

# The Weekly Register.

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NO 16

## The Raleigh Register.

JNO. W. SYME, Editor and Proprietor.

"Ours are the plans of fair, delightful peace,  
Unwarped by party rage to live like brothers."

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1863.

### THE NEWS.

We have nothing fresh from Washington. Beyond the fact that the place is completely surrounded by our troops, and that the Yankees cannot relieve the town, either by their gunboats or by reinforcements by land, we know nothing. We may expect, at any time, to hear that the place has either been taken or destroyed.

Suffolk, like Washington, has been thoroughly invested. The Yankees thought that our troops could not get in the rear of Suffolk, and, therefore, left that part of the country between the Dismal Swamp Canal and Suffolk unfortified. But they reckoned without their host, for to this point our troops have gone, and the town now is entirely cut off from land communication with Norfolk. Nan-empod River, on which Suffolk stands, is a very narrow stream with high banks. As not more than one gunboat, or transport, at a time can approach Suffolk, our sharpshooters and batteries can play havoc with any Yankee craft trying to relieve it. So we may consider that Suffolk is as good as wrested from the grasp of the vandals.

From the accounts from Vicksburg it would seem that the enemy has despaired of taking that point, and have left for some other place less troublesome to be dealt with. It seems very questionable whether the Yankees will make another attack on Charleston by water.

The Raleigh Standard, a few days since, published a letter written to the "Henderson Times," in which the writer stated that Confederate money was discredited in South Carolina, and accompanied the publication with the following brief commentary:

This confirms what we have heretofore said, and what we have observed in this State, that original secessionists are the first to refuse Confederate money.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Brief as is this commentary, it contains two gross and deliberate falsehoods: 1st. The Raleigh Standard never did say, prior to the publication of the letter to the Henderson Times, that "original secessionists were the first to refuse Confederate money," and we defy its Editor to show by his files when he did so, prior to the time above mentioned. This is falsehood No. 1. 2nd. If the Raleigh Standard had said that "original secessionists were the first to refuse Confederate money," it would have told a falsehood, of which its own files would have convicted it. A year ago, the Raleigh Standard attempted to discredit Confederate money by alleging that the Confederate debt would be "repudiated," and since the passage of the Confederate Tax Bill by the House of Representatives, it has said the taxes could not be paid, thereby sounding an alarm as to the solvency of the currency founded upon the basis of such taxation, and inducing people to "refuse Confederate money." Not only so, but in the last fortnight the Standard has said that no Government can pay eight per cent. and maintain its solvency, thereby again inducing people to "refuse Confederate money." Here is falsehood No. 2. But this is not all. Months ago, as the Standard well knows, the following transaction took place in Raleigh. A party in this City held a lien on a piece of property, which the owner wished to raise, in order to make a sale and good title to another party. The owner of the property waited on the holder of the lien and tendered to him the amount of his debt and interest in Confederate money, which was "refused." The owner then bought, at a premium, State Bank Notes, and tendered them to his creditor, and they were "refused," but afterwards, through the medium of a third party, the matter was settled and the lien raised.

Now, who was the holder of this lien who thus discredited, not only Confederate, but State money, and went in for the legal tender of gold or silver? An "original secessionist"—a "Destructive?" Not a bit of it. But a "Conservative"—an "openly avowed reconstructionist"—a man who charges that the Yankees have been foully slandered by the Southern press, and alleges that our own soldiers have committed more outrages on southern people than the latter have sustained at the hands of the Yankees! This is the man who "refused," not only "Confederate," but State money, and at the very time he was doing so, was a salaried officer of the State Government.

We have no doubt the excuse will be made for this reconstructionist, that he was disinclined to take the amount of his debt, be-

cause he didn't wish to keep his money idle, and had no other mode of investment. But that won't do, for if his debtor had tendered him gold or silver, he would have taken it, not because the law would have required him to take it or submit to a loss of subsequent interest, but because the gold or silver, by appreciation, was worth double the amount of the debt as originally contracted.

