemplation of all these heavy burdens, and disheartened by repeated disasters and failures, are earnestly inquiring, what are our prospects.

We have fought many bloody battles. The Union forces have effected a lodgment here and there in every rebellious State; several doubtful States, by hard fighting, have been reclaimed, and yet we have hardly accomplished more than a break here and there through the crust of the rebellion. Its heart, only one hundred and twenty miles from Washington, remains untouched, and each succeeding effort to reach it has thus far only resulted in disappointment, disasters and disgrace. The violent and fanatical abolition measures of the last Congress have fused all parties and all classes in the revolted States into the party of resistance-to the last extremity ; while the late repulse of the most powerful army of the Union has revived the hopes of the rebel leaders in the early settlement of the war in their favour through European intervention. There is every reason to apprehend; too, unless we give some heavy and crushing blows to this rebellion before the return of spring, that Mr. Lincoln will have to meet Louis Napoleon as an active ally of the rebels, or submit to his suggestions of peace upon the basis of an independent Southern Confed-

and in the advance since the campaign begun,) I low. In the next place, I felt satisfied that this probably knew less than any other corps comman- was the place to fight the most decisive battle, beder of the position and relative strength of the cause if we could divide their forces by pressing several corps of the army. their lines at one or two points, separating their

General Halleck came down to see me on the left from their right, then a vigorous attack with 11th of November. On the 9th I made out a the whole army would succeed in breaking their plan of operations in accordance with the order of army in pieces.

General Halleck, which directed me not only to General Halleck, which directed me not only to take command, but also to state what I proposed to do with it. That plan I wrote on the morning of means of which they connected the two wings of the 9th of November, and sent it by special mes-senger to Washington. I can furnish the Com- through a bad country.

mittee a copy of the plan if they desire it. I do I obtained from a coloured man from the other side of the town, information in regard to this not have it here now. Question-State the substance of it, if you new road, which proved to be correct. I wanted to obtain possession of that new road, and that

Male Libran

Answer-1 state in substance, That

was my reason for making an attack on the ex-I thought it advisable to concentrate the army treme left. I did not intend to make an attack n the neighborhood of Warrenton, to make a on the right until that position had been taken, small movement across the Rappahannock as a which I supposed would stagger the enemy by feint, with a view to divert the attention of the encutting their line in two, and then I proposed to emy, and lead them to believe we were going to make a direct attack on their front and drive them move in the direction of Gordonsville, and then out of their works. to make a rapid movement of the whole army to Lanceeded in building six bridges, and in tak-Fredericksburg on this side of the Rappahannock. ing the whole army across. The two attacks were made, and we were repulsed-still holding a por-As my reasons for that I stated that the further we got into the interior of Virginia, the longer tion of the ground we had fought upon, but not our extreme advance. That night I went all

wculd be our line of communications, and the greater would be the difficulty we would have in keeping them open, as the enemy had upon our right flank a corps that at alroost any time could, by a rapid movement, seriously embarrass us. If we were caught by the elements so far from our base of supplies, and at the same time in the enemy's country, where they had means of gatting information that we had not, it might, I thought, prove disastrous to the army, as we had but one ine of railway by which to supply it.

In moving upon Fredericksburg we would all the time be as near Washington as would the enemy, and after arriving at Fredericksburg we would be at a point nearer to Richmond than we would be even if we should take Gordonsville .--On the Gordonsville line the enemy, in my opinion, would not give us a decisive battle at any place this side of Richmond. They would defend Gordonsville until such time as they had felt they had given us a check, and then with so many lines him to give the order. of railroad open to them they would move upon Richmond, or upon Lynchburg, and in either

was formed. On the next morning, just before the column was to have started, General Sumner case the difficulty of following them would be very great. In connection with this movement, I requested

came up to me and said : "General, I hope that barges filled with provisions and forage should

STILL LATER FROM THE NORTH. The Richmond Enquirer makes up the follow-ing summary from the Baltimpre American of the evening of the 27th ult:

NO 1

Register.

