## The Raleigh Register.

SYME. Editor and Proprietor.

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

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 28, 1863.

WE HOPE Nor.—The Register urges Gove Vance to convene the Legislature in extra session to keep the people from planting cotton and to bacco. We hope Gov. Vance will do no such thing, and should be deem the reassembling of the body necessary for the welfare of the State we want orders to accompany the Proclamation com-pelling them to bring their own "forage," as we are hardly able to feed the present population with the supplies on hand. And then, too, we should like to revise the body at the ballot box before we have any more legislation. The session would cost the State a good deal, and before they could do anything all the cotton and tobacco that is to pe planted would te in the ground. The fact is, if the patriotism of our people can only be sustained by coercive legislation, we are in a bad way. We very much fear that the majority think more of money than they do of country.

Daily Progress.

It would have been well if the Progress, in opposing a call of an extra session to take into consideration the means of restricting the cultivation this year of articles non-essent al to the maintenance of life, had given some reason why the call should not be made. The subject is a very grave one, and fippancy in the treatment of it is disgustingly out of place. In the same issue that contains what is quoted above in opposition to an extra session of the Legislature, we find the Editor of the Progress discoursing as

to try the blockade and starvation, and have no great battles during the Spring. Fredericks-burg and Murfreesboro' satisfied them that the South was not to be "crushed" by the power of their arms, and hence their timidity. They have no desire to try again the forces of Gen. Lee or Gen. Bragg, but having many fast friends in our speculators and extortioners they think to subjugate us through them. And unless our government can manage some way to conquer these, a worse enemy by far than those who meet us on the battle field, we very much fear they will

The enemy have friends too in the South in the persons of those wealthy men that are now preparing to raise large cotton and tobacco crops to the exclusion of grain and provisions. If by keeping up the blockade and suffering the armies to remain stationary the enemy can conquer us by starvation through the assistance of our own cotton and tobacco growers and speculators, it will b. much cheaper and easier to them than the attempt to whip us, and they know it. Our soldiers have beaten the enemy whenever and wherever they have found them, and our armies can never be conquered, and there is no danger of subjugation by the legions marshaled for our our overthrow, but without speedy, determined and effective action by the government to suppress and overthrow specu lation and monopoly in the necessaries of life, the cause is gone and we are hopelessly doomed.

The Eitor of the Progress begins to think

that the enemy have determined to try "the blockade and starvation," for the purpose of attaining his ends. Well, "better late than never," and we rejoice to see that the Editor of the Progress has "begun to think," for it is eminently necessary that the Editor of paper should be a sentient being, and not dish up to his readers "unconsidered trifles" upon subjects of grave interest. It is quite evident that the Editor of the Progress is "a beginner" at "thinking," and has not "got to the latter instead of the former crop-it sthe hang of it" yet, for while in one column of his paper he opposes a call of the Legislature to "keep the people from planting mense quantities of snuff are now made in the cotton and tobacco," he in another says "The enemy have friends too in the South in prices. These are palpable facts, to which the persons of those wealthy men that are now preparing to raise large cotton and tobacco crops to the exclusion of grain and provisions. If by keeping up the blockade and suffering the armies to remain stationary the enemy can conquer us by starvation. through the assistance of our own cotton and tobacco growers and speculators, it will be much cheaper and easier to them than the of the Southern Confederacy, for the cause attempt to whip us, and they know it."-With this clear admission that the action of identified with the question, primary of all the "cotton and tobacco planters" may and others, of food, will, in conjunction with the "speculators," "assist the enemy to conquer us" without firing a gun at us, or being fired upon by us the Editor of the Progress is opposed to the reassembling of a Legislature whose action would prevent our conquest by the enemy, by preventing him from getting that assistance from the action of the "cotton and tobacco planters" necessary to his purposes of con-In other words, the Editor of the Progress admits that the action of the cot ton and tobacco planters, if unprevented and unrestrained, will enable the Yankees to conquer the South, and yet is opposed to the reassembling of the only body of men that can prevent or restrain such action !! Surely the Editor of the Progress is but a "beginner" at thinking. But the Progress objects to the expense of reassembling the Legislature. Now, we undertake to say, that no matter what may be the expense of reassembling the Legislature, looking at the awful calamity which its action may evert, it should be reassembled. But the Progress is mistaken as to the expense. If the Legislature on its meeting acts promptly and goes home, its reassembling will not cost, at the outside, more than \$30,000. And what is that ? If the Progress approved of the bill expending \$30,000 for