### INEFFICIENCY OF THE BLOCKADE.

While the Editor of the Raleigh Standard is permitting his editorial columns to be used to sustain the abolition British Minister in the position which he has assumed against the ground taken by President Davis and Mr. Mason, that the Yankee blockade is not efficient, and does not come up to the requisites prescribed by the Treaty of Paris, it is well to look at the facts by which the President and our Commissioner are sustained.—These facts, we find well summed up in the annexed article from the Richmond Enquirer, which we commend to the reader of the "great work of Chillingworth," the quotation from which had as much to do with the question under consideration as with the man in the moon:

### WHY THE UNITED STATES DO NOT MAKE PEACE.

Every journal of the Confederacy is repeating this statement, as if the fact were a gratifying one—

"A letter from Charleston states that the importing business is heavier at this time than it has been for several years."

We know also, by Mr. Mason's correspondence with Lord Russell, that the import duties collected in Charleston last year, though with very low duties, exceeded the amount collected in any former year.

We know also that lines of steamships regularly between Nassau and our ports of Wilmington and Charleston; and that they enter those harbors with assured impunity under the guns of a blockading fleet.

Further, we know that while these Nassau vessels are scarcely ever interrupted—and then probably by mistake—every vessel coming from Europe with army stores, machinery, cannon and ammunition, is chased and fired upon, and most of them captured.

Even since the late attack on Fort Sumter, and while a great Federal fleet was lying inside the bar, the "Anna and Emma," with general cargo from Nassau ran in at her ease; but next day a steamer from England, with ammunition and shoes, was attacked and destroyed.

Has any one taken the trouble to analyze these remarkable facts, or draw any inferences from them? What do our readers think of the following explanation?

It has lately become known, through several channels, that many large commercial houses in New York and Boston, which lost by the war their direct legitimate custom with the Confederate States, have established branch houses in Nassau, to which they send goods adapted to our market, making up and labelling their packages as English. With these are laden the steamships that "run the blockade" to Wilmington and Charleston. The steamers are known to the commanders of the blockading fleet, or there is a private code of signals agreed upon, and these, without interruption, inward and outward.

The pretended "blockade," then—if this explanation be the true one—is nothing more or less than a contrivance for monopolizing our trade, and shutting other nations out of our harbors. It is a fraud, first upon us; secondly, on all our side mankind—and the existence of a certain risk, consequent on an occasional capture, ensures the higher profits to Yankee merchants. Thus, while they waste our substance and burn our towns on the one hand, they swindle us on the other, under the cunning pretext of smuggling.—The Confederate resources are a candle lit at both ends; and if we cannot be conquered by fair fighting, it is hoped we may be subdued by an exhaustive drain of our resources, debt, starvation.

The Raleigh Standard says that the "Register" "does injustice to government officers in stating that government Cotton has been exposed and injured." The "Register" does no such thing. It stated a fact when it alleged that several hundred bales of Cotton, purchased by the State, had been exposed, at or near Camp Mangum, to all the heavy and soaking rain of March. If the Cotton has since been sheltered, that fact is, no doubt, attributable to the notice given by the "Register" of its exposed condition. By the way, will some one tell us by what authority Gov. Vance, has been buying Cotton for the State? Did the Legislature make an appropriation for the purchase of Cotton on State account? If it did, it's all right.—But if the Governor, in the absence of such an appropriation, drew money on his warrant, from the State Treasury, for the purpose of buying Cotton for the State, it's all wrong. The Governor hasn't the right to draw a dime from the Treasury, in the absence of a law making an appropriation.

Holdings of Confederate Treasury notes who wish to make a good investment should not fail to remember that after Tuesday next they will no longer have the privilege of funding their notes in eight per cent. bonds. So all who wish to fund their notes, must do so within the next three days. From Wednesday next, to the 1st of August, Confederate Treasury notes, issued previous to the 2nd of December, 1862, will be fundable in 7 per cent. bonds, and thereafter they will not be fundable at all.

Do not forget that George W. Mordecai, Esq., is the Depository for this place.

ENROLLING MAGISTRATES.—Col. Mallett, commander of the Camp of Instruction, Raleigh, N. C., has received instructions from the Bureau of Conscription at Richmond, to enroll magistrates immediately, with orders not to put them in camp, but to leave them at home until called for.

### CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate, Tuesday, several unimportant bills were passed. The session was chiefly consumed in the discussion of the bill to confiscate the interest of the American Telegraph Company and other alien enemies in the lines of telegraph in the Confederate States. Mr. Oldham advocated the bill. Messrs. Johnson, of Ark., and Johnson, of Ga., opposed it. The further consideration of the bill was postponed until Wednesday.