Washington correspondents all agree that Lin-coln is resolved to stand by his emancipation proclamation and will issue a supplementary pro-clamation on the Tat January, indicating the States and parts of States' in which slavery is orever outlawed.

The "Herald" says that Seward will remain in the Cabinet only upon condition that the conservative policy advocated by him be adopted by the Administration. He is said to be violently opposed to Abraham's negro proclamation.

Under head of "news from Washington," the "American" says that in diplomatic circles the event next in importance to the Fredericksburg defeat is considered to be the certainty that the Emperor Napoleon will, at his New Year reception, inform Minister Dayton that the sufferings of France will no longer permit him to delay en-treating the United States and the Confederate States to terminate the wasteful war. An appeal, popular and influential throughout Europe, is expected from the Emperor, and the augmentation of the French force in Mexico to 50,000 men. The Department of State at Washington has permitted the shipment of railroad ties, &c., from New York to Mexico for the French military railroad, notwithstand-ing the remonstrances of the Mexican Minister. Gov. Seymour's Message, it is said, will make a studied and venomous attack on New England, and perhaps intimate a willingness for her expulsion from the Union as a necessary step to induct the South to return.

form the next morning a column of attack by regiments. It consisted of some eighteen old McClellan was to have arrived in Washington last Sunday as a witness in Porter's court marcolumn to make a direct attack upon the enemy's | tial.

> The "Herald" says there is reason to believe that Lincoln will return to Congress, with his objections, the bill for the creation of Western Virginia into a separate State.

> Pierpont has written Lincoln a letter in regard to the admission of the so-called State, in which he says that the "refusal of the President to sign the bill will be a fatal blow to the loyalists of the State, and tantamount to their delivery to the tender mercies of the Richmond regency !"

Attorney General Bates regards the admission of West Virginia as unconstitutional. you will desist from this attack. I do not know The "American" states that the Army of the

som and Cowles, accompanying them with comments in favor of the latter. From these comments we make the following extract :

Now, let the honest reader carefully consider the two bills above given. Which, we ask, is most consonant with the Constitution, the wants of the Confederate government, the necessities of the times, the wishes of the people, with justice and right? Which, if either are, is most in conflict, or likely to bring on a conflict with the Confederate government? Read the bill of the minority, and point out a particle of evidence that it was designed to bring the State into conflict with the Confederate government. There is not a shadow of it.

We do not deem it necessary to publish both Bills entire, and shall content ourself with laying before our readers that portion of each Bill which relates to the class of persons from which the proposed force for State purposes is to be raised.

The following is from the Bill reported by Judge Person :

A BILL TO ORGANIZE THE STATE BESERVES. SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assem bly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the the authority of the same, That the Governor be authorized and required to call out five thousand troops, to be styled the State Re-serves, from among the able-bodied men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, who are not in the actual service of the Confederate States, or liable to be called into that service by virtue of the acts of Congress, commonly known as the Conscription, and the act for Exemptions supplemental thereto.

Here it will be seen that the class from which it is proposed to raise the Troops is confined to those persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five "who are not in the actual service of the Confederate States, or liable to be called into that service by virtue of the acts of. Congress commonly known as the Conscription and the act for Exemption supplemental thereto." Here then, so far from there being a conflict with the Confederate Government contemplated, such a contingency is carefully guarded against. Not so, though, with the Substitute: Here it is : A BL'L TO BAISE TEN THOUSAND VOLUNTEERS. YOR THE DEFENCE OF THE STATE.

SECTI IN 1. Be it enacted by the General Asthe Gover. unr be, and is hereby authorized to accept the services of any number of volunteers, not exceeding in the whole ten thousand men, of are not in the actual service of the Confederate From his own confession it is all for party pur-States, and to or ganize them into companies, battalions or regime nts, brigades or divisions, and to muster them into the service of the State, and to the constitutional commander of the military forces of the State .

