

# The Weekly Raleigh Register.

VOL. LXIII

RALEIGH WEDNESDAY MORNING JANUARY 21 1863.

NO 3

## The Raleigh Register.

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

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 17, 1863.

### THE NEWS.

The condition of war matters on our Northern and Southern borders has undergone no change for some days past. The Yankees admit that Vicksburg is an impregnable point, and that they must look elsewhere on the Mississippi for a place to drive their wedge in.

The point of immediate interest now is the Eastern part of this State, as there is now but little doubt that the enemy in considerable force—say from 50 to 75,000 men—meditate an attack on Goldsboro', or Wilmington, or perhaps simultaneously on both. Gen. Whiting, who means to defend the place to the last, has issued a proclamation urging the removal of women and children from Wilmington.

We heard on Thursday afternoon that the rolling stock of the R. & G. R. R. had been ordered to Petersburg, to co-operate in the transportation of a large number of troops from that city to points in this State. Times in North Carolina are on the eve of being more stirring than they have been yet.—The enemy designs, if possible, to make up in this State, for his disaster on the Northern border, and his want of success in the West. That he will be repulsed we have an abiding faith.

### THE LEGISLATURE.

Monday next is the day appointed for the resumption of the sittings of the Legislature of this State. Some four weeks have elapsed since the recess was taken, and as during this time the members have had a good opportunity of mingling with their constituents, it is to be hoped that the majority of the body will commence their labours in another and better frame of mind than that which characterized the proceedings of the first session. Most sorry should we be to believe that anything like a majority of the constituent body would place the seal of their approbation on the conduct of the majority of the Legislature at its late session. Assembling at the Capital at a period of the greatest emergency, when the common enemy of every State of the Confederacy, with forces of gigantic numbers and strength, and with every means and appliance which money could employ to render them efficient, was threatening the Confederacy by land and sea at every assailable and vital point, and when the cry went up that our soldiers in the field were ragged, blanketless and shoeless, and in this condition exposed to the frosts and snows of winter, the Legislature permitted a session of six weeks to slip away without contributing by way of legislation one iota to that cause on which our all depends. Not a step was taken to supply a single necessary to our destitute and suffering army in the field, and when a bill was introduced to supply clothing to the suspected Tories, spies and traitors now imprisoned at Salisbury, an amendment that they should be supplied after our troops in the open field had been clothed and shod, was voted down by a majority of men calling themselves "Conservatives!" Conservative of what? More conservative of the comfort of men whose conduct had laid them liable to the suspicion of infidelity to their country, than of that of the gallant men who are day and night exposing their health and their lives in defense of our holy cause, and whose pressing wants were crying aloud for relief. Of this grievous sin of omission, the majority of the Legislature stands convicted beyond the shadow of a doubt. But this majority not only left undone what it ought to have done, but did divers things which it ought to have left undone. It proscribed notoriously competent and faithful officers, in order that the posts which they occupied might be filled by men whose only claim was based on partisanship and lukewarmness, if not indifference, to the cause of the South. A great deal of the time of the Legislature was expended in conferring offices on members of that body, as is clearly proved by the fact that more writs of election have been issued to supply vacancies in this than in any Legislature since the establishment of the Government.

When not engaged in this work, the Legislature was engaged in, if possible, a more disreputable and mischievous business. It was trying to foment difficulties with the common agent of all the Confederate States. Not only were the Confederate authorities assailed with bitterness and charged with either gross incapacity or a criminal indifference to the wants and interests of North Carolina, by men who had in their places unanimously endorsed and approved of the administration of President Davis, but a

bill nullifying a law of the Confederate Congress—a law which Governor Vance from the steps of the Capitol declared had saved the South from subjugation with all its concomitant horrors—has actually passed the House of Commons, and is now awaiting the action of the Senate, for upon it is devolved the responsibility of determining whether or not North Carolina shall, by the action of her Legislature, take a place in the scroll of infamy, alongside the Hartford Convention.

The above is a truthful record of the first session of this "Conservative" Legislature—this Legislature whose high mission it was to reform and retrace, to guard the Constitution, State and Confederate—in a word, to conserve every great interest of the country. What will be the record of its second session? Let the people look to it.

