

# The Raleigh Register.

VOL. LXIII RALEIGH WEDNESDAY MORNING JANUARY 28 1863. NO 4

## 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 24, 1863.

### THE CONSERVATIVE HOUSE OF COMMONS BECOMES INDIGNANT AND DIGNIFIED.

The following resolutions were offered in the House of Commons on Tuesday by Dr. Henry, of Bertie, and made the order of the day for Thursday:

Resolved, By the House of Commons of the General Assembly of North Carolina, that the language used by the Richmond Enquirer and other ill-tempered partisan papers out of and in the State, towards the Legislature of North Carolina, is alike slanderous, censorious and unjust, and deserves the scorn and contempt of every free and true-hearted son of North Carolina.

Resolved, That it is with ill grace that any Richmond paper seeks to defame the Legislature of North Carolina or any portion of her people, so long as they own the very existence of that city, and the protection of its people and homes, mainly, to the gallant troops of North Carolina. Be it further Resolved, That North Carolina is a free and independent sovereign State, and will use all constitutional means to defend her rights and liberties from insult and oppression from whatever quarter it may come.

If ever any body of men tried hard to make the State whose servants they are ridiculous in the eyes of the world, the present House of Commons has done so. What other body but it would gravely take action upon the articles of "partisan newspapers," or be so regardless of the true dignity of North Carolina as for one moment to surmise that her character needed vindication at their hands? Who has denied the "sovereignty of North Carolina?" Who has doubted her inclination or ability to "defend her rights and liberties from insult and oppression, from whatever quarter it may come?" Who, but the Yankees, have made, or meditated an assault on her "rights and liberties?" The extreme sensitiveness manifested by some persons about the character and standing of North Carolina is itself a gross insult to her, for it shows that those manifesting it are themselves doubtful as to her true position. A true-hearted, self-respectful son of North Carolina would no more imagine that any one would presume to detract from her honor or dignity than the sons of a virtuous matron would suppose that any one would dare to question the chastity of the mother who bore them.

### THE TEN REGIMENT BILL.

We were present in the Senate on Thursday, and heard the greater part of the debate on the Ten Regiment Bill, or the Bill to nullify a law passed by the Confederate Congress. We can truly say that we heard not a single argument or anything approaching an argument in support of the Bill. We heard words, words, words, and nothing else, while the remarks of Messrs. Lane and Copeland must have convinced every man whose mind is honestly open to conviction, that the bill if passed into a law would be replete with mischief, and place the State in anything but a creditable attitude. We did not have the pleasure of hearing the speech of Col. Young, but learn that it was fully to the point. Among other things he showed that the oft repeated declaration that Virginia and South Carolina had reserved forces, the conscript law to the contrary notwithstanding, had no foundation in fact. He read the Virginia Act which expressly guards against any conflict with the conscript law, and showed by a letter from the Governor of South Carolina that in that State there was no conflict between the State and Confederate law. But it will be said that Georgia has raised a force of her own. Well, suppose she has, must North Carolina nullify because Georgia has nullified? Suppose every State should legislate as it is alleged that Georgia has legislated, would not the Confederate Government tumble to pieces, and the great cause of Southern Independence, now so near a glorious triumph, be retroactively lost? Most certainly these would be the dire results of such an unpatriotic course, and it is passing strange that men of sense seem ignorant of the fact.

### THEY DO NOT DESIRE TO AVOID A CONFLICT.

When the Ten Regiment Bill was under consideration in the Senate on Thursday, Mr. Ellis moved to insert a preamble, disclaiming on the part of North Carolina any disposition to conflict with the Confederate Government. Lost—yes 18, nays 24. Thus has the Senate followed suit to the House of Commons, and declared in substance that it has no wish to avoid a conflict with the Confederate Government. This is a rich specimen of North Carolina "Conservatism."

### WOOLEN FACTORY BURNT.

We regret to learn that the Woollen Factory of Mr. L. D. Childs, in Lincoln County, was destroyed by fire about two weeks since. The cotton factory belonging to Mr. C. was burnt in June last. These losses are very serious, not only to Mr. Childs, but to the public generally.

### "Vindicator" says that a fine tooth comb in the hands of a Richmond detective could not catch a traitor in North Carolina.

We must be permitted to tell this writer of chaste and elegant similes—whose ideas are so much on a par with the "vermin" he talks of that the supposition that he himself has been long innocent of "a fine tooth comb" would be not unreasonable—that if he will make known his real name we will show a North Carolina traitor, although we protest against being required to handle him, even with a "fine tooth comb."

CONNECTION.—We stated yesterday that Mr. Norborne Prebost, had met with the misfortune of fracturing one of his legs, while coming up Bollingbrook street on Monday night. The name should have read Peesod.

