rereations, he says :

## Raleigh Register.

W. SYME, Editor and Proprietor.

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

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 21, 1863.

RECONSTRUCTION.

We deeply regret to see that there are signs which indicate that there will be a serious effort made to raise a party in this State which will have for its object the reconstruction of the Union. In the Daily Progress there appeared a few days since an article which looked to a separation of North Carolina and Virginia from the Gulf States, and a union with the remaining States, excepting New England. We quote what the

Ground arms on both sides, leaving the cotton or gulf States to set up their own government, and the New England States to set up theirs, and leave all other States to such choice as they may make. If Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri choose to go to New England and her Dictator, Lincoln, let them go; and if they decide to come to us and bring the great Northwest, the balance of power upon this continent, with them, let'them in. The country pants for peace, and we demand peace-if not such a peace as we want, such a peace as we can get, provided it frees us forever from the tyranny of Lincoln and his Abolition faction-and we will quarrel over geographical lines and settle boundary questions hereafter. There is no mistaking the animus of the

holder of this language. He would, for the sake of "peace," place this State in a union with the non-slaveholding States of the North-Pennsylvania and Delaware. Without stop- Progress." ping to look at the insane proposition to separate from the Gulf States, we should be glad to know what guarantee the writer expects for the safety of the slave property of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky and Maryland in a governmental union with the non-slaveholding and slavery hating States which we have above enumerated 1\_ If he replies that there would be a Constitution to protect it, we ask him, if, under the Old Union, we did not have constitutional guarantees for the safety of slave property, and beg him to tell us if this war, which it would seem he is willing to stop almost on any terms, is not proof positive how worthless these guarantees proved when opposed to the force of brute numbers? In a union with the enumerated non-slaveholding and populone States (growing more populous daily) would not the guarantees given to the slaveholding States be swept away just as they were under the old Union ! Most assuredly they would! No proposition in Euclid is more clearly demonstrated than that there is no safety for the holders of slave property in a Union with non-slaveholding States. But what guarantee has the writer that in the union he proposes, he will escape the "tyranny" of the Dictator "Lincoln." Lincoln is a citizen of a powerful "North-western" State, and the same power of brute numbers that made him President of the old Union, may make him, or some one equally as bad, Chief Magistrate of the proposed new Union. This Carolina and Virginia, &c., to enter!

But the Progress progresses and amplifies in its scheme for a Union that will stop the war and procure peace. In its number for Thursday last, the same writer (at least we presume it is the same) says:

We are not of those who abuse the North as being the sole cause of the war. Wicked men of seventy cents worth a day, each horse is alboth sections labored to bring it on to accomplish selfish purposes, and sooner or later, in some shape, they will get their reward; but with that now give for the fifty, six hundred pounds of we have nothing to do. We have declared our corn a day. As a pound of corn ground determination and shall fight on. We are for peace; peace now, and peace upon any terms and with anybody, so it does not degrade us. Leave out New England, and we are willing to have scribe to the Constitution of the Confederate the people, consume every day an amount of States. The blood of victims slain, the sufferings peace with any and everybody else that will subof the maimed and wounded and the wailings of the destitute, houselese and homeless cry for peace, and the aimost united voice of two continents ring in the ears of lespotic rulers and ambitious dema gogues, the question, what is all this for?

Here is a proposition for union with all and every body, except New England, in order to procure the return of peace. The "Gulf States" will not be out off and left to themselves as in the first peace programme, but are to be graciously permitted to become members of the new Union! This is the last proposition for union and peace, and as this same union ball gathers and swells so rapidly, we shall next week, or at farthest the week after, have another proposition that we shall ground arms," make a union and take New England in, or in other words, "reconstruct pleasure horses maintained at the expense of the Union ? " Such propositions are exceedingly objectionable, for two reasons. In the on the brink of starvation. first place, they are very foolish and absurd.