### THE ACME OF IMPUDENCE.

The Editor of the Raleigh "Standard," in reply to our rebuke of his impudent and conceited attempt so to identify himself with the State of North Carolina as to construe a castigation given to him for his manifold offences into an insult to her, says we make "allusions intended to mortify" him. To "mortify" him, because we said, as we shall continue to say, that he is not "the State"! To "mortify" him, because we said, and shall continue to say, that the State of North Carolina has nothing to do with, and cares not a brass farthing about the quarrels and controversies in which he is constantly engaged, and in which he always comes off second best!! It is narrated that an old acquaintance of the celebrated Beau Brummell, on meeting him at Calais, where he had been sojourning for a time, accosted him thus: "My dear Mr. Brummell, I am at once surprised and delighted to see you." "That you are delighted to see me, Sir, I can well imagine," replied the Beau, "but I cannot account for your surprise, as the well informed world is generally apprized of my whereabouts." "Why, my dear sir," rejoined his friend, "it was reported that you were dead." "Pooh!" replied the Beau, "a mere trick of the Stock Jobbers to affect the funds."

**MILITIA CALLED OUT IN VIRGINIA.**  
The militia of the following counties of Virginia have been called out and ordered to rendezvous at Petersburg:

Dinwiddie, Brunswick, Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Halifax, Charlotte, Pittsylvania, Henry, Patrick, Franklin, Notoway, Prince Edward, Campbell, and the cities of Petersburg and Lynchburg.

The men thus called out are to be mustered into the service of the Confederate States for the term of six months unless sooner discharged. The object of the call is to repel an apprehended attack of the enemy from the direction of the North Carolina line.

**REV. S. B. MCPHEETERS,** pastor of Pine Street Church, St. Louis, and his wife, have been ordered to leave the city by the Proconsul Marshal, because the Doctor and his lady sympathized with the "rebels," and refused to invoke blessings for Abraham and his beastly followers. The order sends Dr. McPheeters to some one of the free States, there to remain during the war, and refuses him the right to discharge the duties of a minister of his church. As many of the members of the church were sympathizers with the South the order compelled the pastor to deliver over the records, &c., to three persons named, known to be "rebels." This intality is but one of a thousand instances occurring wherever the enemy have the power.—*Progress.*

**THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.**  
We shall publish the admirable message of President Davis in our next issue.

**THE BATTLE AT MURFREESBORO'.**  
As the enemy's reports of the late great battle of Murfreesboro' come to hand, the extent of General Bragg's victory becomes more apparent. All the boastful despatches that Rosecrans may write can never recapture the prisoners, arms and artillery carried off by Gen. Bragg, nor rebuild the wagons burnt by Morgan and Wheeler. These substantial evidences of victory attest how well the gallant Bragg accomplished the work, and prove that though compelled to yield the battle-field, he did so at his own time, and in the perfect order of a General who, for his own good reason, prefers resting his exhausted troops to risking the hazard of another day's battle. The battle of Murfreesboro', both to General and to men, deserves to be ranked among the great battles that have shed their lustre over the Confederate States. If it was not as successful as we desired, it was nevertheless far more destructive to the enemy than it at first appeared, and has won an end to all advance of Rosecrans. If it does not result in compelling him to seek safety nearer his base at Nashville.

This victory is by far the most complete won by our arms in the Southwest. We do not regard the falling back of Gen. Bragg as detracting the least from the glory of our arms or the importance of our victory.  
It is impossible to form a judgment upon this victory except upon the statement of Gen. Bragg and the reports of the enemy. But from a comparison of these sources of information, notwithstanding the letters of Rosecrans to Halleck, and Halleck to Rosecrans, the facts are fully made out that the enemy will be ruined by one more such victory as that claimed by him at Murfreesboro'.  
[Richmond Enquirer.]

The going down of the famous "Monitor" has even a deeper significance than is involved in the loss of that one formidable craft. It is this: All the new fleet of ironclads intended to operate upon our Atlantic and Gulf coasts are "Monitors," that is, they are built on the Monitor pattern, with some deviation in the details, but no departure from the external model, or general principles, or distribution of weight and force. Now, if it be found upon trial, that the assertions of English authorities in regard to the unseaworthiness of these vessels is true, then the new Yankee iron-clad navy is shorn of nearly all its terrors.