We are glad to hear that Mr. Peesod is receiving the best medical attention, and is getting on as comfortably as could be expected at this early stage after the accident.—Petersburg Express.

If we are not mistaken, this is the third time that Mr. Peesod has had the misfortune to have a leg broken.

The Postmaster General has established the following new postoffices, viz:—Gum Spring, Chatham Co., N. C., and Wah Tah, Macon Co., N. C.

### A CHURCH TAKEN POSSESSION OF BY THE FEDERALISTS IN ST. LOUIS—A DANGEROUS WIFE.

The Provost Marshal of St. Louis has taken the Presbyterian Church there from Rev. S. B. McPheeters because that minister is not loyal, and who has the further crime of answer for being husband to a wife who "openly avows herself a rebel." Mr. M. P. and wife have been ordered to leave the State of Missouri, to go to the free States north of Indianapolis and remain there during the war. The following is the extraordinary document issued by the Provost:

OFFICE OF PROVOST MARCHAL GENERAL, Department of the Missouri, St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 19, 1862.

Whereas, on account of unmistakable evidence of sympathy with the rebellion on the part of Rev. Samuel B. McPheeters, pastor of the Pine Street Church, in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, who has refused to avow his sentiments openly, and to take a stand in favor of the Government, which he has refused to do, and has published and circulated two letters within the last two weeks, in which he not only refuses to avow himself a friend of the Government, but also refuses to declare whether he is in favor of the success of the authorities of the nation in their efforts to put down a cruel and desecrating rebellion, and to remove a widespread and increasing impression that he desires the success of the rebel cause; and whereas, the said McPheeters, acting with others of the same denomination, has used all the influence of his ministerial character to prevent the body of the church with which he is connected from declaring or manifesting its loyalty to the Government, and has refused to observe, in their obvious meaning and intent, the recommendations of the President of the United States to the various churches, and has allowed the influence of his wife, his brother, and his intimate associates, to seduce him from an open and manly support of the Government into active sympathy with the rebellion, whereby the influence of his ministerial position has greatly encouraged the enemies of the Government in their wicked schemes for its overthrow, and is still exerting an injurious influence, especially among the youth and other members of his congregation, leading them to believe that he sympathizes with the rebels and justifies their cause, and to adopt sentiments of hostility to the Government and to become active rebels; and whereas, in all his course of unfaithfulness to the Government, and sympathy with, and favor to, rebels, the said McPheeters has been stated and encouraged, not only by his wife, who openly avows herself a rebel; hereby the said McPheeters and his wife have forfeited their right to the protection and favor of the Government in their present position, and have become promoters of rebellion and civil discord:

Therefore it is ordered that the said McPheeters and his wife leave the State of Missouri in ten days after the service of this order, and that they take up their residence within the free States north of Indianapolis, and west of Pennsylvania, and remain there during the war; and that said McPheeters cease from this date to exercise the functions of his office within the State of Missouri, and that he deliver to the clerk of the session of Pine street church all books, records, and papers, belonging to that church. It is further ordered that the church edifice, books, and papers, at the corner of Eleventh and Pine streets, be placed under the control of three loyal members of Pine street church, namely: Geo. P. Strong, James M. Corbit, and John M. Ferguson, who shall take the pulpits filled by a loyal minister of the gospel, who can invoke the blessing of the Head of the Church upon the efforts of the Government, and to re-establish its authority. By command of Major-General Curtis: F. A. DICK, Provost Marshal Gen'l Dep. Missouri.

### CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND Jan. 30.—In the Senate to-day, Mr. Yancey introduced a bill providing that the Secretary of the Navy, when approving and announcing a decision of a Court-Martial, shall do so without injurious reflections upon the Court and in terms of respect for that body. After a long debate the bill was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The House Mr. Miles from the Military Committee reported a bill, requiring the enrollment of all persons between the ages of 18 and 45, and repealing the present exemption laws, leaving exemptions and details to the Secretary of War, with the approval of the President, and suspending the enrollment of all such persons until the President shall call them into military service. Made the order of the day for to-morrow.

The House then went into secret session on that part of the President's message relating to the delivery of captured officers to the States for punishment.

Jan. 21.—In the Senate nothing of importance was done in open session. The House debated the exemption bill most of the day. Many amendments were offered. Pending a motion to recommitt the bill, the House went into secret session to receive a message from the President.

Jan. 22.—The Senate was in secret session to-day. In the House Mr. Garland introduced a resolution, reported a bill, which was referred. The House agreed to recommitt the exemption bill, and Mr. Hinton moved to reconsider, the bill which was debated till adjournment.