er by the South under the same government with those who have invaded and desolated its soil, murdered its sons, ravished its daughters, burned its houses and stelen its property. This is the plain English of the proposition to which the South must, for the sake of peace," accede, unless it can by its strength and indomitable courage, force from the North an unqualified recognition of its sovereignty and independence. If for the sake of "peace" the South "grounds arms" and reunites with the North, why did it not remain in union with the North, and avoid the sea of blood and carnage through which it is now wading? If for the sake of "peace" the South "grounds arms" and reunites with the North, where is the equivalent for the privations, the woes and agonies it has endured, and is still suffering ! But in the second place, these vociferous and repeated demands for "peace" in a Southern paper, are as mischievous as they are foolish, imasmuch at they create an impression in the North that no inconsiderable portion of the people of the South are sick and weary of the war, and ready for "peace" on any terms, and thus the North is stimulated to renewed, and if possible, more vigorous efforts to subjugate the South, or, what is the same thing, force it back into the Union, and compel it by grinding taxation to pay the cost of its own enslavement. We hope, therefore, the writer in the Progress will either cease his ories for "peace" or "reconstruction," either partial or complete, or come boldly out and make the proposition for reconstructing the Union, and let us see on what side of the issue the people of North Carolina would be found, for in no paper in the west, and the non-slaveholding and slavery- South, outside of this State, has such lanhating States of New York, New Jersey, guage been used as we find in the "Daily

THE SCARCITY OF FOOD, AND ITS

The practice of impressment is doubtless an arbitrary, and in many instances cruel one, and nothing but the most urgent considerations for the public safety can justify it, and in such cases, the greatest care should be taken that the impressment shall not exceed the public want or necessity, and shall be fairly and equally made. Our army must be fed, or opr cause must be hopelessly lost, and if our army cannot be fed except by impressment of the absolute necessaries of life, then the impressment should be made. The present is a time of great scarcity, and there is reason to apprehend, such is the greed for mere money, that the present is but a prelude to a time of a yet greater scarcity of the food necessary to sustain life. In such a case, the policy of avoiding all useless consumption of food becomes rigorously necessary. Our army must be fed, or our cause is hopelessly lost, and at home the families of soldiers must be fed, or the sacrifices and privations of their husbands, fathers and brothers in the field will be for naught .-Under these circumstances, have not the people a right to complain and feel indignant at the waste of corn fed to pleasure horses of officials, State and Confederate? These horses are not in, but out of the service. They do no work for either the State or Confederat Government, but are used for the would be a "glorious Union" truly for North | pleasure of their owners, and consume large quantities of food which might sustain human life. We have taken some pains to look into this matter, and our readers will be surprised as well as shocked to learn that in or about Raleigh there are no less than fifty horses of this description. Now, without counting fodder, of which each horse gets lowed 12 lbs of corn a day, which would into meal would sustain a man a day, it will be seen that these useless pleasure horses, maintained about Raleigh at the expense of corn which would put a sufficiency of the staff of life into the mouths of six hundred persons. What a diabolical shame! What a dampable sin! And what adds to the enormity of this inhuman system, is the fact that there are in this Town not less than three hundred persons who have not tasted meat in four weeks, the price of that article having gone beyond their command. Corn meal is now selling here at the price of \$4 a bushel (46 lbs. to the bushel.) So the pleasure horses of officials, State and Confederate, consume each day something over \$52 worth of corn, or \$1,564 worth a month, or \$18,768 worth per year, leaving out fractions. A sweet sum, truly, to be spent on

In connection with this subject, we would as it is well known that unless the courage inquire of Gov. Vance why he has not re-4 and endurance of the South exterts a peace newed his proclamation forbidding the export from the North, it will never get it, except of certain necessary articles of life from the upon the terms the North proposes, to State, except for the purposes of the Confedwit : the reconstruction of the old Union un- erate Government? In his call upon deserder the old Constitution, or the living togeth- ters to return to their posts, he was lavish in by England !

the people, when some of the said people are

his promises that their families at home would be taken care of. Is he redeeming these promises by permitting provisions to be taken out of the State, North and South, by Rail Road and Express Companies, and thus enhancing the price of the food that is left? He should at once, and we call upon him to do so, renew his proclamation, and take care that its behests are obeyed. The speculators are as keen as foxes, and everybody knows that under Gov. Vance's nose they are buying up and sending away every imaginable article of necessity.

