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

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING. JANUARY 31, 1863.

A MOST SENSITIVE BODY. The present "Conservative" Legislature is, if not the most sensible, certainly the most sensitive body of men that ever sat under the roof of a Capitol. So remarkably sensitive and suspicious are they, that one must naturally conclude that they are conscious of not being what they ought to be, and are, therefore, constantly on the qui vive, and ready to cry out, "We are innocent. We are not traitors. We do not desire reconstruction. We are for the vigorous prosecution of the war. We don't wish a conflict with the Confederate Government," &c., &c., &c. People truly conscious of having a good character, would no more behave in this manner than a truly virtuous woman would cry out in the street, "I am chaste-I am chaste." It is only those conscious of not having a

These remarks are prompted by the following proceedings in the Legislature on Tues-

good character that are overswift to claim

In the House of Commons on Tuesday last, Mr. Love offered the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, imputations upon the loyalty of the General Assembly of North Carolina, have been current in our own and sister States of the Confederacy, and as the said imputations have been made of undue importance by the notice taken of them, it has become necessary to give them a full and explicit denial, be it therefore

Resolved, That the members of this General Assembly, have no hesitation in reiterating their solemn pledges of loyalty and fidelity to the Southern Confederacy. That their firm confidence in the final success of the present just, necessary and righteous war, remains unshaken, and they pledge themselves as private citizens, as well as Legislators, to pursue this war to any extremity sooners than accept terms short of a full and unconditional independence, political and commercial, of the United States of America. We also emphatically and sincerely disclaim any intention of accepting a peace which would include reconstruction of the late Union in any form or modification what-

Resolved. That the Senate concurring, the Speaker of each House be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to our Senators and Renresentatives in Congress, that they may present them to that body, and thus place on public record this our final and irrevocable determina-

Mr. Grissom proposed the following as a sub-

WHEREAS, various slanderous reports have been circulated both in the State and out of it. reflecting on the loyalty of the members of this Legislature and the people of the State, and as-cribing to them hostility to the Confederate Government and a desire to reconstruct the Union; Therefore be it unanimously

Resolved, That as the Representatives of the people, and in our own behalf as individual cifizens of the State, we rrotest against and denounce these accusations as entirely false in letter and in spirit, as calculated to misrepresent the sentiments of those who have never faltered in the support of all constitutional measures for the prosecution of the war, and as tending to produce jealousies and heartburnings among a people who have sealed their devotion to the cause of Southern Independence with their blood, upon the proudest battlefields of this revolution. That the charge of a desire on the part of this Lugislature or any portion of it, to conflict with the Confederate Government, or to embarrass the President in the prosecution of the war, is grossly untrue, illiberal and slanderous. That we hereby pledge ourselves most heartily and emphatically to the most vigorons constitutional war policy, promising in the name of North Carolina, the most liberal contribution of men and money to the support of it, and protesting against any settlement of the struggle which does not secure the Independence of the Confederate States of America.

The following additional resolution was offered by Mr. Amis and accepted by Mr. Grissom: Resolved, That the Governor be requested to communicate a copy of these reslutions to the Governors of the several States of the Confederacy, and also, to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to be laid before their respective

those by whose votes Mr. Grissom's resolution was passed, to get rid of Dr. Henry's resolutions. In fact, we have heard that a caucus on this subject was held, and the the lives and property of the loyal people within course of action on Tuesday agreed upon .-Now, we do not think that this is exactly the proper manner to treat Dr. Henry. His resolutions were ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for Thursday before last. He being sick on that day, was unable to be in his seat, and the resolutions have not since been taken up. Now it has been determined to smother them. It is too bad, and the Doctor should not stand it .-He should, with great solemnity, protest against his bantling being thus overlaid and smothered. The more especially should be do so, as the Richmond Enquirer has not only scorched him, but absolutely set the "Conservative" House of Commons at defiance. If, therefore, the Dector's resolutions should be smothered, we may expect to see the insolent. Enquirer chuckling and trie umphing in the idea that it has backed out the "Conservative" House of Commons .-We know of but one remedy, should this the "Conservative" House of Commons in- on one day that they will do all they can to struct Governor Vance to demand the Rich- sustain the Confederate Government, they on any, the slightest chance of a habeas corpus, make it odious in the eyes of the people by and require it, on bended knees, to beg par- whose confidence it alone can be sustained. don of the august "Conservative" House of Nobody but a member of the North Caroli- ber of the Southern Confederacy.