In the House the greater part of the morning session was spent in discussing the resolutions reported from the Judiciary Committee in relation to martial law and the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*. The resolutions were introduced at the first session of the present Congress, and have been on the calendar of the House since that time. They were passed. These resolutions affirm, 1st. That martial law, in the sense of the arbitrary suspension of civil jurisdiction, cannot exist in the Confederate States. 2d. That if it can exist in any sense, then only by legislative authority. 3d. That military law is distinct from martial law, and is enacted by Congress in pursuance of the Constitution. 4th. That without martial law a military commander may sometimes exert extraordinary authority; but in doing so he assumes the hazard of responsibility according to known principles of law. A motion to reconsider was laid upon the table. The Senate bill increasing the postage on newspapers was passed.

In the evening reports were made from the Post Office Committee. The bill of the Senate to allow soldiers to send letters free of postage was defeated. There were also several bills reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, Mr. Yancey submitted a joint resolution of thanks to Gen. G. T. Beauregard, and the officers and soldiers under his command in the battle in Charleston harbor on the 7th inst.—Referred to the Committee of Military Affairs.

The House bill explanatory of the act authorizing the President to accept and place in the service regiments and battalions heretofore raised composed of persons liable to conscription was passed.

Also, the Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to lease a site, with or without buildings near Richmond for a laboratory, etc.

A report from the committee of conference on the Exemption bill was postponed until Thursday, at 12 M.

The report of the committee of conference on the copyright question was agreed to.

In the House, Senate bill to abolish superannuated offices in the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments, and to abolish all posts of delivery in the Confederate States, were appropriately referred.

The bill to refund to the State of Alabama the sum paid for the gunboat Florida was passed.

Several other reports from the Committee of Claims were made.

The Exemption bill, as reported from the Committee of Conference, was then taken up. After some discussion, the bill was postponed until Friday, and ordered to be printed.

ANOTHER GUNBOAT GONE.—Just as the Keokuk was going down in front of Charleston, another Yankee gunboat was following her example in the Coosaw river, a few miles distant. The Federal gunboat George Washington, Capt. Campbell, mounting four guns, anchored off Chisolm's Island, and shortly after the Confederate light artillery was brought to the bank and commenced pouring a hot fire into her, she took fire and was burned to the water's edge. Several of those wounded on board were burned to death, another Yankee gunboat having come up and commenced firing on some of our soldiers who had gone out in a boat to take the poor wretches off the burning vessel.

REVERSING.—The Columbus (Ga.) Times of Tuesday last, says: "Cotton and tobacco took quite a tumble yesterday from their lofty eminence. The former could scarcely attract a buyer at 25 cts., while the latter, if you said tobacco to a fellow, ten to one you got a clip between your two eyes. Well we expected a tumble, but not quite so soon, and we expect a tumble in provisions shortly. There is more to eat in the land than many think for, and if Government paws could be kept off, it would soon come to light.—Stand from under!"

FIGHT AT WILLIAMSBURG.—The forces of Gen. Wise engaged the enemy at Williamsburg last Saturday. It was stated by a gentleman, who came up on the York river train, Sunday evening, to Richmond, that the enemy's pickets had been driven in and that their forces had retired to Fort Magruder, some half mile below the town, from which point they had opened fire upon the city. Gen. Wise had taken position near the old College building.

ARRESTED.—Col. Clarence Prentice, of the Confederate Army, son of the editor of the Louisville Journal, and another Confederate, name Bervages, were arrested in Louisville on the 31st March. They came to the city sometime during the night, on horseback, and were captured at the residence of Mr. Prentice. One other who accompanied them to the city, and whose name was not ascertained, effected his escape.

THE GEORGIA LEGISLATURE AND THE PLANTERS.—A dispatch from Milledgeville, dated the 7th, says that the House has rejected the measures further restricting cotton planting, and adopted the minority resolutions appealing to the planters to raise provisions. This action was thought to be final.

CATTLE DYING FOR WANT OF SALT.—The Finestale Express says that in Craig county, Va., the cattle are dying by scores from not having had salt during the past year. One farmer had lost fifty head, another thirty, and all cattle owners had sustained some loss. Sheep and hogs are also dying rapidly from the same cause.