THE EXPEDITION TOWARDS NEW-

BERN. It is said that the late expedition of our troops towards Newbern has accomplished its "object." We do not know, nor have we seen any body who does know what the "object"? was. It is generally believed, however, that the expedition was a "foraging" one, and the only cause for doubting its being so, is found in the fact that the chargers of Gov. Vance's "Aids" took no part in the foray, seem to stand in no need of additional "forage" but look as fat and as sleek as State "forage" and no work can make them. Barnes is a good fellow, and while we have no designs upon or use for his four rooms and a kitchen, with fuel to match, we would have no objection oc- pended. casionally, in fine weather, to try the paces of one of his multitudinous chargers (kept at State expense,) just to see how an Aid, who does nothing in the way of an assistant, thus illustrating gloriously the principle of "lucus a non lucendo," feels on the back of a State fed horse. We must admit, however, that we should feel ashamed, if, in the course of our ride, the Governor-poor horseless man, should, while trudging on foot, have the "Olympic dust" thrown into his "Excellent" face by the hoofs of our Cheval pro. tem.

The Editor of the Standard again reproaches us for being a "Virginian." Well. we are a "Virginian," born and bred, and wouldn't help it if we could. We are anything but ashamed either of Virginia, or of the mode of our original arrival in it, or of our departure from it. We are, however, bound to North Carolina by the closet and dearest of earthly ties, and are sorry that she should number among her native citizens such a creature as the Editor of the Raleigh Standard. How he came into the State we neither know or care, nor is he in the least responsible for his arrival, as he was neither consulted on the subject, nor had any controul over it. His mode of departure from the State we must leave to be chronicled by the Sheriff, who will help him to "shuffle off this mortal coil" by putting a "mortai coil" around his neck.

DECLINE IN GOLD. In Richmond on Wednesday last Gold declined 50 per cent., falling from \$4.25 to \$3.75 premium. This sudden and heavy decline was no doubt owing to the wholesome effect of the passage of the currency bill on that day by the Senate. Now let Congress immediately pass a tax bill imposing the very heaviest taxes upon the people, and such a tumble in the price of gold and of everything else will take place as has never before been witnessed in this country. Such bills as these will soon withdraw from circulation a large quantity of the Treasury notes, and will consequently reduce the price of provisions and of all the necessaries of life, for it is an indisputable fact that the exorbitant prices of everything now demanded, are owing, to a great extent, to a redundant cur-

THE WEATHER.

As is usual at this trying season of the year to the human constitution, is very capricious. On Wednesday it was disagreeably warm, but on that night the wind hualed round to the East, and Thursday was most uncomfortably ocld and raw. Thursday evening a drizzling rain set in, which in the course of the night turned to hail, which is falling while we write on day morning. It is greatly to be feared that the peaches, now in full bloom, in this region have been killed, although the "knowing ones" do say that peaches are never killed-

RICHMOND SENTINEL.

We take great pleasure in placing on our exchange list the above-named paper, which has just commenced in Richmond a career which we hope will be useful and prosperous. Mr. Smith is well ficted for the chair editorial, and has much experience in it.

N. C. TROOPS .- Capt. Wm. Lee Davidson has been promoted to Major of the 7th N. C. regiment in place of Robt. S. Young, resigned. Lieut Wm. J. Kerr, is Captain company D. 7th regiment, in place of Davidson, promoted.

The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says that all the Confederate loan had been freely taken on the Continent, and that none would be offered in England. This the New York Herald calls the rejection of the loan

THE VACCINATION BILL. The Magistrates of the County of Union do not like the Vaccination Bill passed by the Legislature. They regard it as useless and expensive, and in so doing take a very sensible view of the matter. At their last Quarterly Court they adopted the following

STATE OF N. C., UNION COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Spe ial.

Term, March 9th, 1863. Resolved by the Justices of the Peace of said County, (a majority being present,) that we deem the act of the Legislature authorizing the appointment of a Physician in each county, with a salary of \$5 per day, to vaccinate the people, as unnecessary and a useless expenditure of money, and hope no Physician in this County will accept the ap-

The adoption of this resolution was moved by Dr. James J. Williams, and unanimously On motion, the Western Democrat is requested

o publish this action of the Justices of Union ounty, and other papers copy.