### FOR THE REGISTER.

**Mr. Editor.**—I dislike to engage in a newspaper controversy with a low-down, dirty black-guard, but, whenever, wherever and by whomsoever my native State, the mother of States and Statesmen, is assailed, I shall always have the moral courage to vindicate her. In the Semi-Weekly Standard of the 9th inst., I find a diffusive communication over the signature of "VINDICATOR," propounding the following interrogatory: "Is North Carolina anything?" I answer in the affirmative. The Old North is a great and noble State. The number of troops which she has furnished in this war, and the indomitable bravery and heroism evinced by them on the battle fields attest the truth of this assertion. No man in Virginia has or will deny it. What ever has been said of the Editor of the Standard and the leaders of the conservative party, does not, was not intended to apply to the whole State, or a majority of her people. Whether "Vindicator" professes allegiance to Governor Vance or Governor Stanly's Government, I am not able to determine, but shall proceed to notice his indecent, false and slanderous article; point out every lie therein contained, and nail it to the counter.—He says: "It is charged that those who now govern North Carolina, have caused divisions among the people; have organized themselves into a party, and proscribed all others; and have inaugurated measures injurious to the common cause, and in bad faith." Will any man in North Carolina, having any claims to decency or honesty of character, deny that those who now govern the State, have organized themselves into a party and proscribed all others? Is there not an organization in the State, styling themselves the conservative party? Does the Standard, the organ of this party, recognize its existence and point out its duty? Why, sir, Holden told the Legislature that Mr. Courts should be dismissed from the Treasury Department because he was not a good conservative. Has any man been elected to any office by this Legislature who did not belong to this conservative party? Has not every man not a member of it and within the reach of this Legislature, been turned out of office? And yet this base calumniator, "Vindicator," would have the world to believe that there is no party organization in the State, and that no man has been proscribed for an independent exercise of the elective franchise in August last. I repeat, has any man who voted against Col. Vance been elected to any office by the present Legislature? Where are the late Clerks of the Senate, of the House of Commons, the Engrossing Clerks, of the last session of the Legislature? Where is Secretary Page? Treasurer Courts? Who are the successors of all these officers? Members of the conservative party—none other has been elected to any office by the present conservative Legislature.

Sir, it has been charged, and I repeat it, that a party organization, proscriptive of all others, exists in this State. The charge is founded in truth, upon stubborn and undeniable facts. Of whom is it composed? Of the old Union party of February, 1862, who declared that the seceding States had torn down and rebelled against, without just cause, the best Government that ever existed." In a few weeks after this, Holden, the Editor of the then Union, now of the Conservative organ, said: "If the State is to be taken out of the Union, let the Union men take her out; happen what may, let the Union men hold on to the power which they now have." They have held on to the power which they then had, and are now exercising it to the injury of the best interests of the State. The measures inaugurated by this organization are before the people, undergoing their examination, and will in due time receive their utter condemnation.

I shall not, Mr. Editor, undertake to notice every paragraph of this vile calumniator's communication to the Standard. To do so would be trespassing too much on your columns, time and patience. I shall only rebuke the fellow for his slanderous attack on the Old Dominion, believing, as I do, that when one of her sons fails to perform this duty, he is no longer worthy of the name of Virginian.

And again, he says: "A large portion of North Carolina, it is true, has been ravished by the enemy; but a much larger portion of Virginia has played harlot, 'opened her feet and called on every passer by to come in.' I assert that no fiend in hell is capable of conceiving or giving expression to any such infamous language as this when speaking of Virginia. Has not a much larger portion of her soil been ravished and despoiled by the enemy? Has she not suffered more, lost more and made greater sacrifices than any other State in the Confederacy? Have not her women nursed and attended the sick and wounded soldiers from every State in the Confederacy—washed and dressed their wounds? What, then, has Virginia herself done to, or said of North Carolina that authorizes the basest son of the latter to assail her? The Enquirer is not Virginia, neither is she responsible for what it publishes. If the Enquirer and the Standard are at loggerheads, let them fight it out; neither will ever gain a victory by assailing the State in which the other is published.