This Bill woul d necessitate a conflict with over eig ateen years of age not now in the service of the Confederate States .-Now, as the Con script Law applies to all between eighteen a and forty-five, how can any one between the se ages be accepted and mustered into the service of North Carolina without a dow nright violation and nullification of that how by North Carolina ? Need we ask "which, if either, (of these Bills) is most in cor flict, or likely to bring on a conflict with the Confederate Government ?'? Is there a 'man living, with two ideas in his head, who cannot see that the original Bill proposes to prevent a conflict, while the substitute deliberately seeks it ? The "Conservatives" of the Legenature may thank their organ for convicting them of an attempt at nullification, which we hope the Senate will defeat.

LIBERAL CONTRIBUTION.

vote, have instructed the Common Council of

"But every man is presumed to be innocent until proved guilty, yet Mr. Graves has been treated as a felon by Gen Winder. He used the grossest and most insulting language towards Mr. Graves, a minister of the Gospel, and an unarmed prisoner in his hands; and it is said he alluded also in the most insulting terms to the people of North Carolina, pronouncing them 'a d-d nest of traitors." Does this infamous tyrant act and speak for President Davis ? Surely. surely not. Then let him be hurled from the place which he disgraces by his vulgarity and

tyranny." Now, we would like to know from the Standard man on whose authority he ventures to make this grave charge against Gen. Winder. If it be that of his Rev. Yankes friend and suspected spy, Graves, it will prove almost as reliable and truthful as his malicious charges generally are, and I have no hesitation in pronouncing it an "infamous" libel on Gen. Winder. The true hearted and patriotic Ladies of North Carolina seem to have a very different appreciation of Gen. Winder's feelings and acts towards our people and brave soldiers from the Rev. Mr. Graves and the Standard man, for while the latter are inventing and publishing "infamous" lies about him,

the former are manifesting their gratitude and affection to him in the shape of a "very valuable and acceptable present." As a proof of this, the Richmond Examiner of Tuesday morning says : General Winder, the military commandant of

Richmond, was yesterday made the recipient of a very valuable and acceptable present from an association of ladies of North Carolina, made through their representative, Mr. Snead. The testimonial is a token of their regard for the very generous manner the General has always facilitated the forwarding of medicines, packages, &c. intended for the North Carolina soldiers, and the interest he has evinced generally in their wel-

I would simply ask, who are the best judges and exponents of Gen. Winder's sentiments and opinions of North Carolins, our mothers, wives and sisters, or the Yankee Graves and his sympathizing friend Holden?

The Standard man seems to think that he is charged with two important and responsible "conservative" duties-first to misrepresent and denounce the Government, and to bark, growl and snap at all of its officers, from the President down to its humblest supporter. The second, to

defend, eulogize and gather under the protection sembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is | of his fatherly wings a'l those who render themhereby in voted by the authority of the same, That selves suspicious and inimical to the safety and well being of our government and people. But why should we regret any position this man asany persons over the age of eighteen years, who sumes, or be surprised at any cause he advocates. poses and plunder. He spent many years of his valuable life in defaming and abusing the Whigs be subject to the command of the Governor, as of the State. He is now exhausting his peculiar talents in defaming and abusing the Democrats of the Confederacy-all for party purposes .--

Ten years age he denounced Gov. Vance as an the Confederate authoritics, for it authorizes abolitionist and an enemy of the South ; one year the raising of Sta te Troops from any class from this date, he may be denouncing him as a ability to exercise such a command, which views ro-slavery enemy of the North; that, too, may h

eracy. Overwhelming as are the military forces, facilities, means and resources of the loyal States. we know that their people are becoming sick of this desolating, costly and unpromising war.