The Vicksburg correspondent of the Memphis Appeal says, in a letter of the 5th instant :

The usual activity still prevails among the fleet, and the gunboats have reached the number of five, though some of them appear in sight only a ittle while, when they again withdraw behind the bend above. Some of the transports are seen to carry off troops up the river, while others are coming down with reinforcements. In the camps on shore everything is apparently quiet, and no discovery has lately been made about the progress of the work on the canal, and the probability is that the operations on the work have been sus-

If the Federals had any prospect of success with the canal, we would not hear so much talk in the Northern papers about a force being sent up to Lake Providence for the purpose of cutting he levee to get into Bayou Macon, and through the tortuous bayous of North Louislana into Red river. These foreshadowings of their own movements indicate very plainly that the canal cannot be made to answer their purpose, or there would be no necessity for a new route. To get below is evidently their only hope, and no effort is spated to contrive some plan by which this may be effected, without the necessity of passing by our

Certain arrangements are now in progress which will astonish the Yankees, and disgust hem more bitterly than ever with their reception at Vicksburg. Many of the old ci izens who have left the place for safer quarters during the bostilities, will also be greatly surprised when they return to their

The Salisbury Watchman of Monday says: "A political prisoner at the Confederate prison here, was shot through the head by one of the guard about 12 o'clock last Thursday night, while attempting to escape, and instantly killed. His name was J. A. J. Collins, and he is said to be from Virginia. Others, it is reported, were about attempting their escape at the same time, but the killing of Collins stopped them."

SPEECH OF HON. D. W. VOORHIES, IN NEW YORK.

Hon. D. W. Voorbies made a speech before the Union Democratic Association in New York on Tuesday evening. He said, "the people had waked up to the fact declared in the first line of the Constitution, that we the people make this G. vernment." He owed no allegiance to any government but to the people and the Constituion; not to Lincoln [hisses] or his Cabinet; and when that doc rine prevailed, a republican term of government would take its place. Let that fact be deeply impressed upon the public mind, and a corresponding feeling of responsibility would follow, which would dignity and elevate American citizenship. He owed no allegiance to those who would overthrow the privileges of a free born American citizen, and he held it to be his right to condemn anything that they did wrong. He would be glad it there was one party of the country, basing itself upon the rock of the Constitufion, and railying around itself the safeguards of law: but there never was a free government that was not divided by political par-

\* Mr. Voorhies said, some members of the De mocratic party had lately turned their backs upon | The bill then passed. Then went into secret sesit, but they had not read its past history rightly. for if they had, they would have known that all the glories of the country for the past forty years, were traceable to its influence and power. The old Democratic party administered the Government in the spirit of liberty. True, Hamilton and Adams opposed them, but they were rebuked into silence by the people. The effort had been once before made of giving the moneyed power into the hands of the Presidents, but old Jackson thwatted them in this, and he believed the people would do the same thing now. He perceived by the report of a speech of a listinguished gentleman, that he said it was well to get out of the old stage of the Democratic party and walk awhile. He-the speaker-would advise the driver to strike the horses and permit him to perform the rest of the journey alone on foot. A man who would trudge alorg with Wendell Phillips, Horace Greeley, warriors, and they sleep in tents. The hearts of Lincoln, Stanton, and that class of passengers, was not fit to ride inside of a stage coach full of Democrats. [Loud laughter and applause. A voice- to procure new ones, they take their rest in the Prince John wants a mission to Hayti.] Mr. V. proclaimed his devotion to the Union as the fath. ers made it, repelling the charge that he did not love it. He said the Black Republican party was covered all over with the leprosy of crime and

The President himself said the country could never exist half slam and half free-the alternative being to make the negroes free or dissolve the Union. Mr. V. said if, by an act of his, he had hastened these troubles, he should regard himself as a murderer, whose stains all the waters of the nation could never wash out. The compensated scheme of emancipation and all others tending to advance the interests of the negro regardless of the white man, were severely denounced. The speak- Yazoo. er dwelt upon the mismanagement of the war, its perversion from its original purpose, advocated peace, and warned the administration not to usurp the rights of the free white men of the country. When the government went outside of the limits of law, then force would be met by force. [Great Applause.] He asked the Democracy of New York to stand by the great Northwest in the com-

We have seen a letter from an authentic source, which says that the officers of the English war ve sel, which came to Norfolk from Charleston. after the late naval aght with the blockaders, were very indignant at the denial of their statements as to the result of that fight by the Fede- ceived orders from Richmond to impress corn, &c. ral officers. They affirm that the blockade was raised: that the Yankee fi et fied out of sight abandoning not only the field of strife, but the horizon itself. It is said that some of the officers | Louisville Democrat hes no great respect for Lincoln, went to Washington to confer with Lord Lyons

upou the subject. The same writer says that nothing created greater unessiness among the United States officers in Norfolk than the repulse of their Charleston fleet; and that nothing exceeded their joy when they saw Confederate newspapers yielding, for once, the truth of the case, and accepting the Yankee perversions as facts.