A REMINISCENCE.—In Major Pelham's purse after his death, was found folded away a little slip, to which he had never made allusion, of which was written by a U. S. officer, once his companion and friend, these words: "After long silence I write. God bless you dear, Pelham, I am proud of your success."

GOVERNMENT STORES BURNED.—The Government store near Branchville, S. C., was destroyed by fire Sunday, together with fifty thousand rations of bacon, and a large quantity of flour and sugar. There were about three hundred hogs in the building.

### THE LONDON INDEX.

The Richmond Examiner has received the "Indes" of March 13. The Paris correspondent of that paper, speaking of the apparent indifference of the French Government to Mr. Seward's last and most important despatch, says:

Mr. Lincoln and his associates refused to see the meaning which was obvious to every one out of his Cabinet that read the French despatches.—It is probably to prevent any possibility of any further apprehension of this kind that the Impetuous "Moniteur" has caused to be inserted in the French official print of the shape of a letter from New York, a statement of his views of the state of affairs throughout the length and breadth of the North. Though not strictly an official document, the insertion of that letter in a prominent part of the "Moniteur," the nature of its contents, and the significance of its tone invest it with all the importance of a state paper. It is not usual for the French official print to treat with such scant ceremony the government of a country with which France is, will not say on friendly terms, but at peace. Hear how the "Moniteur" describes Mr. Lincoln's last convulsive effort to raise an army:

"That a State which has successively called under arms, first, 150,000, then 300,000, then 600,000 volunteers, spent several thousand millions of dollars as premiums for enlistment, and resorted to war of only two years duration, by a loss for men to continue the struggle, is an extraordinary and abnormal fact—yet that such is the fact is proclaimed by no less an authority than the United States State itself."

The writer then gives an outline of the last extraordinary measure by which the Federal Congress has actually contrived to surpass itself in exciting the derision and contempt of civilized nations and proceeds:

"What has become of those clouds of volunteers that encumbered Washington last autumn? The enemy's fire, disease, the winter, can account for a good many no doubt, but the losses, heavy as they may be, are out of all proportion, and a state of things which requires such extraordinary efforts. \* \* \* It can only be accounted for by the fact which the Democratic party have already proclaimed, and which the abolitionists sturdily deny (of course) but which the measures they are compelled to resort to show to be true, viz.—that the soldiers are (at least) quite as tired of the war as the citizens, themselves."

The "Moniteur" proceeds to demonstrate the correctness of the conclusion it has arrived at, by arguments which Messrs. Lincoln, Seward and Co. will, no doubt, think unequal—the official print seems to have forgotten the fact, that those high and mighty signifiers (I cannot say for their regard for truth call them "grave and reverend") hold it treason to doubt their ipse dixit.

"If the soldiers were not weary of this struggle should we have beheld the Army of the Potomac melting away without fighting—that immense agglomeration of men, to form which the United States had devoted the best of their blood and treasure? Letters from officers have described the perpetual flow of desertion, mixed with outbreaks of mutiny which paralyzed in their hands that formidable instrument of war. Its dissolution, which discontent had commenced, weariness completed.

The "Moniteur," then goes on to give a rapid but graphic and striking sketch of the utter inaction which prevails in the Federal camps. What are they waiting for? Reinforcements? Why, that those high and mighty signifiers (I cannot say for their regard for truth call them "grave and reverend") hold it treason to doubt their ipse dixit.

"An immense feeling of hesitation (one immense hesitation) hovers over the war. What are they waiting for? Reinforcements? Why, that those high and mighty signifiers (I cannot say for their regard for truth call them "grave and reverend") hold it treason to doubt their ipse dixit.

With cruel irony the *Moniteur* asks if the North are waiting for another "strategic movement." This is the unkindest cut of all, and even the exposure of the absurdity of the Yankee blunder before Vicksburg, "where his army is wasting under the influence of miasma and marsh fever," appears good nature itself when compared with this cruel sarcasm. Surely this should be sufficient to satisfy even Mr. Seward. In case, however, that model of transatlantic diplomacy should not think his last dispatch adequately answered by what I have quoted above, there is more to come. He is told no longer to be so inhumanly inquisitive. It is all over with the war, that the soldiers will no longer fight because they feel that it is all up with the Union, and that it is hopeless to attempt to restore it; because they have no sympathy with abolitionist cant; because they know that the South are waging a defensive war, not an aggressive war; because they are conscious that they are risking their lives for no practical object; because, in short the war "don't pay."