FFICIAL HISTORY OF THE BATTLE OF FREDE RICKSBURG-REPORT OF THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO INVESTIGATE THE FACTS-DEPOSITION OF GENERAL BURNSIDE. The Committee raised in the Yankee Congress to inquire into the facts relating to the recent battle at Fredericksburg, Virginia, and particularly as to what officer or officers are responsible for the assault, have returned to Washington, after a visit to the army, and made their report. Depositions were taken from Generals Burnside, Sumner, Franklin, Hooker, Woodbury and Haupt and [on their return to Washington] General Halleck, and all the facts relating to the battle at Fredericksburg, the movements of the army under General Barnside, the forwarding of pontoons and supplies, are so fully and clearly stated in the depositions, that the committee report the testimony without comment. As a matter of official history, we copy the deposition of General Burnside. It exposes his programme from step to step, shows what was his plan and how it was foiled, and gives, in substance, a rapid review of the Yankee army since the removal of McClel-

Major General Burnside, sworn by the Chairman-Question-You have seen the resolution of the Senate under which this committee is now acting-will you now go on and in your own way, without questioning, give such account of the matters embraced in that resolution as you may consider necessary and proper ?

Answer-In order that the whole matter may be entirely understood, it may be well to go back a little.

Question-Very well. Make your statement in YOUT OWD WAY.

Answer-When, after the battle of Antietam General McClellan decided to cross the Potomac. I said to him that, in my opinion, he would never be able to take this army on that route beyond the Rappahannock, unless he succeeded in fighting the enemy at some place on this side. That if he proposed to go to Richmond by land he would have to go by way of Fredericksburg; and in that he partially agreed with me. After we had started we had another conversation on that subject and several other officers were present.

On the 7th or 8th of November, I received an order from the President of the United States, directing me to take command of the army of the Potomac, and also a copy of the order relieving General McClellan from that command. This or der was conveyed to me by General Buckingham. who was attached to the War Department.

After getting over my surprise-the shock-I told General Buckingham that it was was a matter that required very serious thought. That I did not want the command. That it had been offered to me twice before and I did not feel that I could take it. I counselled with two of my staff officers in regard to it, for, I should think, an hour and a half. They urged upon me that I had no right, as a soldier, to disobey the order, and that I had already expressed to the Government my unwillingness to take the command. I told them what my views were with reference to my were those I had already unreservedly expressed that I was not competent to command such a large army as this. I had said the same thing over and over again to the President and Secretary of War; and also that if matters could be satisfactorily arranged with General McClellan, he thought he could command the Army of the Po-tomac better than any other General in it, but they had studied the subject more than I had, and knew more about their obligations to General Mc-Clellan than I did. There had been some conversation with regard to the removal of General Mc-Clollan when he was bringing his army from before Richmond. The first of those conversations with the President and Secretary of War occurred at that time, and then after General McClellan had got back Washington, and before the commencement of the Maryland campaign, there was another conversation of the same kind, and on both of these occasions I expressed to the President the opinion that I did not think there was any one who could do as much with that army as General Mc-Ciellan could, if matters could be so arranged as

be floated to Aquia Creck, where they could easi ly be landed; materials be collected for the reconstruction of the wharves there, and that all the wagons in Washington that could possibly be seared, be filled with hard bread and small commissary stores, and with a large uumber of beef cattle be started down to Fredericksburg on the road by way of Dumfries, and that this wagon train and heard of cattle should be preceded by a pontoon train largeenough to span the Rappahannock twice.

I stated that this wagon train could move in perfect safety, because it would be all the time b tween our army and the Potomac; or, in other words, our army would be all the time between the enemy and that train. But at the same time. I said that if a cavalry escort could not be furnished from Washington I would send some of my cavalry to guard the train.

On the morning of the 14th of November, feeling uneasy in reference to the pontoons, as I had not heard of their starting, I directed my Chief Engineer to telegraph again with reference to them ...