Again, this writer says: "She (Virginia) impudently rebukes North Carolina within whose territory, raked by the fine-tooth-comb of Richmond detectives, not a traitor can be found, for her want of devotion to the common cause, when Virginia herself has yielded almost as much strength to the North as to the South." So many infamous lies as the above quotation contains were never crowded together before in a short sentence. When the writer of the communication under review is only puerile, blundering, inconsistent and absurd, I treat him as he deserves, with ridicule and contempt—pass over the largest portion of it without comment. But when he asserts positive falsehoods, the mildest usage he can expect is to have them crammed down the fool throat from which they issued. Of this nature is the quotation last made, contradicted and proved a lie by the very affirmation of its truth. In proof of this, I refer all who are not willing to believe a lie upon the credit of a common liar. There are traitors, I say in sorrow and shame, to be found, and have been found in all the States of

the Confederacy. This was the case in our revolutionary struggle; it is so now, and ever will be the case while cowards live, move and have their being.

That portion of Virginia which has recently been erected into a new State by the Federal Congress in violation of their Constitution, contains a population, four fifths of which are from Pennsylvania, Ohio and other non-slaveholding—Abolition States. North Carolina has the good fortune not to be bounded by one of these free States. Her citizens, therefore, have not been contaminated to the same extent by such contiguity. Virginia, notwithstanding the loss of a portion of her territory and the consequent disaffection of some of her citizens, has done her duty, her whole duty, nobly in the common cause, and none but those whose hearts are in the enemy's camp assail her.

And, now, Mr. Editor, to show you that I haven't underrated this writer, Vindicator, in the outset of my remarks, I will give you and the public another quotation from his abusive philippic. "In what, then, is Virginia superior to North Carolina? Verily, in nothing, except in vanity, vice and vermin." Sir, you may rake all Yankeeism, sift her jails and penitentiaries, the five points of Modern Gotham carefully, and you would not find a specimen of degraded humanity, coupled with this writer, of whom it might be said, *par nobis fratrum*. The writer would be as far below him as the earth is below the heavens. Virginia is not vain. When asked for her jewels she points to her noble sons now at the head of the Confederate armies—to her brave and undaunted soldiers who have fought and died for liberty. North Carolina, too, can proudly and exultingly do the same. They are sisters engaged in the same common cause. One has not charged the other with any dereliction of duty. Virginia is not vicious; she has her schools, colleges and other higher institutions to instruct and educate her sons—she has her churches and altars to teach her that vice is sinful. North Carolina can boast of all these. Their sons are brothers. Why should the mothers disagree? They give and receive in marriage—their children should live in brotherly love, relief and truth, purity and fidelity. I will not undertake to defend her from the last loathsome condition with which she has been charged by an unworthy son of North Carolina. His mother State will disown him—all honorable men will hiss and deride him. Virginia has never arrogated to herself any superiority over her sister States. If any of her unguarded sons have done so, their common mother is not responsible for their indiscretion. This is no time for divisions and jealousies among the States of the Confederacy engaged in the glorious work of their independence, and the man or man undertaking to bring them about, will receive the odium, contempt and abhorrence of all lovers of liberty—all engaged in preventing our subjugation—all who mean to be free or die in the attempt.

**A VIRGINIAN.**  
P. S.—I shall continue my review of "Vindicator."

### PRESIDENT DAVIS' MESSAGE.

This important document was laid before the two Houses of Congress on Wednesday last.—Not having room for the message in full in today's paper, we publish the following telegraphic synopsis, and shall lay the whole message before our readers in our next issue:

The message of President Davis opens with a view of the military position of affairs, which is described as very satisfactory. The fourth great army of invasion has been defeated in Virginia, and General Burnside has experienced the fate of his three predecessors, McDowell, McClellan and Pope. In the West, the fortunes of war have been various. Battles have been fought with fearful carnage on both sides, but the hopes of the enemy of any decisive results have been baffled. A review of the history of the conflict shows that the war has now entered its third and last stage. The first effort was to restore the Union, and that has been abandoned; the second was to conquer the South and govern it as a dependency; this too has proven impossible, and has been abandoned; the third design was to destroy and plunder what they could not subjugate, but if we continue the efforts as in the past, this design will likewise be defeated, and we may confidently expect that this is the closing year of the war. The enemy will possess neither spirit nor resources for continuing it into the fourth year on so extensive a scale.