of whom might and would have been gratuitously vancinated without costing the State a cent, it surely cannot object to the expenditure of a like sum, or one twenty times greater for the purpose of preventing the people from being starved and conquered. Again, the Progress says the Legislature could not act in time to prevent the planting of cotton and tobacco. Here the Progress is again mistaken. If the Legislature is summoned at an early day and acts promptly, it may control the amount of cotton and tobacco to be planted this season. The great bulk of the cotton crop in this State is planted after the 5th of May, and the entire tobacco crop after the month of May. Here then is ample time for Legislative action, if the Legislature is promptly reassembled, and acts promptly .-Several of the "cotton States"—the "States" so often sneered at in certain quarters, have by law limited the production of cotton this year, and Virginia has just by law limited the production of tobacco. Why should not North Carolina follow so patriotic an example ? If she does not, the mevitable consequence will be that the limitation of the production of these articles in the States referred to, will stimulate the production in North Carolina of the largest crops of both cotton and tobacco ever made in the State.

It is worse than idle to talk about "appeals to the patriotism" of planters. Nothing less than law will reach them. The mania for speculation and money-getting is abroad in the land, and has swallowed up all other motives and considerations. In the article of tobacco, the times of Laws' Bank, the South Sea Fund, the Yazoo Scheme, &c., were as We begin to think that the enemy have determined | dull as dish water when compared with the mania for speculation in this article, not only unnecessary, but so noxious to human life. As an example of how this mania rages, we cite the following from the Petersburg Express of Tuesday last :

THE TOBACCO MANIA .- The mania for speculation in Tobacco seems to be universal in this city. Old men and young, and even little boys, and women by proxy are engaged in the trade. Every store of every description in town is loaded with the article, stored away for speculation. One can hardly walk past any door on the street, but he stumbles across a box of the weed-in other words Patersburg is one vast depository of Tobacco. We

Tobacco to the front of us, Tobacco to the right of us, Tobacco to the lelt of us.

and tobacco to the rear, above, beneath, and every where else that it can possibly be placed. The one all absorbing question, repeated from the lips of every man, and sounded in the ears of every other man daily, is "What is the price of To-

As it is in Petersburg, so doubtless it is in Richmond, Lynchburg, Danville, Farmville, and every other place in which tobacco. either manufactured or in the leaf, is dealt in upon any scale. The effect of this, upon those whose lands will produce tobacco, cannot be doubted. Indeed, we learn that not only lands heretofore deemed suitable for tobacco will be devoted to it, but lands which will bring good corn, but only a light, "chaffy" article of tobacco, will be devoted being expected that all kinds of tobacco, whether adapted to chewing, snuffing (im-South,) or smoking, will command enormous we call the attention of the Governor of the State. He may by his action avert a terrible calamity-a calamity so terrible that the human mind is scarce adequate to its conception. We believe if he pursues the course indicated, he will be sustained by every right thinking man in North Carolina, and receive the warm commendation of every good citizen of the whole Confederacy is bound up and

## IMPRESSMENT.

The decision of Judge Lyons, in the case of saacs & Co., in Richmond, and the certainty of a passage by Congress of a law regulating impressments, and protecting the property of citizens from arbitrary seizures by the military authorities without reference to the market value of the article seized, will, we hope, have the effect of bringing into market articles of subsistence which have been hid away for fear of impressment. The passage of this law will, too, deprive some of the farmers of the reason they have assigned for making tobacco this year, to wit : that they would not make corn for fear of its seizure by the military authorities.

All the information which reaches us from the Northern border of Virginia, indicates that active perations for the spring campaign are about to commence. Hooker's army we are told is only waiting an improvement in the roads, which a few days favorable weather will afford, whilst Milroy, in the Valley, being heavily reinforced, has estabfished his outposts at Strasburg, eighteen miles this side of Winchester. It is not improbable that his force has been, or will be sufficiently increased to authorize the attempt to advance up the Valley as far as Staunton, or at least to hold possession of the gratuitous vaccination of the people, all the Shenandoah and Luray Valleys.

FOR THE REGISTER. March 27, 1863. When writ in a book. Old Ballad.