Question-To whom did he tolegraph? Answer-He telegraphed to General Wood-

bury or to Major Spaulding. It subsequently appeared that that was the first that over had heard of my wish to have the pontoon train started down for Fredericksburg, although the authorities in Washington had had my plan sent to them on the 9th of November, and it had also been discovered by General Halleck and .General Meigs at my headquarters on the night of the 11th and 12th of November, and after discussing it fully there, they sat down and sent telegrams to Washcase, and would secure the starting of the pontoon trains at once.

In reply to the telegram I had ordered to be sent General Woodbury telegraphed back that the pontoons would start on Sunday morning probably, and certainly on Monday morning, which would have been on the 16th or 17th of November, and would have been in time. They did so much, and the roads became so bad that when the train got to Dumfries they floated the pontoons off the wagons, sent to Washington for a steamer, and carried them down to Aquia Creek by water, sending the wagons around by land .-The pontoon did not get here until the 22d or 23d

of November. On the 15th of November, I started the column down the road to Fredericksburg, not knowing anything about the delay in the starting of the pontoons, because the telegram announcing the delay did not reach Warrenton Junction until I had left to come down here with the troops, and the telegram did not reach me until I arrived here, on the morning of the 19th, when it was down to Warrenton Junctic

After reaching here, I saw at once that there was no chance for crossing the Rappahannock with the army at that time. It commenced raining, and the river began to rise, not to any great extent, but I did not know how much it might rise. There was no means of crossing except by going up to the fords, and it would be impossible to do that because of the inability to supply the troops after they should cross. General Sumner, with his command, arrived

here in advance. He sent to me, asking if he should cross the river. He was very much tempted to take his own corps acres to Fredericksburg by a ford near Falmouth, as there was no enemy there except a very small force.

I did not think it advisable that he should cross at that time. The plan I had in conten plation was, if the stores and those bridges had co son could make a junction there. He knew that Jackson was in the valley, and felt that there was force enough on the upper Rappahannock to take care of him. He felt as soon as the enemy knew of our crossing down here, the forces under Jackson would be recalled, and he wanted to meet this force and beat it before Jackson could make a juction with them, or before Jackson could come down on our flank and perhaps cripple us. I had recommended that some supplies should be sent to the mouth of the Rappahannock, with a view of establishing a depot at Port Royal after we advanced. After it was ascortained that there must be a

fale Ford, M

of any general officer who approves of it, and I Potomac will not go into winter quarters. -think it will prove disastrous to the army." To A detachment of Yankees, under General think it will prove disastrous to the army." To advice of that kind from General Sumner, who has always been in favour of our advance whenever it was possible, caused me to hesitate. I kept the column of attack formed, and sent over for, the division and corps commanders and consulted with them. They unanimously voted against the attack. I then went over to see the officers of the command on the other side, and found that the same opinion prevailed among them.

over the field on our right. In fact, I was with

the officers and men until daylight. I found the

feeling to be rather sgainst an attack the next morning. In fact it was decidedly against it.

Freturned to my headquarters, and after a con-versation with General Sumner, told him that I

wanted him-to order the Ninth Army Corps, which was the corps I originally commanded, to

regiments and some new ones, and desired the

works. I thought that these regiments by driv-ing quickly up after each other would be able to

carry the stone wall and the batteries in front,

forcing the enemy into their next line and by

joining in with them they would not be able to

fire upon us to any great extent. I left General

The order was given, and the order of attack

Sumner with that understanding, and directed

I then sent for General Franklin, who was on the left, and he was of exactly the same opinion. This caused me to decide that I ought not to make the attack I had comtemplated, and besides inasmuch as the President of the United States had told me not to be in haste in making this attack. That he would give me all the support he could, but he did not want the army of the Potomac destroyed. - I felt that I could not take the respon-

sibility of ordering the attack, notwithstanding my own belief at the time that the works of the enemy could be carried.