audibly remarked, "It's a domned dirty carpet." The Richmond Enquirer will have reason, when it goes through its ordeal, to say with John Warden, "It's a domned dirty is an extensive consumer of that flatulent

The following resolutions, as amended; passed the House of Commons on Wednesday by a vote

RESOLUTIONS CONCERNING PERSONAL LIBERTY. Resolved, &c., That the people of North Carolina value beyond all price their personal liberty and those constitutional guarantees which declare "that no free man ought to be taken, imprisoned or disseized of his freehold liberties or privileges, or outlawed or exiled, or in any manner destroyed or deprived of his life, liberty or property, but by the law of the land," and "that every freeman restrained of his liberty is entitled to a remedy to nquire into the lawfulness thereof, and to remove the same if unlawful; and that such remedy ought not to be denied or delayed ;" that "in all crimiaal presecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation to be confronted with witnesses against him, to have a compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence."

Resolved, That in the opinion of this General Assembly, the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus by the executive authority of the Confederate States, at and in the vicinity of the town of Salisbury, and in this State, (200 miles from any enemy of the Confederacy,) is in direct contravention of the rights and privileges of our citizens, as guarantied by the highest authority known to this State, and surely tends to the subversion of the liberties of our people, if the same is submitted to as a rightful exercise of Confederate authority; and believing that the exercise of such power will have the effect of rendering the Confederate government odious to our people, and tend to alienate their affections from the common cause in which we are engaged, we do respectfully but solemnly protest against the suspension of said writ at any point within the State, unless the same be in such danger of attack by the enemy as to require the declaration of martial law for its effective defence; and we do hereby request His Excellency, the President of the Confederate States, to revoke any and all orders suspending said writ at and in the vicinity af the town of Salisbury.

Resolve i, That in the opinion of this General sufficiently stringent to punish all manner of disloyal conduct of recreant citizens of this State, and judges of unimpeachable integrity to administer the same. (And if the laws of the Confederacy are insufficient for that purpose, it is the duty of Congress to supply the deficiency.)

Resolved, That the Governor transmit a copy f these resolutions to the President of the Con federate States, and to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

The following, from a series offered by Mr Foy, of Onslow, were incorporated in the foregoing, but the first resolution was subsequently stricken out, on motion of Mr. Shepherd:

Resolved, That this Legislature hereby request and instruct their Senators and Representatives in Congress, to urge and procure, if possible, a repeal of the law passed, authorizing the President to suspend, in his discretion, the writ of habeas

Resolved, That the military power is subordinate to, and governed by the civil authorities and that the General Assembly hereby requires and directs the Judges of this State who have ta ken an oath to administer the law, to see that the writs of habeas corpus issued by them are execu-

In the Senate a series of resolutions new pends providing for the clothing and comfortable subsistence of the prisoners, now confined at Salis-

The Confederate prison at Salisbury, contains men from all of the Confederate States-men charged with treason and with treasonable practices, and guilty, many of them, no doubt, and yet no one voice is raised in sympathy for them or for their somfort or release, except by the fac-We understand that it was the object of tion called Conservatives, in North Carolinathe only faction, thank God, to be found anywhere in the Confederacy. Let the people mark

If we were to charge that the traitors who have compassed the lives of our troops in this State and the reach of the enemy, have friends in the Legislature, it would give rise to another series of resolutions and to much abuse of our humble self. Therefore we will not make the charge. We will content ourself with reminding the Legisprisoners" at Salisbury being compelled to sleep upon "a board" or on "straw," they should remember first the brave soldiers in the field who have neither board nor straw to sleep on. And if they do not know the fact, we will tell them that their sympathy is misdirected when applied to the "poor prisoners" at Salisbury. Do they know that out of the whole number confined there some two or three weeks ago, only one man, out of about three hundred, could be found who was willing to take the oath of allegiance to the Government of the Southern Confederacy? This

is a fact which cannot be truthfully denied. Now we do not charge the Legislature with But we do charge them with a purpose to quarrel and conflict with the Confederate Government; and we tell them they are instigated to it by men who are traitors but who have not the courage to svow their treason.