THE ADJUTANT GENERALCY. And "writ" in a book it will be, and that book will be one that will circulate freely among the people of this State, for it will be "writ" in the minds and memories of the honest and patriotic by one and the same person, during a period of extremest pressure, the Judges of the Supreme shortly review the history of a late transaction, by which the Legislature and the Judges of our Supreme Court have managed to turn out one of the very best officers in the State, one who had well fulfilled extremely difficult and onerous duties, in a manner beyond even the cavil of his ene-

in the military service of his country, till, in battle, he had been made a cripple for life, afterwards by strict attention and capacity, equally distinguished himself as a Bureau Officer. On the first summons from his native State, he resigned his trenchment and Reform," who could not keep his enemies of his State and her liberties which threatened her subjugation, came home, and placed himself by the side of her citizens, to share her imminent danger, and to give all his energies to her service. His 'great experience and capacity were soon put into requisition, and he was pearance of our regiments, in drill, organization, of common sense ! and equipment, as they presented themselves for acceptance by the Confederate Government into its armies, and we all remember the admiration they gained, and the plaudits they elicited from the press, and from all classes, as they marched through the streets of Richmond, on their way to join battle against an enemy equally powerful, malignant and treacherous.

Soon after, the Legislature of the State of

North Carolida, recognizing the eminent abili-

elected him Adjutant General of the State, for four years, and never has the State had more reason to be satisfied with the appointment of an officer than in the one under consideration. The business of the office, the organization, arming and equipping of the troops, was carried on with an energy, dispatch and perfection, that excited the admiration of all her sister States, and the envy and astonishment of her enemies, contributing not a little to the reputation of the State and the gratification of her citizens. All was going well, but here, as oft before, the Tempter came; the fell demon of avarice presented himself and was accepted by the party who style themselves the "party of Reform and Retrenchment," the "Conrervative party." God help the dictionary ! While the brave soldiers of our State were absent from her borders fighting battles for her liberties, and ignorant of the true position, the principles, and the fell spirit of its leaders, this party succeeded in getting into power. It immediately threw aside its declaration of reform, and retrenchment, and no partizanship, and began to turn out every incumbent of every office that did not join them, eagerly grasping at every office within their reach, till they had in their possession, as they thought, every position of emolument in the State; no services were respected, no abilities considered, the only question asked "is he one of us?" All that were not so considered, were remorselessly turned out. Still they were not satisfied. An astute lawyer, one who had found far less success in the field of war, than in the forum of litigation, and who proved himself far more capable of managing his partizans in politics, than in manouvering his troops in battle, had bett the field for a seat in the Legislature. This "late Colonel" discovers that the Adjutant General also holds the rank of Brigadier in the Confederate service (though not drawing a dollar of pay, or emolument) and the party became jubilant over the idea that one more valuable office may be gained by them, though the Legislature expressly declared that General Martin should hold that office for the four succeeding years from 1861, and the Statute Law also expressly declares that a militia office or commission should not be considered as one of those which precluded the holding of another office. These plain provisions, though clearly showing the intention of the Legislature, was no check to this "party of reform and retrenchment." They at once proceeded, under the leadership of this "late Colonel," to declare the office of Adjutant General to

General Martin, however, under the advice of his friends, declined to be thus made a foot-ball of, for the benefit of whom we shall shortly see, but in order to save time to the Governor, agreed with him to leave the decision to the opinion of the Judges of the Supreme Court.

The Court met in this city a short time since, and after hearing argument, decided that the office was "yacant;" and on what ground, oh ye men of plain common sense! on what ground was this decision made think ve? Doubtless you will suppose that these learned men have, by a thorough investigation of the subtlest rules of law running through the "old black letter law" of England to the Pandects of Justinian, and reasoning together with a power of ratiocination, that, when developed, would have put all the Lord Chancellors of Engiand in the shade, have eliminated a rule of law applicable to the case, which would have settled this and all similar cases

forever. But no such thing! the whole decision was made to turn upon the meaning of the plain English words "compatible" and "incompatible," words which, never having been decided by any rules or decisions of law to have a special legal bearing different from that given in the Dictionary, you, and I, and every plain English scholar was just as fit to decide on, as the best lawyer in the land, and as to their application in the present case, a board of officers of military experience would have been far better judges than any law Judges in our own, or any other State.