In the afternoon of that day I again saw the officers and told them that I had decided to withdraw to this side of the river, all our forces except enough to hold the town and the bridge heads, but should keep the bridges there for future operations in case we wanted to cross again.

I accordingly ordered the withdrawal, leaving General Hooker to conduct the withdrawal of our forces from the town and General Franklin to conduct it on our left. During that evening I you on the fruit of this political success in the received a note from General Hooker, and about ten o'clock at night General Butterfield came over with a message from General Hocker, statington, which, as I supposed, covered fully the ing that he (General Hooker) felt it his duty to represent to me the condition in which I was leaving the town and the troops in it. After a long communication on the subject with General saying so. It has been part of the policy of the Butterfield, I felt that the troops I proposed to leave behind would not be able to hold the town.

I then partially decided to withdraw the whole command, which was a still more perilous operation. It commenced raining, which to some exnot, however, start until the 19th, and on that tent was assistance to us, but a very bad thing in me, whose property is endangered-whose indus-day it commenced raining, which delayed them the moving of troops. I thought over the matthe moving of troops. I thought over the matter for about two hourss, and about one o'clock I sent an order to withdraw the whole force, which was successfully accomplished.

There had been a great deal of division of opinion among the corps commanders as to the place of crossing, but after all the discussion upon the subject the decision to cross over here. I un-

derstood, was well received by all of them. FOSTER'S OPERATIONS IN NORTH CAROLINA CON-

CEDED A FAILURE.

The Herald of the 25th gave a glowing account of the splendid achievements of Gen. Foster in North Carolina, but on the next day, the handed to me by an orderly who had brought it | 26th, it seems to have had its eyes opened to the fact that Foster's raid did not result in such great

things, after all. In an editorial on that day it 88YS :

The brilliant series of operations under General Foster, of which we published such an interesting account yesterday, would form one of the most satisfactory chapters in the history of the war if the objects in view had been serious or well considered. Whilst, however, they will serve as lasting memorials of the courage and unflinching endurance of our brave soldiers, as well as of the energy and strategic skill of their commander, they will have to be classed amongst the many ill-directed efforts which have distinguished this campaign on our side. What ask, have been the actual results of the expedi- nia, circling as he did in defiance near the capital

tion ? Three or four bridges destroyed, a few of the State, is to the authorities the most diswas, if the stores and those bridges had come here as I expected, to throw Sumners whole corps across the Rappahanaock. Fill the wagons with as many small stores as we could, and having best cattle along for meat, then to make a rapid move-ment down in the direction of Richmond, and try to meet the enemy and fight a battle before Jack-to meet the enemy and fight a battle before Jackte here i miles of railway and telegraph lines torn up, and expedition has cost is the destruction of property ing to be Military Governor of the District of to the amount, as it is stated, of a million of dol- Columbia, came, with a guard, to the capital of to the amount, as it is stated, of a million of dol-lars, the loss of which can in no way seriously damage or cripple the internal defences of the enemy. The expedition should never have been at-tempted unless it was intended to hold the railtempted unless it was intended to hold the rail-road junction at Goldsboro', which commands the Atlantic seaboard line and constitutes the finally discharged without an accusation or accusatio supplies from Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina. The only result of the date effort will be to arouse the attention of the rebels to the im-vizers. portance of concentrating such a force there delay, and that the enemy had concentrated in will defy any further attempts on our part to cut ration of Democracy to legislative power in this such force as to make it very difficult to cross, this important link in their lines of communica-Cleilan could, if matters could be so arranged as to remove their objections to him. After I had conversed with my staff officers I went to see General McCleilan himself, and he agreed with them, that this was an order which I, is a soldier, had to obey. He said that he could have to obey the order directing him to give up that command. In the mids of a volent snow storm, with the array in a position that I knew little of, (I had previously commanded but one corps upon the ex-treme right, and had been upon the extreme right. We met or demonstration was corps here, bot down be-

Kelly, occupied Winchester on Tuesday last .-Our pickets quietly withdrew.