We call upon the people to watch the movements of the faction controlled by such man.

We copy the above from the State Journal. The reader will see that while the state of things come to pass, and that is, that "Conservatives" of the Legislature declare mond Enquirer of President Davis, without the next do all they can to embarrass it and

Commons. We should like to be present at | na "Conservative" faction believes that the the ceremony, for it would bring foreibly to President would suspend the writ of habeas mind an anecdote connected with the old corpus, but for reasons necessary to the pros-"House of Burgesses" in the colonial days ecution of this war. It may be that the of Virginia. An eccentric, but very learned President has reasons for the suspension of Scotch lawyer, named John Warden, having | this writ at Salisbury which, if made known, written and spoken contemptuously of the would shut up the mouths of even factious House of Burgesses, was apprehended by and cavilling "Conservatives," and at the that body, and required, in a prescribed form, same time it may be that a disclosure of to beg pardon of their mightinesses on his these reasons would be highly improper and bended knees. Warden duly went through impolitic. Mortifying as the reflection is to the form, and after rising, pertinently and every true citizen of the State, there is yet a consolation in the belief that the species of "Conservatism" existing in it is confined to North Carolina-that it is looked upon with mingled surprise and abhorrence by the carpet," for, in spite of the rise in goober people of every other State of the Confedepeas, the "Conservative" House of Commons | racy, and will have but a brief and ingloririous career where it has dared to raise its head, and where it has obtained a temporary triumph by the grossest of frauds upon a on this subject in our next. people as loyal and true as any under the sun, and a people who will drive them from the places which they have disgraced with soorn and indignation whenever the opportunity of doing so shall be presented.

SENATOR SMITH, OF MACON.

We have received the following letter from the above named Senator:

SENATE CHAMBER,

Jan. 26, 1863. . W. SYME, Esq.--DEAR SIR: In the Raleigh Register of Dec. 24th an article appeared, purporting to give the substance of my remarks, in the Senate, on the Bill for the reliet of persons in custody and not in the military service, which does me gross injustice. I herewith send you an article clipt from remarks as prepared by myself at the time of their denivery, and request you, as an act of justice myself, to insert said article in your paper. You will please inform me, in writing, by the gentleman who will hand you this, whether you

consent to do so. Yours, &c., C. D. SMITH.

We comply with the request of Mr. Smith and publish the following " remarks as prepared by himself":

"In the discussion of this subject, all the speakers on both sides of this question have acknowledged that grievous wrongs have been committed. It is clear to my mind that nothing has been proposed but the original bill which provides a remedy equal to the magnitude of the wrongs committed. In all violent attacks, the physician applies powerful remedies. So in the body politic, when the wrongs are violent, the remedies must be nowerful and stringent.

In every instance, where we have attempted to assert the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, we have been charged by implication, Assembly, we have laws upon our statute books at least, with advocating measures that would come in conflict with the Confederate government. This blending military authority with the Confederate government in the argument seems to imply that gentlemen regard the two as synonymous. If this be so, we are already under a military despotism-one which is to spread its arms over the whole body politic.