Four thousand of Gen. Bragg's prisoners, captured at Murfreesboro, have arrived at Richmond. Satisfactory arrangements having been made, eight hundred of them were to have left for City Point Tuesday 6th parole.

### FOR THE REGISTER. THE OFFICE OF ADJUTANT GENERAL. To the Editor of the Raleigh Register:

Sir: There has been considerable discussion in the public prints of this State as to whether the office of Adjutant General is vacated? A majority of the Legislature, in accordance with a report of a committee appointed to examine and report upon the matter, has so declared. The committee seem to think that General Martin, the present or late incumbent, is de facto Adjutant General only, by virtue of his possession of the office; yet, that the deference due to the committee and Legislature, I undertake to maintain that General Martin is not only Adjutant General de facto, but de jure, and that there is no vacancy for the office. I have examined the report of the committee, which I take for granted furnished the reasons for the resolution adopted, and I venture to say, with all the fear of the consequences before my eyes, that they have come to a "most lame and impotent conclusion." It seems that General Martin accepted a commission as Brigadier General in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, conferred upon him by that Government, in order the better to enable him to aid it in the enrollment of North Carolina troops for service in the field, and that, for a short time and in a pressing emergency, he was ordered upon serious and public duty. He was soon returned, having tendered his resignation, which was accepted, but afterwards withdrawn by the request of Gen. Lee, who wished him to retain the office for the same reasons that induced the original appointment. He was absent but a short time, and it is not pretended that, in point of fact, the affairs of the office of Adjutant General were not properly and efficiently discharged during his temporary absence. It is also stated that General Martin accepted a commission as Brigadier General in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, conferred upon him by that Government, in order the better to enable him to aid it in the enrollment of North Carolina troops for service in the field, and that, for a short time and in a pressing emergency, he was ordered upon serious and public duty. He was soon returned, having tendered his resignation, which was accepted, but afterwards withdrawn by the request of Gen. Lee, who wished him to retain the office for the same reasons that induced the original appointment. He was absent but a short time, and it is not pretended that, in point of fact, the affairs of the office of Adjutant General were not properly and efficiently discharged during his temporary absence. It is also stated that General Martin accepted a commission as Brigadier General in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, conferred upon him by that Government, in order the better to enable him to aid it in the enrollment of North Carolina troops for service in the field, and that, for a short time and in a pressing emergency, he was ordered upon serious and public duty. He was soon returned, having tendered his resignation, which was accepted, but afterwards withdrawn by the request of Gen. Lee, who wished him to retain the office for the same reasons that induced the original appointment. He was absent but a short time, and it is not pretended that, in point of fact, the affairs of the office of Adjutant General were not properly and efficiently discharged during his temporary absence.

It is also stated that General Martin accepted a commission as Brigadier General in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, conferred upon him by that Government, in order the better to enable him to aid it in the enrollment of North Carolina troops for service in the field, and that, for a short time and in a pressing emergency, he was ordered upon serious and public duty. He was soon returned, having tendered his resignation, which was accepted, but afterwards withdrawn by the request of Gen. Lee, who wished him to retain the office for the same reasons that induced the original appointment. He was absent but a short time, and it is not pretended that, in point of fact, the affairs of the office of Adjutant General were not properly and efficiently discharged during his temporary absence. It is also stated that General Martin accepted a commission as Brigadier General in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, conferred upon him by that Government, in order the better to enable him to aid it in the enrollment of North Carolina troops for service in the field, and that, for a short time and in a pressing emergency, he was ordered upon serious and public duty. He was soon returned, having tendered his resignation, which was accepted, but afterwards withdrawn by the request of Gen. Lee, who wished him to retain the office for the same reasons that induced the original appointment. He was absent but a short time, and it is not pretended that, in point of fact, the affairs of the office of Adjutant General were not properly and efficiently discharged during his temporary absence.

It is also stated that General Martin accepted a commission as Brigadier General in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, conferred upon him by that Government, in order the better to enable him to aid it in the enrollment of North Carolina troops for service in the field, and that, for a short time and in a pressing emergency, he was ordered upon serious and public duty. He was soon returned, having tendered his resignation, which was accepted, but afterwards withdrawn by the request of Gen. Lee, who wished him to retain the office for the same reasons that induced the original appointment. He was absent but a short time, and it is not pretended that, in point of fact, the affairs of the office of Adjutant General were not properly and efficiently discharged during his temporary absence. It is also stated that General Martin accepted a commission as Brigadier General in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, conferred upon him by that Government, in order the better to enable him to aid it in the enrollment of North Carolina troops for service in the field, and that, for a short time and in a pressing emergency, he was ordered upon serious and public duty. He was soon returned, having tendered his resignation, which was accepted, but afterwards withdrawn by the request of Gen. Lee, who wished him to retain the office for the same reasons that induced the original appointment. He was absent but a short time, and it is not pretended that, in point of fact, the affairs of the office of Adjutant General were not properly and efficiently discharged during his temporary absence.