Yes, fellow-citizens! though the office of Adju-

by Gen. Martin, while he, at the same time, held the rank of Brigadier in the Confederate army (though without any pay or emolument), the two offices he held and filled at the same time during the entire period of such pressure on the energy and capacity of the Adj't General! Yet now, when that pressure is removed, and but little more than routine business remains to be done, and after the practical and conclusive proof of its baving been done Court decide that the offices of Adjutant General and Brigadier are so "incompatible" they cannot be held by one and the same person!!

Oh! common sense I whither hast thou fled surely not to the bench of the Supreme Court, nor to any corner thereof, lest thy whisperings be

And for whose benefit did all this occur? What are the facts? Capt. J. G. Martin, a Way, who, to be sure, but for this "Astute Lawson of the State, who had distinguished himself yer"-this "late Colonel" who so unsuccessfully marshalled his treops in the field, but who so successfully managed his partizans in the Legislature! Yes, this unlucky soldier and lucky politician -this doughty warrior in the cause of "Reoffice, threw off all connexion with those powerful seat in the saddle (as field officer,) quietly steps into the aim chair of the Adjutant General, after ousting one of the ablest officers of the State.

Thus we see by the action of a "Conservative" Legislature, and this "incompatible" decision of the Supreme Court Judges, the Chief of a most important office is turned out, and the son-in-law placed by the Governor in a Bureau to organize of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court (who our forces for the field. His energy and capacity is known to be the leading, if not controlling were at once made manifest by the superior ap- mind) put in his place. And now, oh ye people

> "Oh! how does it look, COMPATIBLE.

FOR THE REGISTER. REV. DR. DEEMS, AND THE ORPHAN-ED SONS OF CONFEDERATE SOL-

Mr. Editor: I would "that all the citizens of Raleigh had been present in the Common's Hall address of the Rev. Dr. Deems. This distinguished divine has been charged by a portion of his fellowcitizens, with the magnificent work of amassing an endowment fund for the education of the orphaned boys of Confederate soldiers who have fallen in battle, and the sons of those totally disabled in the service of their country. With such a cause, and such an advocate, it is not difficult to stir the sympathies, and to excite the liberality of the people. The fund has stready accumulated to about fifty thousand dollars, and the enterprise still bounds forward. I trust in God that half a million may be writ in good paper before

he leaves of the Autumn fall. night before an intelligent, select and appreciative audience. Before proceeding to the presentation of his plan, he indulged in some most just, animated and entertaining remarks on the condition of the country. Not attempting anything like an elaborated oration, nor appealing to the prejudices of his hearers by any partizan political opinions, he nevertheless succeeded, by that high gift of fascinating speech so eloquent in him, and by that accomplished versatility of genius so rare in the noblest orators, in interesting his auditory in his views, and in impressing them with his conclusions. This was made manifest by the attention which the discussion received, and by the interest which all seemed to feel in the enterprise upon which the speaker had embarked. He told his hearers of the many grounds of encouragement which had been furnished to the heroic population of the South in this war. How God had been with us through the thunder and the smoke of the by the troops of Pettigrew's Brigade during this battle. How the selfish and money-loving millions of the North, and even the intelligent and educated nobles and masses of the Old World, had mistaken our character, and how the discovery of that mistake was writing out a glorious history for us. How the firmness of our rulers and the heroism of our troops had established a reputation for the Confederacy unsurpassed among the nations. How the people, who were devoted to the old Government, and wedded to the old flag, when the chains of tyranny were sought to be wrapped around them, were just as united in all their resistance to oppression as they had formerly been in their submission to constitutional liberty and law. How a numerically inferior population of patriots, cut off from the sympathies of the world, blockaded from the workshops, the warlike munitions and provision stores of other countries, and having to struggle with innumerable difficulties, obstacles and disasters, had nevertheless been enabled to fight this fight successfully until now, and were improving their prospects every day by the most telling and victorious

The Dr. was especially earnest and impressive in his exhortation to unanimity among the people of the South. Better, said he, that we had never thrown ourselves into the jaws of this revolution, unless we are prepared and resolved to make every sacrifice for its successful accomplishent, unless we are willing that our sons lie in the trenches, or die upon the field ; that our property should be desolated and consumed; that we should be driven exiles and refugees before the torches and guns of the invader. There ought to be, he affirmed, no division of sentiment new, whether about the negro or any thing else. The institution of slavery belonged to biblical socialism, as well as to the socialism of the South. It certainly was the very life of our social system. There were but two classes at the South, nobles and serfs-all the white men, rich and poor, were the nobles, and all the negroes were the serfs. The negro was a slave in his social relation to every other white man as well as to his master. And if every citizen of the Confederacy would only consider the subject, above his own little prejudices and necessities, in this philosophic light, to show up in their true light and contempt the there could be no injurious difference among us.