THE BLOCKADE.—Mr. Hautefeuille, the well-known writer on international law, published lately in the *Revue Contemporaine*, an able article, proving that the pretended blockade of Confederate ports was no real blockade. The "Index" says:

A Southern resident in Paris, M. Edwin de Leon, has published in the *Constitutionnel* a letter on the same subject, which has the rare merit of blocking the principles which regulate the right of blockade, before the reader in a concise and judicious shape. M. de Leon points out that whilst all the authorities on the subject have arrived at the conclusion that a blockade must be "effective," yet they differ very widely as to what an effective blockade consists in. According to Hautefeuille, Wheaton and Phillimore, to be effectually blockaded, a coast requires to be watched at a distance of five miles, at the outside, by a line of cruisers, sufficiently numerous as to prevent any vessel entering or leaving the blockaded ports. Lord Russell, however (probably as M. de Leon humorously remarks, owing to his being a veterinarian of the Liberal party), gives the most liberal interpretation to the term effectivity—holding, for instance, that half a dozen man-of-war would be sufficient to blockade effectually the coast of Spain.

THE POPE AND ANTONELLI.—His Holiness has refused to accept the resignation of Cardinal Antonelli. The difficulty arose out of the emphysema borne to the Cardinal by De Merode, Minister of War. The Holy Father insisted and entreated until he had in fact secured the Cardinal to continue in the office which no other prelate of the Roman Court can fill so well. Sir James Outram, "the Bayard of India," the companion of Havelock, and indeed his superior, though he declined the command, in the relief of Lucknow, died in Paris recently.

THE CORN CROP IN ALABAMA.—The Macon (Ala.) Beacon, speaking of the coming crop in that State, gives the following cheering intelligence: "We took a short trip in the country last week, and found our planters busy with their spring crops. Corn, corn seems to be the only crop. Corn everywhere. Not a planter among at least two hundred we have seen the past two weeks, are planting a hill of cotton. We have heard of a few who will plant enough for seed and home use, but as many have no supply on hand, the most of our planters will ignore a cotton crop entirely."

### LETTER FROM VICE-PRESIDENT A. H. STEPHENS—HIS VIEWS ABOUT THE WAR.

The Raymond (Miss.) Gazette publishes some extracts from a private letter written by Vice-President Stephens to a resident of that city.—They contain matter of interest, as expressing the views of one of the chief officers of the nation in the present juncture of affairs. In reviewing the ability of the South to maintain the stand it has taken and held for the last two years, the Vice-President speaks confidently. He says:

We can, without doubt, sustain our armies just as long as the Federal Government shall continue to wage this crusade against us, if we properly, judiciously, and wisely avail ourselves of our resources. They are abundant, if prudently developed, husbanded and applied. No equal number of people on the earth ever had more of the essential elements of war at their command than we have. Internal resources for subsistence are one of the chiefest of these. But the development of these needs looking to by those who conduct war against a foe, if not more than the raising of armies. I gave a close attention to this subject in the beginning of our struggle, and was well satisfied that we could maintain the war in our defence as long as the enemy could prosecute it for our subjugation. Frederick, of Prussia, defended his kingdom in a seven years' struggle against all the combined powers of Europe. The odds against him in fighting men were three to one—yet his defence was successful; and not only this, but at the end of the war did not owe a dollar.—This shows what can and may be done, for his kingdom was far inferior to our territory in those internal resources essential to success in war.—All that is wanting with us, under a kind Providence, is the sagacious brains to manage and mould our resources to the best advantage.

\* \* \* Every energy of the country now in the agricultural line should be vigorously applied to the production of food and clothing. For while I am satisfied we possess the means to furnish the necessary supplies, etc., I am equally satisfied that if they are not properly and efficiently used, the supplies will fail, and then failure will be attended with disaster.