If it be admitted that the military and Confederate government are synonyms, I am for speaking out boldly and fearlessly. It matters not to me from what quarter a military despotism comes, whether from the Confederate or State governments, I shall oppose it. Every thing that overrides the civil authority and crushes the rights of the citizen-ignores the freedom of the citizen, who is outside of the military organization, shall unhesitatingly oppose. Rather than submit to a military ocspotism, the good old State had better raise the ione star, and go back to her own declaration of 1775, and re-assert her own inde-

We have no wish to do Mr. Smith the slightest injustice. We did not hear his remarks, but derived our information concerning the remark which we published and which Mr. Smith says does him injustice, from a highly intelligent gentleman, who gave it to us in writing. We have the paper before us now, and again quote from it as follows: "Mr. Smith, of Macon, said that rather than see the civil authority give way to the military in North Corolina in a single instance, he would be willing to see North Carolina hoist the lone star and set up an independent Government for herself."

In writing out his remarks as prepared by himself after the publication of the article in the Register, which he says "does him gross injustice," but which did not "purport to give the substance of his remarks," but merely gave a "remark" as reported to us in writing by an intelligent and truthful Senlature that when they complain of the "poor ator, it is probable that Mr. S. may not have lished remark that "rather than submit to a better raise the lone star," &c., would not heard it, and therefore would not have been taken down in writing and handed to us as a most extraordinary declaration to come from a North Carolina Senator. Submission to treasonable purposes or proclivities. We givedifferent from a willingness in a case of great emergency, when the safety of the people should be the supreme law, to see the civil give way for a time, and only for a time, to the military authority.

In conclusion, we repeat our declaration that we had no intention to do Mr. Smith injustice, and we leave it to the public to say whether or not we have done so.

entirely ignorant of the fact that "My Maryland," as it scoffingly calls a gallant but down-tredden State, has never been a memTHE TEN REGIMENT BILL DEFEAT- | infused in our men, they plied their pieces with

The Nullification Bill passed by the House of Commons, and which was so long pending in the Senate, was defeated by that body on Thursday, by a vote of ayes 18, noes 27 .-The following is the vote : .

AYES-Messrs. Adams of Davidson, Arendell Bagley, Blount, Eure, Jarratt, Jenes, Lindsay, Mathews, Patrick, Sanders, Sharpe, Slaughter, Smith of Macon, Taylor of Chatham, Warren, Whitford and Wooley-18:

NAYS-Messrs, Adams of Guilford, Brown, Carraway, Copeland, Dickson, Dickerson, Drake, Ellis, Faison, Graham, Hall, Harris, Holeman Lane, Leitch, Murrill, Neal, Patton, Powell, Simpson, Smith of Anson, Smith of Stanly, Taylor of Nash, White, Wiggins, Wright and Young-27.

Thus has the State been saved from disgrace, and the country from the consequences which might have ensued from the passage of a bill which almost in terms sought asconflict with the Confederate Government. More

THE NEWS.

All was perfectly quiet at and near Fredericks burg on Tuesday. The roads are said to be in s dreadful condition, caused by the recent rainy weather. All expectation of an advance of the "grand army" are at an end, at least for the present.

The Lynchburg "Republican" of Tuesday says that a gentleman who left Knoxville on Sunday last, reports that the Kentucky Legislature had passed, by a majority of five to one, an ordinance of secession from the Abolition Union. He further states that as soon as this decision was announced, the Legislative Hall was surrounded by a regiment of Pennsylvania soldiers, and every member of the body arrested. The "Republican" adds :- "We are not prepared to exthe Standard of the 7th inst., which contains my | press an opinion as to the truth of this report, but the indications all point to an early move of the kind, if it-has not been made as stated."

> Advices from Memphis confirm the burning of Holly Springs, Mississippi, by the Yankees, in "retaliation for the bitter hostility of the inhabi-

A fleet of twenty transports laden with supplies for Rosencranz's army had reached Nashville. There is nothing new of movements in Tennes-

Brigadier General Daniel S. Donelson will succeed Lieut. Gen. E. Kirby Smith in command of the Department of East Tennesses. It is said that his department will also embrace South-western Virginia and that portion of Middle Tennessee within our lines.