The Dr. told his audience, when presenting the merits and details of his plan, how the idea of this great, patriotic benevolence first broke

himself upon the gory footsteps of our conquering men, was ministering to the wants of the wounded and the dying. He then saw what patriotism could endure and courage could suffer. He beheld the bodies of seven North Carolina soldiers stricken to death for the liberty of their country, piled together in a heap. He held the hands of heroic men going down into the currents of the dark river, and then the thought first rushed upon him. As he looked down into the eyes of our dying soldiers, he thought of their far off homes. He seem. ed to see painted in those solemn eyes, the picture of a lone cabin in a swampy place, a pale woman scantily clothed, with orphaned children clasping her thin fingers, and he remembered, this is the home of the brave Southron who laid down his life at the gates of his country's Capital.

The distinguished speaker was particularly for-tunate in presenting the logic of his scheme, in discussing the reasons why this endowment fund should be swiftly raised. He said, that it was a debt which was being accumulated upon us by the blood of our noble dead. The soldier poured out his life for his government, and he had a right to xpect that the arms of his surviving countrymen hould be thrown around his bereaved children. Mereover, said the speaker, let the soldier know beforehand that this debt of honor will be paid, and it will not only carry him into the serried ranks of steel contented, but it will increase his courage, determination and perseverance. So that, in preparing to increase the educational advantages of the families of our defenders at home, we are really strengthening the hearts and shapening the blades of our undaunted heroes in the field. And we are not only doing this, but we are making wise arrangements for the future good of scciety at large. We are anticipating and preventing the formation and development of revolutionary elements in the State, elements which will be inevitably engendered, unless the wisdom, patriotism and liberality of the people are exerted in

this great enterprise. Such, Mr. Editor, is a brief statement of some of the leading points discussed by the Rev. Dr. on this most interesting occasion. And surely, it is not improper for an humble citizen like myself to say, that I do sincerely trust and devoutly pray. that these sentiments may become the only political principles of the people everywhere, and that this great benevolent work upon which Dr. Deems are literally the Government, in their official cais so earnestly engaged may go through on wings of flame. Now is the time for us at home to do something that shall live. Now is the time to bury the aid hatchets of politics. Now is the time to put North Carolina in advance of her sister last night, to listen to the patriotic and eloquent | States; not vainly, jealously, maliciously; but nobly, generously, gloriously. The soldier is the only truly great man in the Confederacy. Bishops, Governors, scholars, poets and all other men, sink into insignificance by the side of the hero who is letting out his soul for his country. Let bis children then be educated.

JOHN S. LONG.

FOR THE REGISTER. HARMLESSNESS OF SHELLS.

Our soldiers are rapidly getting to appreciate these missils at their true value, and these monsters which at first threw our inexperienced men into such trepidation that they could scarce be made to stand up before them, or even to cross their line of fire, are now generally regarded as The Dr. made his appearance last Monday the most harmless of all the engines of war which our savage enemies have brought against us, and by which they hope to subjugate and

Among the most remarkable instances which have vet been shown of the great inefficiency of these noisy engines, is that which recently occurred in the attack on Fort Barrington, opposite Newbern, by the 26th Reg't under Col. Burgwyn, when that gallant Regiment, placed in an open corn field to support the artillery; sustained, without flinching, a terrible fire of shell and other missles for six long mortal hours, with the loss of only 17 men killed and wounded. The following extract from a letter from an officer of the 26th. may interest your readers as it must certainly gratify the friends and relations of the gallant men who exhibited such high moral courage and good discipline under such trying circumstances. The fortitude, perseverance and energy displayed terible march, carrying their artillery, &c., through swamps and quick sands, amidst storm, sleet and ice, without food for 12 hours at a time, or a change of under clothing for two weeks, must convince us that we cannot be conquered by the Yankees, but must soon secure our liberties and with them, and only with them, our property :