It is also stated that General Martin accepted a commission as Brigadier General in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, conferred upon him by that Government, in order the better to enable him to aid it in the enrollment of North Carolina troops for service in the field, and that, for a short time and in a pressing emergency, he was ordered upon serious and public duty. He was soon returned, having tendered his resignation, which was accepted, but afterwards withdrawn by the request of Gen. Lee, who wished him to retain the office for the same reasons that induced the original appointment. He was absent but a short time, and it is not pretended that, in point of fact, the affairs of the office of Adjutant General were not properly and efficiently discharged during his temporary absence. It is also stated that General Martin accepted a commission as Brigadier General in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, conferred upon him by that Government, in order the better to enable him to aid it in the enrollment of North Carolina troops for service in the field, and that, for a short time and in a pressing emergency, he was ordered upon serious and public duty. He was soon returned, having tendered his resignation, which was accepted, but afterwards withdrawn by the request of Gen. Lee, who wished him to retain the office for the same reasons that induced the original appointment. He was absent but a short time, and it is not pretended that, in point of fact, the affairs of the office of Adjutant General were not properly and efficiently discharged during his temporary absence.

It is also stated that General Martin accepted a commission as Brigadier General in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, conferred upon him by that Government, in order the better to enable him to aid it in the enrollment of North Carolina troops for service in the field, and that, for a short time and in a pressing emergency, he was ordered upon serious and public duty. He was soon returned, having tendered his resignation, which was accepted, but afterwards withdrawn by the request of Gen. Lee, who wished him to retain the office for the same reasons that induced the original appointment. He was absent but a short time, and it is not pretended that, in point of fact, the affairs of the office of Adjutant General were not properly and efficiently discharged during his temporary absence. It is also stated that General Martin accepted a commission as Brigadier General in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, conferred upon him by that Government, in order the better to enable him to aid it in the enrollment of North Carolina troops for service in the field, and that, for a short time and in a pressing emergency, he was ordered upon serious and public duty. He was soon returned, having tendered his resignation, which was accepted, but afterwards withdrawn by the request of Gen. Lee, who wished him to retain the office for the same reasons that induced the original appointment. He was absent but a short time, and it is not pretended that, in point of fact, the affairs of the office of Adjutant General were not properly and efficiently discharged during his temporary absence.

It is also stated that General Martin accepted a commission as Brigadier General in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, conferred upon him by that Government, in order the better to enable him to aid it in the enrollment of North Carolina troops for service in the field, and that, for a short time and in a pressing emergency, he was ordered upon serious and public duty. He was soon returned, having tendered his resignation, which was accepted, but afterwards withdrawn by the request of Gen. Lee, who wished him to retain the office for the same reasons that induced the original appointment. He was absent but a short time, and it is not pretended that, in point of fact, the affairs of the office of Adjutant General were not properly and efficiently discharged during his temporary absence. It is also stated that General Martin accepted a commission as Brigadier General in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, conferred upon him by that Government, in order the better to enable him to aid it in the enrollment of North Carolina troops for service in the field, and that, for a short time and in a pressing emergency, he was ordered upon serious and public duty. He was soon returned, having tendered his resignation, which was accepted, but afterwards withdrawn by the request of Gen. Lee, who wished him to retain the office for the same reasons that induced the original appointment. He was absent but a short time, and it is not pretended that, in point of fact, the affairs of the office of Adjutant General were not properly and efficiently discharged during his temporary absence.

It is also stated that General Martin accepted a commission as Brigadier General in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, conferred upon him by that Government, in order the better to enable him to aid it in the enrollment of North Carolina troops for service in the field, and that, for a short time and in a pressing emergency, he was ordered upon serious and public duty. He was soon returned, having tendered his resignation, which was accepted, but afterwards withdrawn by the request of Gen. Lee, who wished him to retain the office for the same reasons that induced the original appointment. He was absent but a short time, and it is not pretended that, in point of fact, the affairs of the office of Adjutant General were not properly and efficiently discharged during his temporary absence. It is also stated that General Martin accepted a commission as Brigadier General in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, conferred upon him by that Government, in order the better to enable him to aid it in the enrollment of North Carolina troops for service in the field, and that, for a short time and in a pressing emergency, he was ordered upon serious and public duty. He was soon returned, having tendered his resignation, which was accepted, but afterwards withdrawn by the request of Gen. Lee, who wished him to retain the office for the same reasons that induced the original appointment. He was absent but a short time, and it is not pretended that, in point of fact, the affairs of the office of Adjutant General were not properly and efficiently discharged during his temporary absence.