The Chattanooga "Rebel" says the Federal pickets extend out of Murfreesboro' a few miles in the direction of Shelbyville and Manchester. No further advance has been made except on the Mc-Minnville road. Here they have sent a brigade sixteen miles to Reedyville. This band is represented to be foraging in a most approved style of vadnalism in Wilson and DeKalb counties.

General Buford, with a large force of cavalry is stationed at Beech Grove, eighteen miles this side of Murfreesboro', and fourteen from Reedy ville. His scouts are engaged in active reconnoitering duty.

Our cavalry recently made a dash for a large fleet of transports, below the Harpeth Sheals, Tennessee, causing them to throw overboard their cargoes of stores and hastily retreat.

Our troops then crossed to the north side of Cumberland river by swimming their horses through the much swollen stream, overpowed the guard, and captured and destroyed an immense collection of subsistence just loaded for transportation to Nashville by wagons.

Certainly our mounted men are opening the eyes of the enemy, on the water as well as on

THE BATTLE OF GALVESTON.

We are indebted to the kindness of a friend for a copy of the Houston Telegraph, January 5th, which brings us the full particulars in regard to the battle at Galveston. We make the subjoined

The whole naval force was under the command of Major Leon Smith, who was admirably fitted for the command of the expedition, by his experience as a sailor. In fact, better men for all the stations could not have been picked from any-

He was ordered that the boats should get in position by 12 o'clock, and await the signal from the land forces for the attack. They went down, and after midnight arrived close by the fleet. They were discovered, and signal lights from the fleet at once showed that the enemy were awake and watching for them. They looked anxiously for the signal from shore.

Moanwhile the land force, consisting of detachments from some four or five regiments under mac. At the battle of Manassas he was severely command of Brig. Gen. Scurry and Col. X. B. DeBray, were moved at about dark from Virginia Point. This point is on the mainland, and from remembered his precise language. His pub- it a bridge two miles in length crosses Galveston dier. Finding that he was unwilling to be dis-Bay to Galveston Island, being about five miles military despotism the good old State had the city, the gunboats lying along in front of the better raise the lone star." &c. would not city in the bay on the landward side of the Island, have been dissented from by any one who while Gen. Scurry was in commend of the re-

> From the bridge they moved down to the city, but met with unexpected delays, and did not

first gun. The boats at once put on steam and hurried to the scene. They must have been an hour or so on the way, during which time the artillery duel between the ships and batteries was men were once driven from their guns, but rallied and fought nobly on. As dawn approached the fire of the enemy appeared to increase in sewerity, and fearing that our men would be una-The "Daily Progress" seems to be ble to withstand it after daylight gave the enemy a better view of our position, orders were prepared to withdraw. Just as they were about to be issued, however, about 6 o'clock, the welcome announcement was made at headquarters that the on the Harriet Lane. Instantly new vigor was the battle of Germantown.

redoubled energy, and seemed determined that the victory should be ours.

The gunboats paid their first attention to the Harriet Lane, the Bayou City leading the attack. The Neptune being much the weaker, soon received such injuries as to disable her. The Bayou City, however, gallantly continued the fight, and running aboard the Harriet Lane, swept her decks by boarding, and took possession of the ship. Captain Wainwright and his Lieutenants having been killed, the ship was surrendered by

The Westfield now started off, apparently disa-bled, and made her way over to Bolivar channel, between Pelican Spit and Bolivar Point. Here she was subsequently destroyed by the enemy, during a truce. The propeller Owassa lay in the channel about three-fourths of a mile from the Bayou City and Harriet Lane. As the Lane was boarded, the Owasso steamed up to within two or three hundred yards of them, firing into both.— The force of the collision drove the Bayou City's stem so far into and under the wheel and gunwale of the Lane that she could not be got out.

the master's mate.