We desire peace, but will continue the war at any sacrifice until our right to self government and the sovereignty and independence of the States are vindicated and established. Foreign relations are then reviewed. Our right to recognition is shown by referring to the past history of our States, some of which were recognized as independent by Great Britain in the treaty of peace of 1783, and had been previously allies in war with France. When our commissioners demanded recognition, they were told that European governments could not decide between conflicting statements by our Government and that of the United States in respect to our mutual relations, and that Europe would simply recognize us as belligerents, and preserve strict neutrality. This apparent refusal to decide was in reality a decision against us, because we were thus unjustly deprived of diplomatic intercourse on the same footing as our enemies.

The question of the blockade is discussed at length. Its invalidity is shown as tested by the principles of the treaty of Paris in 1859. The whole conduct of neutral nations is summed up so as to show that they have enforced all neutral rights that affected us injuriously, and refrained from asserting those that would injure the United States. The correspondence between the Courts of France, Great Britain and Russia, is adverted to. The language of the French Dispatch is construed as a formal admission of our right to maintain our independence, and justifies a hope of early recognition. "The barbarities committed by Northern troops are referred to, and the action taken in relation to the atrocities committed by Generals McNeill, Butler and Mitchell explained. The opinion is expressed that the infamy of their conduct must be shared by their superiors who have in no one instance punished the perpetrators of these crimes. In regard to Lincoln's proclamation he says, our detestation is tempered by profound contempt for his impotent rage. The action of the Government will be confined to delivering up all commissioned officers heretofore captured in the ten States named in the proclamation to be tried by the States under the laws which punish those that excite servile insurrections. The proclamation is treated as possessing great significance in a political point of view; it proves what were the designs of the Republican party from the beginning, notwithstanding their efforts to conceal them by false declarations. The proclamation is next considered as a guarantee against the possibility of reconstruction. This is also

treated as a confession of inability to subjugate the South, which Europe will be bound to consider as justifying an immediate recognition and an intimation to the people of the North that they must submit to a final separation of the States. Adequate taxation is recommended; also the issue of bonds to be guaranteed by the States. The message, which is the longest yet issued by President Davis, embraces a comprehensive review of the whole internal and external relations of the country. It is confident, even triumphant in tone, and closes with a tribute to our women, without whose sublime sacrifices it declares that our success would have been impossible.

### THE CHARLOTTE BULLETIN ON THE STANDARD.

The Charlotte Bulletin, in reply to an article of the Standard, says:  
The quotation from our editorial that appeared in the Bulletin of the 6th instant, although suitable for the interpretation and application made by the Standard, was mainly intended to apply to that faction in Raleigh which the Standard claims to represent, and which, on every opportunity, is covertly engaged in prejudicing the public mind against our Government, its Chief Magistrate, and sowing the seeds of discord, mixed with bitter partisan rancor, among the unsuspecting and candid people of our own State.

In proof of this, we have only to refer the reader to the language of the extract now under review, to wit:  
"The Editor of the Bulletin belongs to that class of public men who, in concert with Abolitionists, destroyed the old Government to gratify their devilish passions and to increase their chances for the spoils," &c.

Now, if any one idea stands out more prominent than the above quoted language, it is that its author has been and now is in favor of the old Confederacy. He was opposed to its dissolution and is now anxious to see crushed, aye, and help do it, too, if his heart did not fail him, "beneath the iron heel of popular [Yankee] power," those who despised its tyranny.

It is evident to the mind of every unprejudiced man that Mr. Holden is no less bitter against General Sherman and States Rights men, than he is against the blackest hearted Abolitionist, and he would no doubt join, at any favorable moment, the latter class, if in doing so he could crush those of the South who were among the first to throw off allegiance to a corrupt, Abolitionized Government. That is the position Mr. Holden and his faction occupy.

But, the Standard, or rather its Editor, Mr. Holden, boasts that if the President were to send a regiment to Raleigh to punish the traitors, among whom he lists the trumpet, the people of Wake would soon dispose of his regiment; and "should the Editor of the Bulletin be able to screw his courage to the point of coming with the regiment, we [the Editor of the Standard] would not dignify him by using powder and ball upon his carcass, but we would hang him to one of our lamp posts."