Richmond Sentinel.

THE YANKEES FOILED. Thrashed to their hearts content at Genesi

Point; beaten off for the present from Fort Pemberten, on their approach to Vicksburg by was of the Tallahatchie and Yazoo; and now, most glorious of all, driven back maimed and crippled down the Mississippi, from the bluffs of Por Hudson-the Yankeer, with all their shavels and dredging boats, all their iron-clads and "tin clade," are making very poor work of it. We cannot yet fully appreciate the value of our success at Fort Pemberton; but the repulse of the enemy at Port Hudson is decided, damaging, disabling. Some of their finest ships either destroyed or rendered useless, and their land army standing idle and afraid to co-operate with the fleet. All goes well on the Mississippi. Let us have only proportionate success at Vicksburg; and the affectionate tanderness of the North-West towardus, now torpid, will revive, and glow warmer

Touching the battle of Genesis Point the Savannah "Republican" of the 11th fretant gives an teresting account of this remarkable engagement, wherein the relative powers of sand bat eries and iron-clads were fully tested.

The attack on the third of March was the sev-

enth attempt of the enemy to carry the position. The fire was kept up steadily for seven and a half hours without the slightest intermission. It is estimated the enemy threw some two hundred and fifty shot and shell at the fort, amounting to some sixty or seventy tons of 11 and 15 inch round shot and rifle shells eight inches in diamater and 17 inches in length. Some extraordinary incl dents occurred during the bombardment. The 11 inch shell that shivered the carriage of the eight inch columbiad to atoms, exploded in the midst of eight or ten men, and not one of them was injured. A shell exploded in the pit of the rifle gun where a number were serving, and but a single fragment was left on the floor; yet no one was hurt. . Several officers were lying in the door of the hospital and four or five others standing around outside, and not ten feet distant, when 15-inch shell struck the bank, rolled down to the very door sill and exploded. All were burnt with the powder, but not one was touched by a ragment of iron. An officer of the fort, whose word one will disrute, informed us that the shells from the mortar boats at night, or many of them, after being well aimed, and coming in an exact curve for the fort, over a distance of two posing it, and successfully vindicated in the war of m:les, when nearing it, without any natural the revolution, seeking no aggression upon others, and were turned aside, and fell to the right or left .-All were amazed at the remarkable rhenomenon. and puzzled to explain it.

The only life lost in the fort was that of a pet t m cat. - Richmond Enquirer.

FINAL PASSAGE OF THE CURRENCY BILL.

RICHMOND, March 18 .- The currency bill has been perfected and passed, the Senate having taken first action on the House amendments today in secret session. The first section provides that all Treasury Notes not bearing interestissued previous to the 1st of December la-t, shall be fundable in eight per cents until the 22d of April, and thereafter until the 1st of August, in seven per cenfs Thereafter no longer fundable at the pleasure of the bolder, but payable aix months after ratification of a treaty of peace. Notes issued since the let of December and within ten days from the passage of this act, fundable in seven per cent. until the lat of August; thereafter in four per cents. All call certificates outstanding on the 1st of July, snall be deemed to be bonde bearing six per cent, payable at a date not ex-

ceeding thirty years. Second section authorizes monthly issues I reasury notes bearing no interest, amount not t xceed fifty millions, fundable for twelve month from first day of the month of their is u- in six per cent, bonds and thereafter in four. The remaining sections of the act are substantially the same as published here some weeks sinc except that the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to sell one hundred millions six per cent, bonds, coupons, payable at ortion of owner in T easury notes or cotton certificates, plepging the Government to pay in cotton at the race of eight pence sterling per pound six months after peace.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Merch 17 -The Senate resumed the consideration of the Senate bill to organise the Supreme Court. Mr. Clay's amendment repealing the 45th and 46th sections of the Judiciary Act of the provisional Congress was agreed to .sion. The House was in secret session on the Tax It is understood the bill will be perfected and passed this week.