It is also stated that General Martin accepted a commission as Brigadier General in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, conferred upon him by that Government, in order the better to enable him to aid it in the enrollment of North Carolina troops for service in the field, and that, for a short time and in a pressing emergency, he was ordered upon serious and public duty. He was soon returned, having tendered his resignation, which was accepted, but afterwards withdrawn by the request of Gen. Lee, who wished him to retain the office for the same reasons that induced the original appointment. He was absent but a short time, and it is not pretended that, in point of fact, the affairs of the office of Adjutant General were not properly and efficiently discharged during his temporary absence. It is also stated that General Martin accepted a commission as Brigadier General in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, conferred upon him by that Government, in order the better to enable him to aid it in the enrollment of North Carolina troops for service in the field, and that, for a short time and in a pressing emergency, he was ordered upon serious and public duty. He was soon returned, having tendered his resignation, which was accepted, but afterwards withdrawn by the request of Gen. Lee, who wished him to retain the office for the same reasons that induced the original appointment. He was absent but a short time, and it is not pretended that, in point of fact, the affairs of the office of Adjutant General were not properly and efficiently discharged during his temporary absence.

It is also stated that General Martin accepted a commission as Brigadier General in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, conferred upon him by that Government, in order the better to enable him to aid it in the enrollment of North Carolina troops for service in the field, and that, for a short time and in a pressing emergency, he was ordered upon serious and public duty. He was soon returned, having tendered his resignation, which was accepted, but afterwards withdrawn by the request of Gen. Lee, who wished him to retain the office for the same reasons that induced the original appointment. He was absent but a short time, and it is not pretended that, in point of fact, the affairs of the office of Adjutant General were not properly and efficiently discharged during his temporary absence. It is also stated that General Martin accepted a commission as Brigadier General in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, conferred upon him by that Government, in order the better to enable him to aid it in the enrollment of North Carolina troops for service in the field, and that, for a short time and in a pressing emergency, he was ordered upon serious and public duty. He was soon returned, having tendered his resignation, which was accepted, but afterwards withdrawn by the request of Gen. Lee, who wished him to retain the office for the same reasons that induced the original appointment. He was absent but a short time, and it is not pretended that, in point of fact, the affairs of the office of Adjutant General were not properly and efficiently discharged during his temporary absence.

It is also stated that General Martin accepted a commission as Brigadier General in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, conferred upon him by that Government, in order the better to enable him to aid it in the enrollment of North Carolina troops for service in the field, and that, for a short time and in a pressing emergency, he was ordered upon serious and public duty. He was soon returned, having tendered his resignation, which was accepted, but afterwards withdrawn by the request of Gen. Lee, who wished him to retain the office for the same reasons that induced the original appointment. He was absent but a short time, and it is not pretended that, in point of fact, the affairs of the office of Adjutant General were not properly and efficiently discharged during his temporary absence. It is also stated that General Martin accepted a commission as Brigadier General in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, conferred upon him by that Government, in order the better to enable him to aid it in the enrollment of North Carolina troops for service in the field, and that, for a short time and in a pressing emergency, he was ordered upon serious and public duty. He was soon returned, having tendered his resignation, which was accepted, but afterwards withdrawn by the request of Gen. Lee, who wished him to retain the office for the same reasons that induced the original appointment. He was absent but a short time, and it is not pretended that, in point of fact, the affairs of the office of Adjutant General were not properly and efficiently discharged during his temporary absence.

It is also stated that General Martin accepted a commission as Brigadier General in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, conferred upon him by that Government, in order the better to enable him to aid it in the enrollment of North Carolina troops for service in the field, and that, for a short time and in a pressing emergency, he was ordered upon serious and public duty. He was soon returned, having tendered his resignation, which was accepted, but afterwards withdrawn by the request of Gen. Lee, who wished him to retain the office for the same reasons that induced the original appointment. He was absent but a short time, and it is not pretended that, in point of fact, the affairs of the office of Adjutant General were not properly and efficiently discharged during his temporary absence. It is also stated that General Martin accepted a commission as Brigadier General in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, conferred upon him by that Government, in order the better to enable him to aid it in the enrollment of North Carolina troops for service in the field, and that, for a short time and in a pressing emergency, he was ordered upon serious and public duty. He was soon returned, having tendered his resignation, which was accepted, but afterwards withdrawn by the request of Gen. Lee, who wished him to retain the office for the same reasons that induced the original appointment. He was absent but a short time, and it is not pretended that, in point of fact, the affairs of the office of Adjutant General were not properly and efficiently discharged during his temporary absence.