That is decidedly rich from the Editor of the Standard, whose past history has proven the fact, on many occasions, that he has no relish for a feast of powder and balls. It is really funny to hear Mr. Holden writing about courage. When we ask the question, did Mr. Holden ever appear upon the field of battle—as a soldier, fighting the battles of country or in defence of his honor?

We say it, not boasting, for we only did our duty, that the Editor of the Bulletin has served his country upon the tented field, acceptably, we hope, in the Florida War, and if it shall become necessary to abandon our duties to the public, we are ready to go again, but doubt whether force sufficient to carry, either upon the battle field or the field of honor, the Editor of the Standard, and make him fight.

As regard the hanging of the Editor of the Bulletin to a lamp post, we feel perfectly safe, for Mr. Holden would only attempt that by an advance upon the rear or under the cover of night. Perhaps he would like to swing our effigy to a post as did some of the mischievous men do for him in Charlotte in 1861, to a swinging limb.

The truth is, the Editor of the Standard is a disappointed and most bitter enemy to every man or journalist who acts independently of his opinions, while those who court his approbation enjoy his smiles. We will have none of it, nor do we dread his displeasure. Had we the power, we would "Put in the hands of every honest man A whip, to run the ragged rascal Round each ragged rock."

### FROM THE NORTH.

**SEMI-OFFICIAL VIEW OF MEDIATION.**  
The Washington Republican, generally recognized as an administration organ, thus expresses itself concerning mediation:  
We are confident that we are on the eve of some developments respecting foreign mediation. There are many straws which indicate how the wind is soon to blow.

The Richmond Dispatch said, some days since, that after the battle of Antietam propositions of peace ought to have been made; that both parties could then have made proposals of this nature with perfect propriety.  
The N. Y. Tribune has a well considered article upon the subject of foreign mediation, proposing the Swiss Cantons as the mediatory power. It does not object to the French Government making an effort in this direction, but is not so well satisfied with England. Our people might be satisfied with the interference of mediation of the Swiss Cantons, or even of France, or most certainly of Russia, but never with perfidious England, if we can help it.

Other indications are manifest that something in the shape of interference or mediation is soon to take place. All this may be premature and unfounded; still we are doubtless approaching a crisis in our national affairs.  
We may not be pleased with the complexion our public affairs are assuming; still we know the utter folly of resisting the inexorable logic of events. If we cannot, or have not, put down the rebellion, we cannot expect nations which suffer much by our quarrel to look on as disinterested spectators forever.

### THE BATTLE OF MURFREESBORO' IN THE NORTH.

As the smoke of the recent great battle, or rather series of battles, near Murfreesboro', clears away, the Yankees find that they have had little to boast of in their "victory." The New York World, in a long-editorial review of the battle, says:  
As we read the accounts of the battle at Murfreesboro', it has been another battle of Perryville, in which the enemy gained the advantage in prisoners and guns captured and then retreated. It is now quite clear that the fortunes of the first day's (Wednesday) fight, was decidedly against us. Our right wing was driven back four miles and almost doubled upon the counter and left. Thirty of our guns were captured or disabled, and several thousand prisoners taken from us.—General Rosecrans in turn took four guns and some prisoners. In short, it has decided no thing, except that the Confederates have as much endurance, and fight as well as our own troops, and are managed with quite as much skill. Nothing is as yet settled so far as the rebellion in the West is concerned.

Of the respective losses of the two armies, the World says:  
Our losses since Wednesday amount to about four thousand killed and wounded. Our loss in prisoners is several thousand. The rebel loss estimated by themselves, was between four and five thousand. Altogether we have captured about one thousand prisoners, from all the Southern States. General Cheatham, Adjutant General, and sundry field officers were captured.

### A REPUBLICAN VIEW OF LINCOLN.

Brownson, editor of Brownson's Quarterly Review, a prominent Republican, a candidate for the last Congress, has been on a late visit to Washington, and is not exactly pleased with the way things are going on. We will bring together some of his various and scattered allusions to President Lincoln, "the statesman at the head of the Government":

"It is not necessary to conceal the fact that the administration is weak in administrative ability, and that its chief has little faculty of magnanimizing a man who comes in contact with him."  
"Go to Washington now, and you return with almost perfect despondency."  
"The President is not a man who inspires you with confidence in his ability to succeed."  
"The public will not be satisfied with blunders, and think them no blunders because the President says he is responsible for them."  
"He is not the right man in the right place."  
"He is not equal to his position, and he should resign and return to private life."  
"It had been better for the nation if a better man had been elected President, &c., &c."