The Lane was also so screened that her guns could not be worked, and were consequently useless .-They both lay, therefore, at the mercy of the Owasso. Herculean efforts were made to extricate them. The Owasso, evidently, fearing the Lane's guns, withdrew to a position about a mile distant. It became plainly evident that unless the Bayou City and Harriet Lane could be separated, the enemy could escape if they wished. To gain time, therefore, a flag of truce was taken to the Owasso and Clifton, now lying close logether, and a demand for a surrender. Time was asked to communicate with Commodore Renshaw, who was in the Westfield. A truce of three hours was agreed upon. Previous to this, the 42d Massachusetts regiment, quartered on the Kuhn's wharf, was charged. They were, ho wever, protected by barricades, and had taken up the planks from the whart, rendering them impassable, and our forces withdrew. Durring the truce with the vessels, the unconditional surrender of these men was demanded and complied with. Their colors consist of a U. S. flag of silk, and a white flag, having the cost of arms of Massachusetts painted on it, "Ense petit placidam sub Libertate Quietam."-"Under freedom the sword seeks peaceful quiet." The appearance of the coat of arms is rather singular. In the centre is an Indian with his bow : at the right corner of the shield is a single star, at ancing askance. We might say the savage was coveting the Texas star. Unfortunately, the star is in the ascendant, and the result proved to be the vanity of his wishes. At any rate, the sword of the 42d has found peaceful

quiet by the aid of Texas freemen. Before the truce expired, the Federal gunboats drew off and escaped out of the harbor, utterly routed and defeated, leaving in our hands the city, the harbor, the Harriet Lane, the two barks and a schooner, and vast stores, valuable artil-

The affair surpasses in brilliancy anything we have ever read of. The expioits of the Virginia and the Arkansas have been eclipsed, and Texas has won a proud pre-eminence on water, as well as land, and has even eclipsed on her own soil the glories of her achievements on other fields.

REMARKABLE NARRATIVE-ORIGIN OF "ALL QUIET ALONG THE -POTO-MAC TO-NIGHT.

Some time ago, the Richmond correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, alluding to Bishop Elliot's proposition for a monuntent to the unknown dead, said "the topic of Unknown Heroes was frequently introduced in conversation, and mentioned a number of these heroes, among them a cavalry man from Texas, who, unable to walk a step, carries a pair of crutches on horse back, and with them has continued to perform all the arduous duties required of him." The correspondent of the Mercury, we dare say, little dreamed that this unknown dragoon would prove to be not only the most heroic of all the heroes of the war, but a poet of a high order besides. The following letter addressed to the Mobile Register and Advertiser reads like a romance, yet bears upon its face the evidence of truth. We copy it as a just tribute to a gallant soldier and as of far more interest than any number of extracts from Yankee

This soldier is Lamar Fontaine, a private in

the "Campbell Rangers," 2d Regiment Virginia

Cavalry. He is the eldest son of the Rev. Ed-

ward Fontaine, an Episcopal Minister, residing

near Jackson, Miss., who commanded the Bust Rifles, of the 18th Regiment Mississippi voluneers, in the first battle of Manassas, and who is bonorably mentioned in General Beauregard's report of it. He was born in Washington county, Texas, in 1841, while his parents resided there, and was named after his father's intimate friend, General Mirabeau Lamar. Previous to the present revolution Lamar Fontaine lived in his native State, was educated in Austin, and at the Military Academy in Bastrop, and learned practically the most essential duties of a soldier as a Texas Ranger and hunter on the frontiers of Western Texas, where he was unsurpassed as a dexterous rider and skillful marksman. As soon as the war commenced he came to Mississippi and enlisted as a private in the first company organized for the defence of the State, the Mississippi Rifles, of Jackson, commanded by Capt. Robert Smith, the heroic Col. Smith who fell at Mumfordsville, Ky. Under this excellent officer he served at Pensacola, as an infantry soldier, and then as an artillerist until he was transferred to his father's company in the Army of the Potowounded by a cannon shot, which passed under his feet, bruising one of them so badly that he was unfitted for further duty as an infantry solcharged, his father procured him a transfer to Capt. Alexander's Company (I) 2d Regiment Virginia Cavalry. Under Generals Jackson and Ewell, he distinguished himself in the battles of Front Royal, Cross Keys, and all the actions of the Valley. Near Winchester, in company with a young gentleman from Campbell county, Va., private John Moore, he performed a feat without a parallel in the annals of war, and which is reach their position until after 4 o'clock. In the mentioned with the highest commendation in meantime the boats had withdrawn to Half Moon | Gen. Ewell's official report. These two young Shoals, twelve miles distant, and awaited the signal. At about 5 o'clock (Gen. Magrader says 3, and a spectator says 4, but we timed it by telegraph and are exact; it was 8 minutes before 5, Houston time) all things on shore being in reading gun, and brought it off in triumph to their commander. Near Strasburg ashell exploded against and sold at \$3.00.