It is also stated that General Martin accepted a commission as Brigadier General in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, conferred upon him by that Government, in order the better to enable him to aid it in the enrollment of North Carolina troops for service in the field, and that, for a short time and in a pressing emergency, he was ordered upon serious and public duty. He was soon returned, having tendered his resignation, which was accepted, but afterwards withdrawn by the request of Gen. Lee, who wished him to retain the office for the same reasons that induced the original appointment. He was absent but a short time, and it is not pretended that, in point of fact, the affairs of the office of Adjutant General were not properly and efficiently discharged during his temporary absence. It is also stated that General Martin accepted a commission as Brigadier General in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, conferred upon him by that Government, in order the better to enable him to aid it in the enrollment of North Carolina troops for service in the field, and that, for a short time and in a pressing emergency, he was ordered upon serious and public duty. He was soon returned, having tendered his resignation, which was accepted, but afterwards withdrawn by the request of Gen. Lee, who wished him to retain the office for the same reasons that induced the original appointment. He was absent but a short time, and it is not pretended that, in point of fact, the affairs of the office of Adjutant General were not properly and efficiently discharged during his temporary absence.

It is also stated that General Martin accepted a commission as Brigadier General in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, conferred upon him by that Government, in order the better to enable him to aid it in the enrollment of North Carolina troops for service in the field, and that, for a short time and in a pressing emergency, he was ordered upon serious and public duty. He was soon returned, having tendered his resignation, which was accepted, but afterwards withdrawn by the request of Gen. Lee, who wished him to retain the office for the same reasons that induced the original appointment. He was absent but a short time, and it is not pretended that, in point of fact, the affairs of the office of Adjutant General were not properly and efficiently discharged during his temporary absence. It is also stated that General Martin accepted a commission as Brigadier General in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, conferred upon him by that Government, in order the better to enable him to aid it in the enrollment of North Carolina troops for service in the field, and that, for a short time and in a pressing emergency, he was ordered upon serious and public duty. He was soon returned, having tendered his resignation, which was accepted, but afterwards withdrawn by the request of Gen. Lee, who wished him to retain the office for the same reasons that induced the original appointment. He was absent but a short time, and it is not pretended that, in point of fact, the affairs of the office of Adjutant General were not properly and efficiently discharged during his temporary absence.

It is also stated that General Martin accepted a commission as Brigadier General in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, conferred upon him by that Government, in order the better to enable him to aid it in the enrollment of North Carolina troops for service in the field, and that, for a short time and in a pressing emergency, he was ordered upon serious and public duty. He was soon returned, having tendered his resignation, which was accepted, but afterwards withdrawn by the request of Gen. Lee, who wished him to retain the office for the same reasons that induced the original appointment. He was absent but a short time, and it is not pretended that, in point of fact, the affairs of the office of Adjutant General were not properly and efficiently discharged during his temporary absence. It is also stated that General Martin accepted a commission as Brigadier General in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, conferred upon him by that Government, in order the better to enable him to aid it in the enrollment of North Carolina troops for service in the field, and that, for a short time and in a pressing emergency, he was ordered upon serious and public duty. He was soon returned, having tendered his resignation, which was accepted, but afterwards withdrawn by the request of Gen. Lee, who wished him to retain the office for the same reasons that induced the original appointment. He was absent but a short time, and it is not pretended that, in point of fact, the affairs of the office of Adjutant General were not properly and efficiently discharged during his temporary absence.

It is also stated that General Martin accepted a commission as Brigadier General in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, conferred upon him by that Government, in order the better to enable him to aid it in the enrollment of North Carolina troops for service in the field, and that, for a short time and in a pressing emergency, he was ordered upon serious and public duty. He was soon returned, having tendered his resignation, which was accepted, but afterwards withdrawn by the request of Gen. Lee, who wished him to retain the office for the same reasons that induced the original appointment. He was absent but a short time, and it is not pretended that, in point of fact, the affairs of the office of Adjutant General were not properly and efficiently discharged during his temporary absence. It is also stated that General Martin accepted a commission as Brigadier General in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, conferred upon him by that Government, in order the better to enable him to aid it in the enrollment of North Carolina troops for service in the field, and that, for a short time and in a pressing emergency, he was ordered upon serious and public duty. He was soon returned, having tendered his resignation, which was accepted, but afterwards withdrawn by the request of Gen. Lee, who wished him to retain the office for the same reasons that induced the original appointment. He was absent but a short time, and it is not pretended that, in point of fact, the affairs of the office of Adjutant General were not properly and efficiently discharged during his temporary absence.