### FROM OUR ARMY IN THE WEST—HEAVY LOSSES, &c.

A special telegraph from Tallahassee, Tenn., to the Richmond Examiner, dated the 19th, says:  
The headquarters of our army are here, but our pickets are within six miles of Murfreesboro'.

The Nashville Union, of the 17th, which has been seen here, mentions the arrival there as prisoners of nineteen Confederate officers, including B. F. Eddins and J. D. Lulland, of the Forty first Alabama, with six hundred and ten privates. The official reports of the several commands, which are being rapidly made up and sent in, develop a more sanguinary conflict at Murfreesboro' than was at first supposed.  
General Hardee and his corps acted most gallantly, and won great distinction. So did Breckinridge and his division, who were in the hottest of the fight.

Breckinridge's command suffered severely.—Their loss in killed and wounded amounts to twenty-two hundred and fifty-six. Every officer of his staff was either wounded or had his horse shot under him. "His son, Lieutenant J. C. Breckinridge, hardly eighteen years old, was slightly wounded. Colonel Chard, Chief of his staff, Major James Wilson and Captain C. J. Martin had their clothes riddled and their horses shot under them.

The total loss, in killed and wounded, in Claiborne's Division is two thousand and sixty two. Through our loss is heavy, that of the enemy is much greater. We have inflicted a blow on him from which he will not soon recover.  
Our army is in good spirits and condition, and all will yet end well in the West.

### THE SITUATION.

[From the Chattanooga Rebel, Jan. 8.]  
We begin to get a microscopic peep at the Middle Tennessee campaign.  
As the smoke of the late battle clears away, and the confusion incident to all battle fields subsides, we are enabled to arrive at some estimate of the results of the last two months and a half of action in front of Murfreesboro'. The actual statistics of the combat of Wednesday and Friday last, may be summed up as follows, in round numbers:

RECAPITULATION.	
Prisoners taken	5,000
Pieces of artillery	61
Small arms	7,500
Wagons destroyed	800
Enemy's loss in killed and wounded	9,000
Our loss—killed	1,000
Wounded	3,500
Federal killed	3,000
Wounded	6,000
Captured	5,000
Our loss	14,000
	4,500
Balance	9,500.

But for the unsuccessful assault of Friday afternoon the disposition of figures in our favor would have been much greater. Besides the statistics, an enormous table might be spread out showing the quantities of provisions and supplies which have been procured in Middle Tennessee—amounting to millions of rations, and months of subsistence. The branch of the campaign which made Murfreesboro' its depot has closed leaving us everything to hope for and to be grateful for, and a portion of our territory.  
General Bragg made a speech to his army on Monday. He was received with approbation, and spoke briefly of the late conflict. In including, he assured the troops that he would fight Rosecrans again, and not far from the just-closed action. This sentiment inspired great hope among all classes, and especially among the soldiers.

### GEN. BUREGARD'S WIFE.—A New Orleans letter in the New York Herald, written on the 10th ult., says:

We have a prospect of an ocular solution of the problem of Beauregard's life, or death. In plain English, we hope to see him in this city before long. I don't think he will come in the chains of the captive, nor yet with the pomp and circumstance of the conqueror, but, if he come at all, it will be as a private citizen and on a painful duty. Mrs. Beauregard is now living at her residence in this city very ill of a disease which must very soon terminate her life. Gen. Butler has sent to Gen. Beauregard a very kind invitation to visit his wife, assuring him of every courtesy and protection possible.

**A SET-TO-MONG OFFICIALS.**—The latest arrival from the North state that a battle recently took place on Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington, between Halleck, the Commander-in-Chief, and the Young Napoleon, McClellan. The story is that McClellan met Halleck on the street, and accused him of having published a tissue of unblushing falsehoods in his recent report, when the latter pitched into McClellan, who defended him, self to decided advantage. It is further stated with reference to the affair that one of the city papers had a paragraph noticing it, but before a dozen copies were struck off the press interfered and had the whole matter suppressed.  
Richmond Dispatch.

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