and containing important forms not in any other.

The public is warned against an imperfect edition of this work, printed by West & Johnston, Richmond, and sold at \$3.00. his horse's head, blowing it to atoms and breaking Lamar's thigh. While his comrades were carrying him from the field, another shell wounded him severely in the hip. Soon after his one of the most terrific on record. Darkdess shut wounds were dressed, while lying under a tree, a out everything but the flash of the guns. The minnie ball penetrated the back of his neck, pass-scene was at once sublime and appalling. Our de down near his spine and lodged where the surgeons have not been able to find it. Since then his right leg and side have remained paralyzed.— He recovered sufficiently to obtain leave of absence from the hospital in Charlottesville for several weeks, which he spent with his company in performing military duty with his crutches tied to his saddle. In this condition he fought seven battles—Hszel River Bridge, Warrenton Springs, the Rappahannock or Waterloo B-idge, the bat-Bayou City and Neptune had arrived and or ened thes of the 29th, 30th and 31st of Manassas, and

While the enemy were shelling Warrenton Springs, General R. H. Anderson wished to ascertain what division of the army occupied the north bank of the Rappahannock opposite his position. He volunteered to bring him the necessary information, swam the Rappahannocks surprised three of the enemy's armed pickets, and brought them across the river to the General, who gave the crutched hero a certificate complimonting his skill and gallantry. At the battle crutches, and one of the enemy's horses without a rider ran against him and broke the other. In the second day's fight at Manassas, he had a horse killed under him, and another the day after at the battle of Germantown. While pursuing the enemy's cavalry, a pistol shot penetrated his cap, grazed his temple, and knocked him from his horse. Since he has been pronounced incompetent to perform military duty on account of his wounds, and while acting as a volunteer on hossital furloughs, he has captured six prisoners without any assistance, and killed many of the enemy. In different battles he has had six horses killed under him, and I have no doubt has killed more of the enemy than any soldier in our

If skill, courage and bazardous and useful service on the battle field deserve promotion, he has nobly earned it. Just before the resignation of the Hon. G. W. Randolph he was recommended for promotion by Gen. Ewell ; but so far his merit has been overlooked, and an "unknown hero." capable of drilling and leading an army to victo! ry, is a mutilated private, while scores of "cros road" politicians, unscathed by ball or sabre and strangers to the roar of battle, are commanding companies and regiments.

It will gratify the friends of our "unknown heroes" to learn that Lamar Fontaine is the author of the beautiful lines which have recently been published in all our papers, commencing "All quiet along the Potomac to-night."

DIED:

At the residence of his kinsman, Mr. P. F. Pescud, on the morning of the 21st inst, after a lingering illness, contracted while in the service of his country, Mr THOS. P. CHRISMAN, Jr., in the 24th year of his age. He, was a son of the late Thos. P. Chrisman, late of Hampton, Va., and for three years prior to the war, a resident of this city, and employed in Pescud's Drug Store, where he was remarkable for his diligence and activity in the service of his employer, and where he had many friends. He left many relations, including a sister and seven brothers to mourn his early death. Six of his brothers are now in the army of the Confederacy, and have distinguished themselves either on the field of battle or in the faithful discharge of duty in offices of trust and distinction. Thomas was one of the first to sacrifice all the comforts of home when the tocsin of war was sounded, and volunteered in the Oak City Guards, known now as company E, 14th regiment N. C. Troops, and he had the assnrances of a prominent position in the army, when death called him away to that haven of rest where there is no use for warriors or the implements of war, but where his soul is filled with eneffable joy in the presence of his Saviour.