It is also stated that General Martin accepted a commission as Brigadier General in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, conferred upon him by that Government, in order the better to enable him to aid it in the enrollment of North Carolina troops for service in the field, and that, for a short time and in a pressing emergency, he was ordered upon serious and public duty. He was soon returned, having tendered his resignation, which was accepted, but afterwards withdrawn by the request of Gen. Lee, who wished him to retain the office for the same reasons that induced the original appointment. He was absent but a short time, and it is not pretended that, in point of fact, the affairs of the office of Adjutant General were not properly and efficiently discharged during his temporary absence. It is also stated that General Martin accepted a commission as Brigadier General in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, conferred upon him by that Government, in order the better to enable him to aid it in the enrollment of North Carolina troops for service in the field, and that, for a short time and in a pressing emergency, he was ordered upon serious and public duty. He was soon returned, having tendered his resignation, which was accepted, but afterwards withdrawn by the request of Gen. Lee, who wished him to retain the office for the same reasons that induced the original appointment. He was absent but a short time, and it is not pretended that, in point of fact, the affairs of the office of Adjutant General were not properly and efficiently discharged during his temporary absence.

It is also stated that General Martin accepted a commission as Brigadier General in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, conferred upon him by that Government, in order the better to enable him to aid it in the enrollment of North Carolina troops for service in the field, and that, for a short time and in a pressing emergency, he was ordered upon serious and public duty. He was soon returned, having tendered his resignation, which was accepted, but afterwards withdrawn by the request of Gen. Lee, who wished him to retain the office for the same reasons that induced the original appointment. He was absent but a short time, and it is not pretended that, in point of fact, the affairs of the office of Adjutant General were not properly and efficiently discharged during his temporary absence. It is also stated that General Martin accepted a commission as Brigadier General in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, conferred upon him by that Government, in order the better to enable him to aid it in the enrollment of North Carolina troops for service in the field, and that, for a short time and in a pressing emergency, he was ordered upon serious and public duty. He was soon returned, having tendered his resignation, which was accepted, but afterwards withdrawn by the request of Gen. Lee, who wished him to retain the office for the same reasons that induced the original appointment. He was absent but a short time, and it is not pretended that, in point of fact, the affairs of the office of Adjutant General were not properly and efficiently discharged during his temporary absence.

It is also stated that General Martin accepted a commission as Brigadier General in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, conferred upon him by that Government, in order the better to enable him to aid it in the enrollment of North Carolina troops for service in the field, and that, for a short time and in a pressing emergency, he was ordered upon serious and public duty. He was soon returned, having tendered his resignation, which was accepted, but afterwards withdrawn by the request of Gen. Lee, who wished him to retain the office for the same reasons that induced the original appointment. He was absent but a short time, and it is not pretended that, in point of fact, the affairs of the office of Adjutant General were not properly and efficiently discharged during his temporary absence. It is also stated that General Martin accepted a commission as Brigadier General in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, conferred upon him by that Government, in order the better to enable him to aid it in the enrollment of North Carolina troops for service in the field, and that, for a short time and in a pressing emergency, he was ordered upon serious and public duty. He was soon returned, having tendered his resignation, which was accepted, but afterwards withdrawn by the request of Gen. Lee, who wished him to retain the office for the same reasons that induced the original appointment. He was absent but a short time, and it is not pretended that, in point of fact, the affairs of the office of Adjutant General were not properly and efficiently discharged during his temporary absence.

It is also stated that General Martin accepted a commission as Brigadier General in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, conferred upon him by that Government, in order the better to enable him to aid it in the enrollment of North Carolina troops for service in the field, and that, for a short time and in a pressing emergency, he was ordered upon serious and public duty. He was soon returned, having tendered his resignation, which was accepted, but afterwards withdrawn by the request of Gen. Lee, who wished him to retain the office for the same reasons that induced the original appointment. He was absent but a short time, and it is not pretended that, in point of fact, the affairs of the office of Adjutant General were not properly and efficiently discharged during his temporary absence. It is also stated that General Martin accepted a commission as Brigadier General in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, conferred upon him by that Government, in order the better to enable him to aid it in the enrollment of North Carolina troops for service in the field, and that, for a short time and in a pressing emergency, he was ordered upon serious and public duty. He was soon returned, having tendered his resignation, which was accepted, but afterwards withdrawn by the request of Gen. Lee, who wished him to retain the office for the same reasons that induced the original appointment. He was absent but a short time, and it is not pretended that, in point of fact, the affairs of the office of Adjutant General were not properly and efficiently discharged during his temporary absence.