After speaking of several minor matters, and dwelling somewhat upon the movements in the Northwest, Mr. Stephens says:

In the meantime we must, with patriotism, patience, and fortitude, bear all the ills, privations, and sacrifices which are the price of our independence. These ills, privations, and sacrifices must be heroically borne, not only by the gallant men in the field, but by all who are at home. All have duties to perform. Every one who can turn a furrow or a spindle, use a type or a needle, which are a substitute in a word, every one who can turn a hand to anything in the way of supplying food and clothing for the men in the field, can render important and essential service to the great cause, and contribute something towards ultimate success.

### THE BATTLE OF SOMERSET.

From newspaper notices which have from time to time appeared, the impression has been induced that General Pogram's recent raid into Kentucky resulted in a disaster. That such is far from being the fact will appear (says the Richmond Examiner) from the following brief but authentic account of the whole expedition:

Brigadier General Pogram was ordered by General Johnston to proceed, with his brigade, numbering something under fifteen hundred men, into the centre of the State of Kentucky to collect beef cattle for the support of the army at Tullahoma. General Pogram started on his return, driving the cattle ahead, and having divided his troops into three bodies, who were to proceed by parallel roads to prevent surprise.—On reaching Somerset he received information that the enemy, with overwhelming numbers, was in pursuit, and that the Cumberland was so swollen by a freshet as to much delay the crossing of the cattle. In this juncture he determined to go back and meet the enemy, and by retarding his advance to give as much time as possible for the transportation of the cattle across the Cumberland with six hundred men. He met the enemy three thousand strong, a few miles out of Somerset. After a severe engagement of several hours duration, he was forced to give way, but retreated in good order and effected his escape across the river. Of the seven hundred cattle which he had started from Danville, he brought five hundred and thirty-seven safely across the river. His loss in killed, wounded and prisoners was one hundred and fifty.

GREAT CURE FOR THE HOOG CHOLERA.—At this particular time a pestilence among the hogs is an affliction of no ordinary character, to the whole land. The cholera, or a disease called by that name, has been for some time, and is still, prevailing amongst the swine in various localities in Virginia, with the most fatal effects.—Hundreds and thousands of those valuable animals have been carried off by it.

It gives us great pleasure to state that a remedy in every one's reach has been discovered for this terrible disease: Col. E. A. Wyatt, of Dinwiddie county, after losing 30 or 40 of his hogs, changed their feed to raw turnips, and he informs us that not another one died after this. All that is required is to have a few drops of milk put into the cup. Gargle frequently, according to the violence of the symptoms.—*Floridian.*

GENERAL JENKINS'S CAMPAIGN IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.—A special dispatch to the Lynchburg Republican dated Salem, 13th, says:

Gen. Jenkins's expedition, with a small portion of his command, in Western Virginia, has been completely successful. The elections and Spring Courts of the bogus Government in all the counties West of the Kanawha river, were broken up; and the enemy driven with loss, into his fortifications at Hurricane Bridge. He proceeded thence to the Kanawha river, and four miles below Winslow, riddled two Government steamboats which were passing. He embarked at night in flatboats, and floated down the Kanawha, attacking and capturing Point Pleasant the next morning. He killed and captured a number of the enemy, took 150 horses, and destroyed a large amount of stores. The enemy made most desperate efforts to cut off his retreat from the Ohio river; but they were eluded, and the command was extricated in safety.

### FOR THE REGISTER.

CAMP, 4TH REGIMENT, Near Blount's Creek, Beaufort County, April 13, 1863.

Mr. Editor:—If you know a little about the movements of our army in Eastern Carolina as to do of what is stirring abroad, then your information is indeed limited.