It will be a source of inexpressible comfort to his friends to know that during his illness he was deeply concerned for the welfare of his soul, and through the condescending grace and mercy of Christ, he was permitted to enjoy His love, and to express a full assurance of a blissful immortality. The pathetic and earnest manner in which he urged those around him, in his expiring moments, to fice from the wrath to come, will never be effaced from their memories.

Our city, Petersburg had Richmond papers are re-

GOLDSBORO', NORTH CAROLINA,) January 23d, 1863.

No. 5. COMMANDERS OF BRIGADES . will give to the officers detailed for recruiting service, (one from each Company,) special instruc to arrest and forward to their Companies all enlisted men absent without competent authority.

II. A full pardon, except as to forfeiture of pay for the period of unauthorized absence, is hereby proclaimed to all enlisted men, absent without leave, who

may voluntarily return to their respective commands on or before the 10th day of February next. III. All enlisted men who do not voluntarily return within-the time specified, and all who shall after

his date absent themselves from their commands vithout proper authority, will be charged with desertion and tried by the new Military Court new in session. If found guilty, they will be sentenced to death, whether present or absent, and commanders will be ordered to execute the sentence wherever the condemned can be arrested. IV. In Companies all the enlisted men of which

are present for duty, except those absent under legal orders or upon regular sick-leave, Division, District and Department Commanders are authorized to grant furloughs, at the rate of one for every twenty-five men present for duty in each company, and for periods which, deducting the time necessary for travel, will permit the parties to remain at home fourteen days. Whenever they are authorized by the facts to append a certificate, which will be required in every instance, that no enlisted man of the Company is absent without competent authority. Company and Regimental Commanders will ferward, through the regular channels, at the rate and upon the conditions above specified, recommendations of the men most meritorious and deserving of furlough.

V. All enlisted men who overstay their regular sick furloughs, or those granted as above, will be immediately arrested on their return, an examination made into the facts of each case, and the facts reported to the Brigade Commander, who will either punish the delinquent, cause charges to be preferred, or return him to duty unpunished, as the circumstances of the vI. Major A. F. Cons. Chief Quartermaster, will cause these orders to be advertised once a week for

three weeks in every newspaper published in North Carolina, and in the newspapers published in Columbia, Anderson, Greenville and Yorkville, South Car-

By Command of Maj. Gen. G. W. SMITH : SAM. W. MELTON. Major and A. A. Gen. CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,) GOLDSBORO', January 28, 1863. All the newspapers in the State of North Carolina, and the newspapers in Columbia, Greenville, Spartansburg, Yorkville, Sumpter and Edgefield, South Carolina, are requested to publish this notice in compliance with Ar. VI, sending a copy of the papers to this office. Bills will be paid on receipt at this office.

A. F. CONE, jan 31—w3w

Maj. and Q. M.

Only Correct Edition! CONFEDERATE STATES ARMY REG.

W. RANDOLPH, RICHMOND, VA. . in accordance with a written contract with the Government, is now publishing (to be ready about the 25th, of January) a second and only complete edition of the ARMY REGULATIONS, revised and enlarged

Although it is printed from my old book, (not even correcting the plain mistakes,) and containing over one thousand important errors, not typographical errors of the printer, (as the publisher of the \$3.00 edition would have the public believe,) but stupid blun-pers of the publishers; yet, strange to say, it is offered to the soldier and the public as a "revised, corrected

and enlarged edition."
Mr. Johnston, without excuse, has interfered in my business matters, by printing this book, in the face of a contract which he knew to exist between the Government and myself; and, undertaking a work of which he was ignorant, and taking no pains to inform himself, has produced a book which is a missrable J. W. RANDOLPH. jan 27-2t

SMALL FOT GLASS WARE AND A CASTORS at January 28, 1863.