It is also stated that General Martin accepted a commission as Brigadier General in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, conferred upon him by that Government, in order the better to enable him to aid it in the enrollment of North Carolina troops for service in the field, and that, for a short time and in a pressing emergency, he was ordered upon serious and public duty. He was soon returned, having tendered his resignation, which was accepted, but afterwards withdrawn by the request of Gen. Lee, who wished him to retain the office for the same reasons that induced the original appointment. He was absent but a short time, and it is not pretended that, in point of fact, the affairs of the office of Adjutant General were not properly and efficiently discharged during his temporary absence. It is also stated that General Martin accepted a commission as Brigadier General in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, conferred upon him by that Government, in order the better to enable him to aid it in the enrollment of North Carolina troops for service in the field, and that, for a short time and in a pressing emergency, he was ordered upon serious and public duty. He was soon returned, having tendered his resignation, which was accepted, but afterwards withdrawn by the request of Gen. Lee, who wished him to retain the office for the same reasons that induced the original appointment. He was absent but a short time, and it is not pretended that, in point of fact, the affairs of the office of Adjutant General were not properly and efficiently discharged during his temporary absence.

Winder was in error and expresses the utmost respect for the rights of the sovereign States of the Confederacy, and states that he had issued orders for the prompt delivery of the prisoner to receive him, as the Governor should appoint to receive him.

From the above synopsis of Mr. Seddon's letter, our readers will see what a great waste of Conservative mouth patriotism and indignation has been expended upon a very unworthy subject.—Under the above circumstances, the slightest blame cannot attach to Gen. Winder, he having good reason to think that Graves was a Yankee spy, and setting under that impression, very properly had him arrested by military authority. We hope those impulsive gentlemen of the Legislature will now sleep soundly, as no State right or privilege has been violated; and all the patriotic denunciations so unsparingly hurled against President Davis and his cabinet will be duly repeated of, as they were totally ignorant of the arrest until apprised of the fact by Gov. Vance. It would be well if members of grave, deliberate bodies were more cautious and more cautious in their public denunciations of men in whose hands the people of the Confederacy have placed the direction of public affairs.—State Journal.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE. The following correspondence between Gen. French, Foster and the bogus Governor Stanly will be of interest:

FROM GEN. FOSTER TO GEN. FRENCH. HEAD QUARTERS, 18TH ARMY CORPS, NEWBERN, December 31, 1862.

Major General S. G. French, Commanding Department of North Carolina, Petersburg, Va.

GENERAL.—I have the honor to inclose copy of a letter addressed to me by His Excellency, Edward Stanly, Military Governor of North Carolina. The letter explains itself, and I have merely to request an answer from you, whether the acts complained of by the Governor have your sanction, and whether, as he desires to know, the negroes mentioned will be returned to their masters.

I also beg leave to inclose a slip from the "Raleigh Standard," in relation to the prisoners recently paroled and released by me at Kinston and other places, between here and Goldsboro, and request to know whether these men are compelled to perform the duties therein stated, contrary to their parole of honor.

Sometime during the latter part of November, Surgeon Hunt, Post Surgeon at Washington, N. Carolina, while taking a ride outside of our lines, was fired upon by parties in ambush and killed.—Immediately his person was rifled, and among other things a watch was taken from him which his relatives are very anxious to obtain possession of. If it is within my power, will you please have this watch returned. I remain, General, Very Respectfully, Your obedient servant,

J. G. FOSTER, Major Gen'l Commanding.

FROM EDWARD STANLY. (Copy.) DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, Newbern, Dec. 29th, 1862.

To Major Gen. Foster, Commanding, &c. GENERAL.—I have been informed that a portion of the forces of the enemies of the United States recently invaded the county of Washington, and among other depredations committed upon innocent citizens, they seized and carried away, against their consent and against the consent of their owners, a large number of slaves. From the home of Mr. Bowen, they took away several of his negroes, who had been faithful to him and whom he protected and humanely supported. This outrage has not the defence attempted for the African slave trade, that I brought uncivilized beings under the influence of Christianity and civilization.

This robbery takes civilized beings from their families and homes; it deprives a kind master of his property and punishes slaves for their fidelity to him. I cannot believe that the good people of North Carolina will justify such conduct. To the barbarous and willful burning of the town of Plymouth by the enemy, your attention has already been called, and of that nothing more need be said. As the voice of civil authority outside of our lines has no longer any potency, I solicit your intervention with those commanding the forces of the so-called Confederate States, that we may ascertain by what rules this war is to be conducted, and whether these negroes to whom I am referred, are to be delivered up to those to whom their services may be due.