HEADQUARTERS 26TH REG'T. N. C. T. 10 miles from Barrington's Ferry,

March 15, 1863. "Our Reg't was in front and was to do the storming. After driving in the pickets, we advanced to within from 4 to 600 yards of the fort. and remained there 6 hours, all the time being shelled, upon almost a level platform, by the gunbeats. They had a man at their masthead who would direct their fire, and they burst their shells among us, over us, and in front of us with wonderful precision, and yet with wonderful little loss. We lost only 17 men killed and wounded. Our regiment acted under this trying fire most admirably. Gen. Pettigrew was highly pleased. Atter we were ordered to withdraw, which we did under this fire, we had the roll called, and not a man was absent improperly."

Now, will it not be a sin, which should bring upen us the wrath of an indignant God, should we allow such noble troops to languish and suffer for the common necessities of life; or by divisions, or party spirit, or by feeding the develish spirit of avarice, now so rife among us, neutralize their devoted efforts, their sacrifices and their pa-

Truly, if we are subjugated, and lose our liberperty, our position; if we become a second St. Domingo, and are to have our negroes made our equals, as the Yankees seem determined, and will if they have the power; it will be to ourselves alone that we owe it, for God himself has shown us, throughout this whole war, that we can in the open field beat our enemy and drive him back in disgrace. Away, then, with every other plan or thought but of war, and let us battle with strong hearts and arms, and set determination to drive a savage and malignant enemy from our country. No negotiations with the Northwest, nor any one. They are but treache-

rous blinds to lure us on to destruction.

Let us regard the sections, not their words.

For the Register. MR. SYME, Dear Sir :- Do please inform your many friends what has become of all our Orators. If there ever was a time that required their labors, it seems to me it has now dawned upon us. Extortioner, Speculator, Skulker, Conservative and Laggard.

They seem to be sporting-with our destinies as a pastime, and perfectly regardless of everything, save their case and the almighty dollar. Have upon him. He said, it was in the flery track of they ever, do you suppose, estimated what these the terrific battles around Richmond. He had ill gotten dollars, land and negroes, would be ability and success during nearly the whole war, thorities on that exciting occasion, and, flinging programme? If they and all had as faithfully

pursued their bleeding country's weal, as they have the dollar, we would ere this have been en joying an honorable peace, and separated from that fanatical people, with whom we could not live in union without degradation. We are called upon by every tie that ennobles his to make sacrifice, and he who will not should be forever branded as giving aid and comfort to one of the bitterest of enemies. So thinks at least one of your READERS.

A soldier writing from Fredericksburg to the Memphis "Appeal" gives utterance to sentiments which are no doubt consonant with the feelings of the entire army of the Rappahannock. He

The Southern people, by their grasping at straws, present to the neutral observer the appearance of a drowning man. They first make a desperate lunge at the big chunck of toreign intervention; then they plunge forward after the chi-merical lullaby of Northern bankruptey. While now, worse than all, they are clamoring for the sweet embrace of hossierdom! Who is it in our country that makes such apostate asses of them-selves? I am certain that the noble army of Northern Virginia has no representative man to nurse such an hydraheaded humbug. No, it sprang up in the South; also in our own cheriabed homes and it brings a sigh of grief to think that our army there, who should be stimulated by all the power which unflinching patriotism and inflex-ible determination can bring to bear, are in a great measure thrown off their guard, and induced to listen to the delusive chants of the syren !

The Southern Confederacy, by many of its representatives, some of them executive, too, has been presented, ever since the wir began, in the disgusting and pandering attitude of a Lazarns, and that, too, at a time when she had the vigor of youth and the resources of a nation. We have sat at the gates of Kings like some offcast bastard, begging to be taken in "dut of the wet," while we have on every occasion been given the cold shoul-der. They have turned their backs upon us with the cry of mutability, when the seas have teemed with vessels laden with munitions of war, and aid pacity, have been "suubbed," or at least only made guests of ale-house politicians. We have recognized their Consuls and suffered them to perform their functions in our cities, where the only evidence of good will (?) we see is that they rob our armies of undomiciled foreigners! A curse name of the gallant army of Northern Virginia, who have spilled their blood like water, not to have themselves presented in the attitude of beggars, but to establish an independence such as freemen are entitled to; and protest, in the name of the "unknown and unrecorded dead," who have been immolated upon their country's altar, not to present this country in the debasing and groveling posture of serfs, desirous of passing under a foreign yoke, but for the vindication of those rights and immunities which are held dearer than