About the 9th of last month, our regiment, with others of the brigade, left Goldsboro' on route "towards" Newbern, and doubtless many thought that Newbern would soon be ours. I recollect seeing in a Raleigh paper about that time, before these lines will reach the eyes of our readers Newbern will be ours," &c. Well, we went near there, had an artillery fight with their gunboats, and after some skirmishing, withdrew. Since then, we have done some tall marching and a good deal of it. In a few days after we left Newbern, our forces were in front of Washington, but for about a week the weather was so terribly bad that we had to stop operations, in fact the artillery could not be maneuvered at all on account of the mud. This winter, in Eastern North Carolina, we have had a "rainy season" instead of winter. When we stopped, I have seen the men build up pens of logs to sleep on, to keep out of the water, and that on high ground, if there is any such place in some parts down here. After the weather cleared up, we again moved on Washington and proceeded to surround it. Our right was then moved on the side of the river opposite the town. We had our pickets posted in about two miles of the town, on the Newbern road. In a day or two after we had taken our position, Co. "K" of our right, (Capt. Faucett, of Alamance) which was then on picket duty, was attacked by five companies and a piece of artillery of the enemy, but they gallantly repulsed them after a few minutes' fight, and succeeded in taking three prisoners. That night we were ordered to cross the swamp and occupy a position known as Kodman's farm, immediately on the river just below the town, and threw up some entrenchments for artillery. The night was quite dark and rainy and we did not start quite early enough; so when we arrived at the place the enemy had anticipated us and had one piece in position. But we quickly drove them back to their boats without any loss to us, their shells passing harmlessly over our heads while we were lying down in the mud. Next morning they attempted to land some troops in flat boats, but they were driven off by our pickets, who were posted near the landing, with considerable loss, judging from their cries.

The next night the 26th regiment succeeded in erecting batteries and putting guns in position without molestation. After one or two false alarms we heard that the enemy were advancing from Newbern in force to the relief of Washington. We moved forward to Blount's creek (near our present position) which had already been occupied and fortified by the 26th Regiment. The army arrived on the other side about the same time, and the ball commenced. After a fight of about an hour and three quarters, they turned about and made quick time for Newbern, blockading the way behind them with felled trees. It was entirely an artillery fight, except two or three volleys fired into them by the advance company of the 11th. Our loss was only one killed and five or six wounded, while theirs was at least fifty or sixty killed and wounded; among them a Col. Nolan, who had been lately made General. It was disgraceful on their part, as their force was at least four times as much as ours in men and artillery. They used thirty-two pounders in the fight, while our parrot gun was a twelve pounder. The people may rest assured that Gen. Hill will do every thing right. I tell you he is death on Buffaloes and Conscripts, and Gen. Pettigrew is not afraid of anything, I believe, and he has a Brigade that will stand by him, and one which North Carolinians may be proud of. We have the river fortified about four or five miles below Washington, at Hill's Point. There has been a large flot of gunboats and transports trying to pass ever since we surrounded the place, but have not succeeded. They have been shelling our works for the last ten or twelve days, but have done no injury. One of the Buffaloes we arrested the day of the fight had letters from Gov. Stanley, congratulating him on his Union course and sentiments.

More after we meet the enemy. "DOMINIQUE?"

### THE FIGHT AT WILLIAMSBURG.

We get some particulars of the fight at Williamsburg, through a gentleman who participated in the affair.

On the night of the 10th, the Fifty-ninth Virginia Regiment, General Tabb, was sent to the relief of Fort Magruder. At the break of day next morning, he dashed upon the cavalry camp at Whitaker's Mill. The attack was a splendid success. He destroyed the enemy's whole camp, commissary and hospital stores, and an immense amount of ammunition, besides killing a large number of horses. The enemy was also pretty severely punished. Five of them were killed, some twenty or so of the sick paroled. After this splendid feat Colonel Tabb made good his retreat without the loss of a man—only one officer and private wounded. Fort Magruder is immensely strengthened by new redoubts and rifle pits, and the enemy had at least 5,000 men to defend it, but, like Pope, they did not look well to their rear.

The enemy weakened their position on Williamsburg, and shelled the town for over three hours. Though shot and shell fell in every direction, fortunately, none of our men were hurt, our only loss being one of the artillery horses killed.

Some of our forces are just out of Williamsburg, on the ridge commanding the city, on which we have stationed several batteries of artillery. Our troops are in splendid condition, and are anxiously awaiting the enemy to show his hand. *Richmond Examiner.*

GARGLE FOR SORE THROAT, DIPHTHERIA OR SCARLET FEVER.—Mix in a common size cup of fresh milk, two teaspoonfuls of pulverized saltpetre, and ten drops of spirits of turpentine. Spoken in with a few drops of milk before putting into the cup. Gargle frequently, according to the violence of the symptoms.—*Floridian.*

APPOINTED.—Wm. H. Howard has been appointed Postmaster at Tarboro, N. C., in place of his father, George Howard, deceased.

The Georgia Legislature has passed a bill to penalize buying, selling, exchanging, or receiving any note, bill, or draft of the United States