THE HEALTH OF OUR ARMIES - We are repiced to hear from all quarters of the wonderful heal hiulness of our soldiers in the field. It is comforting to feel that however our finances may be witting under the number of adverse influences to which they are now suoj c.ed, there is no depreciation of Confederate bone and muscle. While the enemy is from time to time shipping from Stafford and Murireesporo' such large bodies of sick and demoralized troops as to induce the belief that he is changing his base, our men are enjoying a vigor unprecedented. This difference in the sanitary condition of the bostile armies is easilv accounted for. The Yankees are unwilling our soldiers are in the contest, and having, fortunately, worn out all their tents, and being unable open air, with nothing above them but their blankets and the canopy of heaven, and in their universally robust condition is seen the wisdom of the words of the great Napoleon, that "tents destroyed armies and not artillery."-Examiner.

THE VAZOO EXPEDITION-BATTLE OF FORT PEMBERTON-THE ENEMY'S MOVEMENTS. Mosile, March 16 .- A special dispatch to the Appeal, dated Panola, Mist., March 14, says a gentleman direct irom Coldwater, states that two formidawith cotton defences, three gunboats, not deemed formidable; three batteries, three hundred cavalry, and ten thousand men, comprise the Yankee force in the

Some boats not loaded accompany the expedition it is thought for the purpose of stealing cotton. They left with on day's rations of meat, plenty of bread and other supplies. They rely upon the resources of the country for meat, which they are stealing.

The Appeal says a gentleman who witnessed the fight at Fort Pemberton, states that our troops waded to their waists to get a chance at the enemy. The Yankee fleet consists of six gunboats and rams, with an infantry force of from five to eight thousand. The enemy's movements indicated a landing higher up the river, on the opposite bank Our officers were preparing to frustrate the enemy at all points.

IMPRESSMENT. - The Salisbury Watchman says the assistant quartermaster at that place has reshould be be unable to obtain it in any other way. A HARD HIT AT THE YANKEE PRESIDENT .- The

as will e seen by the following paragraphs:

"The Abolition papers now theorize that the President is not bound to obey the Constitution, but only to support it. Being too week to support it whole, he has smashed it into pieces of a size suitable to his

"What shame and mortification it is that in the grandest work for the grandest of jects mankind has ever known, the Chief Magistrate of the nation should be a pitiful buffoon, whose highest wit is a smutty joke." A SOUTHERN MAN'S EXPERIENCE IN THE

A gentleman who was in the Northwest recently, and was captured, but afterwards released, writes to the Lynchburg Virginian some of his experience there. He says that John Wm. Dudley, formerly of Lynchburg, is Provest Marshal at Cincinnati. Of his con-

I conversed freely with a number of professed friends of the South, besides Abolitionists from different parts of the North and Northwest, but from none could I gather any tangible gleam or hope for peace upon terms which would be satisfactory to the South. The Democratic members elected to the next Congress are as much committed to the prosecution of the war as the abolitionists, but they declare that it shall be conducted constitutionally, which may have more meaning then I can comprehend. The predomin idea among the Conservatives is reconstruction, and, as a gentleman remarked to me, "the Union must be aconstructed if we have to adopt the Constitution of the Confederate States, and if the South is not then satisfied, we'll make her, notene vote. s." "Our commerce is crippled forever without the South; the navigation of the Misissippi must be free; and, if the Abo-litionists of the New England States persist in this unholy was and resuse to give the South her rights, then we in the Northwest will join you and make them our common enemy." I replied that I feared we could never again enterthin a just sympathy towards each other in consequence of the Northwest having waged such a bitter and relentless war against us; besides, the character of your population is such as to debar the possibility of an amicable adjustment. His reply was, "that he feared this might prove barrier, but in any event an nittempt was to be

Heft them, fully con head but hen affer us was owing to the successful resistance of our army in the field and but little could be hoped for through the medium of diplomatists.

THE "TERMINATION OF THE WAR."