But as to this glorious news from Hoosierdom shall we yell Eureka! especially as their bayonet are still at our throats, and the smoking brands of our burned homesteads meet us at every turn God forbid. But work to the contrary! Let your every thrust be a vital one. Close younears to all whisperings of Union or communion with cut-throats and villians, and

"Strike for your alters and your fires. For God and your native land.'

This course is particularly necessary at the present time, though you will be told that the Northern people will not submit to conscription. Banish that thought at once. So much the better for us it they do refuse, but it is my earnest conviction that they will submit to this infraction of their boasted Constitution with the same grace that they have the thousand violations which have already been permitted. Their leaders have discardded all restraint which is supposed to be imposed upon them by the letter of the law, and lay claim to a "higher law," which will enable them, without any compunctions of conscience, to override any obstacle which any document may present .-Was fanaticism ever known to be governed or infraenced by reason? The passage of the two acts which I have above referred to is conclusive proof. even if it was not a self-evident proposition, thu our foe will spare no effort to accomplish their boast. So the necessity is apparent for union of sentiment and indivisibility of surpose. There is no limit to the time for which we are soldiers, save it be the end of the war, which we are resolved shall be glorious. Thank God for the belief that there is yet sufficient patriotism in the army to carry us safely through.

THE LATE YANKEE ADVANCE ON THE RAP. PAHANNOCK.

From papers found on the field of the late conflict t would seem that the recent advance of the enemy on the line of the Rappahannock was design something more than a mere reconnoisance. papers disclose the fact, if we are correctly inform hat the expedition was first, for the destruction of th Central Road at Gordonsville by tearing up as much of the track of that road, either way from the above of the track of that road, either way from point, as might be found convenient in the time allo ed them. From thence they were to proceed to the James River and Kanawha Canal, which they were expected to strike at or near Columbia, in Fluvanna. Thence, acrossing the James river, their course was laid out through Cumberland county to Farmville, or the High Bridge over the Appointant, near that place. The destruction of this bridge was one of the pet objects of the expedition. After the accomplishment of this feat the expedition was to work itself out of difficulty by passing round between Petersburg and the North Carolina line, so as to strike the Vankee lines in the reignborhood of Section.

Yankee lines in the neighborhood of Suffolk.

Impossible of accomplishment as this feat would seem to be, the distance to travel and the risks to run are no greater than those incurred by the daring Morgan in some of his raids in Kentucky and Tennessee. But the Yankees no only lacked a Morgan to exthis bold scheme, but met with such men as Stuar and Lee, whose vigilance is a sure guarantee that no Yankee raid into our lines can ever be succe undertaken.—Richmond Dispatch.

DIED:

On Friday, the 14th of March, 1863, at the restdence of Mrs. Edward Allston, in Warren Co., N. C., BRYAN GRIMES, the only son of Col. BRYAN GRIMES, the only son of Col. BRYAN GRIMES, C. S. A., aged about some years.

The death of this interesting child, inflicts a crushing blew on many sorrowing hearts.

Few, at his tender age, claim from the world more than a passing smile, or a pleasant word. But gifted as he was by nature, with a maniferest of beauty unusual to his years; combining, too, in disposition, the noble and generous impulse of youth, with the sim-plicity and affection of childhood, it is not strange that he was so much beloved. He was alike remarkable for his intelligence, ver

ity, and devotion to his father.

How deep must have been his grief, when hurrying home, after an arduous campaign, housant with the hope of soon folding in his arms once more the idol of his heart, the terrible tidings fly to him on the wings of the lightning, that his beloved boy is lost to him forever! We may sympathise, but alas! none can truly know the anguish of the bereft parents.

But there is consolation in the divine premise, that But there is consolation in the divine premise, the "of such is the Kingdom of Heaven." Then, grieve not, heart-stricken father. "Why mourn for the early dead? Better that the light cloud should fade away before the morning's breath, then travel through the weary day, to gather in darkness, and end in storm."

WHITAKER'S