A detailed account of the blowing up of the Yankes iron clad "Cairo," in the Yazoo river, by a Copfederate torpedo, says that the vessel sunk in seven minutes. In the jeremind over her loss, it is stated that she mounted thirteen excellent guns, and has berne part in many engagements.

Another war steamer has been added to Admi-ral Milne's squadron in the West Indies, to overawe or punish Commodore Wilke's interference with English commerce.

Financial,-Gold 1341a1341

THE PEACE FEELING AT THE NOTRH-A BOLD LETTER FROM HON. WM. B. REED.

We find in the Philadelphia paperss a very significant and out-spoken letter from Hon. Wil-liam B. Beed, one of the ablest and most influential Democratic leaders in Pennsylvania, in reply to an invitation to attend a party gathering. W copy the letter in full?

CHESNUT HILL, NEAR PHILADELPHIA,

November 5, 1862. GENTLEMEN: Nothing would give me more

leasure than to unite in the festival in honor of the recent victory in Pennsylvanis, but the short netice, and some personal considerations with which I need not trouble you, prevent it. Let me hope that before long I may congratulate restoration of the functions of Constitutional Government at the North, and an honorable peace. It is my firm belief that the paramount wish of the masses of the North is for peace, though timidity, or considerations-mistaken in my opinion-of expediency prevent them from Administration to crush out this craving of a common humanity, and to denounce as traitors those who think as I do, that blood enough has been shed already. This has been acquiesced in too long. There are thousands who think with praying anxiously for the return of their chil-dren from the bastle field, or waiting for the stern doom that takes them from those who are left at home. This prayer will soon find utteranceand the community, weary of war and bloodshed -weary of debt and taxation, of the tax collector and the recruiting sergeant-weary of the ambulance of the wounded and the bearse of the deadwill hail with estacy beyond control, the hour when flags of permanent truce shall be displayed at Washington and Richmond. I am old enough to remember the peace of 1815, and the joy it excited : but it was as nothing in comparison with what ours will be when this brother's war is over. When peace contis-or before it comes-if the madness of those in power prolongs this dreary conflict-will come the day of responsibility ; and part of the duty of the Democratic party will be to enforce this stern account. The House of Representatives at Harrisburg will be strictly the Grand Inquest of this Common wealth, and it will have work enough on hand. On it will devolve the duty to inquire into the conduct of this war. so far as Pennsylvania is concerned, and to know if her authorities have been faithful to their local trust. The bitter cry of the Roman Emperor for his lost legions is echoed by Pennsylvania asking why her gallant reserves were sacrificed and most populous and loyal counties of Pennsylva-

for party purposes and plunder. Poor Holden i while he merits and will receive the contempt of every highminded, patriotic man and woman of the State, we can but mingle a little pity with our contempt. Poor Holden !

AN OLD CITIZEN. WAKE FOREST, Dec. 31, 1862.

NOT MUCH OF A VICTORY .- The Yankee pa pers claim a "brilliant victory" for General Foster in North Carolina, yet it requires two columns and a half of closely printed matter to publish a list of the killed and wounded : and a correspon dent says "it is impossible to send a list of the missing, which may turn up in a day or two."-A few more such victories, would blow the Aboli tion army in North Carolina "sky high."

RANDOLPH COUNTY .- Isaac H. Foust, Esq. has been elected to the Commons from Randolph to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Jonathan Worth, Esg., the State Treasurer.

The Natchez Courier of the 11th instant says : The people of Petersburg, by a unanimous We very much regret to learn yesterday of the severe sickness of Rt. Rev. Bishop Green, at hi that City to appropriate the sum of \$10,000 residence in Jackson, Miss. It is said that he is to the relief of the people of Fredericksburg. in very health, and afflicted nigh unto death."

graceful incident of this war. It was

They wore incarcerated in a distant prison, and

Had I no other cause for rejoleing at the resto-