The following is an official copy of the joint resolution in relation to the termination of the present war, introduced in the House of Representatives, on the 10th inst., by Mr. Smith, of North Chrolina, and re-

ferred to the committee on Foreign Affairs. WHEREAS, A war of two years has demonstrated the impracticability of enforcing upon the people of the federate States a government not of their own choice and rendered incompatible with their safety and honor future political union between the belligerent parties; and whereas, The Confederate States maintain the struggle for the right of self government, inherent in the people of the sovereign States comearnestly desiring the early termination of a strife truitful only in diraster and injury to both parties;

Resolved, For the purpose of bringing the war to a close, and adjusting the terms of an honorable peace, the Congress of the Confederate States declare, as in their judgment a proper basis therefor, the following propositions:
1. The recognition of the independence of the Con-

federato States. II. The withdrawal of all military force from the States of Missouri, Kentucky and Maryland, and the

determination of their political destinies left to the cpular will in each. III. A fair partition of the public property and liabilities of the United States, as existing at the date of

the formation of the government of the Confederate States, between the parties. IV. The restoration of confiscated, sequestrated and other private property taken against the usages of war,

including debts, or their value, to the owners. V. The concession of the free navigation of the Missiesippi river, and of the waters of the Chesapeake

The Polish Revolution has created great sensation in Europe. It was extending at last accounts, but the Revelutionists numbered only 45,000 in all and were not concentrated. The matter had been debated in the Prussian Chamers, and by a heavy tote it was recommended to the King to preserve neutrality. In the British Parliament a proposition looking to intervention had been rejected, but all the speakers condemned

> HEADQUARTESS 7TM REG. N. C. TROOPS. Camp Gregg, Va., Feb. 28, 1868.

At a meeting of all the officers of the regiment held for the purpose of expressing in form the sentiments of regret feit by them concerning the resignation of Major R. B. McRae,

On motion, Col. E. G. Haywood was appointed Chairman, and Capt. John Hughes, Secretrary.
On motion, Lieut. Col. J. L. Hill, Capt. J. G Harris and Lieut. T. G. Williamson, were appointed a committee to draft resolutions, and reported the following which were unanimously adopted :

WHEREAS, Maj. R. B. McRae is compelled on ac count of disability, the consequence of wounds rebeived in service, to abandon his position as Major in this regimen', we, the officers of the 7th regiment N. C. Troops, deem it a fitting oceasion to adopt the following resolutions:

Resolved; lat. That we have heard with extreme regret of the fact that Maj. R. B. McRae ons been compelled, in consequence of wounds received in battle, to resign his post as Major of the regiment, and we have no hope that any officer who may be placed in his pesition can ever fill it with the same satisfaction to the regiment and benefit to the service as Maj. McRas. 2nd. That in thus parting with our Major, the hardships which we have jointly endured, the dangers we have together shared, and the battles we have fought

in company endear him to our eternal recollection. 3d That it is not orly to his qualities as a soldierever efficient, tsithful and true; but also to his merits as a man, both generous and just-that we desire. to do justice, and in addition, to express our sincere appreciation of our loss.

4th. That we tender to our Major in thus parting with him our unspeakable regret; we assure him of our unanimous admiration, and are stuck of that blessings will attend those who have o taithfully served our new republic as Maj R. B. McRae.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolu-tions be published in the State Journal, Raleigh Register, Wilmington Journal and Fayetteville Observer, that they be entered on the regimental order book, and that a copy of the same be forwarded to Maj. R. B Me-

On motion, adjourned. E. G. HAYWOOD, Col. 7th N. C. Rog.,

JEO. HUGHES, Sec'y.

\$50,000 NORTH CAROLINA STATE

Office of the Chatham R. R. Co., RALEIGH, March 14, 1863. TO CORRECT AN ERROR INTO WHICH SOME

vartisement inviting proposals for the purchase \$50,000 State bonds, I call attention to the fact the these bonds are not redeemable before maturity. They are unconditional N. C. six per cent. coupon bonds. the interest of which the State promises to pay semi-sunually, and the principal on the first day of Janua-ry, 1863, and the obligation of this promise is not affected by or dependent on any contingency whatever.

A reference to the advertisement wi I show that be-sides the faith of North Carolina, part of these bonds (35,000) have the additional security of the bonds of the Releigh and Gaston Railroad Company, and another portion (viz. \$15,000) of the City of Raleigh. Considering the high financial standing of these corporations, it is not going too far to say that no better opportunity for a safe investment has been or will be offered.

KEMPP. BATTLE, President. KEMPP. BATTLE, President. mar 18-w&swtd

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Raleigh, N. C. March 2, 1863.

TT IS HERERY REQUESTED THAT PERSONS I who may be appointed by the several County Courts, to receive the money appropriated by the Legislature for the purchase of provisions for the families of soldiers, will report their names to the Executive Office, as soon as practicable. Those Counties which have not appointed agents, will please do so at once,