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The Raleigh Register.

JNO. W. SYME, Editor and Proprietor.

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

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 1863.

HOW THE MONEY GOES.

At this time when there is a general pause in the movements of armies, and no exciting events claim and monopolize the public attention, it will be well for the People of North Carolina to look a little into their own internal affairs, and among other things, inquire how their agents are managing their money matters. The People of this State have been always regarded as very prudent in their pecuniary operations, and not at all disposed to open the public purse without a reasonable expectation that in parting with its contents an equivalent in public good and public service would be received. To an extravagant Government, large salaries, and the pomp and fanfare of office, they have, as a people, shown a peculiar opposition. They have always exacted a plain and economical government, and while they have always been willing to pay what the public good required, they have been exact in seeing that what they paid was for the public good. These traits, however they may lay dormant during the excitement and hurly-burly of a war, yet exist, and will be made patently manifest when excitement gives place to calm contemplation and calculation. In connection with this train of thought, we propose now to call the attention of the people to a few facts which deserve due consideration. But a little while ago the whole annual expenses of the State Government did not exceed the sum of some eighty thousand dollars, and it might almost have been said that taxation was unfeigned in North Carolina. How is it now, and how will it be hereafter? It is apparent that the State has been involved by the war, in vastly increased expenditures, and the people consequently subjected to largely increased taxation. Nor do we, nor will they, object to any expense which may have been incurred in doing what was necessary or essential to the vigorous prosecution of a war on the result of which so much depends. So far from it, we believe that to secure our success the people would, without a murmur, submit to any taxation which might be possible by met and paid. But while they will do this, they will rigorously bring to account all who are concerned in spending money not necessary for the maintenance of the civil government, and for the prosecution of the war. Bearing cheerfully necessary taxation, they will dismiss from their confidence and employment all agents concerned in unnecessarily increasing their burthens. The last Legislature, elected on pledges of retrenchment and reform, by one single act unnecessarily increased the annual expenditure to the amount of three hundred thousand dollars, or more than thrice the amount expended in peace times for the support of the Government! And for what? To add to the efficiency of our army operations? Not at all, but to keep up an expensive Department for a Surgeon General of North Carolina, after all the soldiers of North Carolina had been turned over to the Confederate Government, which has undertaken, and is doing all that is necessary for hospital purposes, and all that can be done for the health of the army. If this appropriation had been made in a time of profound peace, it would not have been more uncalculated for that it now is. Are the people willing to be taxed for this? Are they rich enough to bear taxation, heavy enough when imposed for necessary purposes, and throw away money for utterly useless objects? It will be for them to answer. Again, the Legislature passed a bill appropriating thirty thousand dollars, or an amount more than one third as large as the sum necessary to support the Government in peace times, for the purpose of paying a company of Doctors to vaccinate the people of the State, when, under the bill, not one man will be vaccinated who would not have been vaccinated without the bill. Will the people endorse and approve this profligate waste of money? So much for these two particulars in which waste and prodigality are so glaringly illustrated. But let us look a little farther. A law was passed establishing the office of Adjutant General, and prescribing the duties of the incumbent. After prescribing the duties, the act says: "The Adjutant General shall receive for his services as above directed in time of war his pay and allowance of a Brigadier General in the army of the Confederate States, and in time of peace, one thousand and five hundred dollars," &c., &c. Now, the meaning of the act which gives to the Adjutant General the pay and allowance of a Brigadier General in "time of war," is that he must discharge the duties prescribed.

Until the troops of North Carolina were turned over to the Confederate Government, the duties of the Adjutant General were arduous, and he earned his pay. Since the transfer of the troops, can any one say that the duties of the Adjutant General have been of that arduous nature which, in the contemplation of the Legislature a "time of war" would necessitate? Can any one say that Adjutant General Fowle earns "the pay and allowance of a Brigadier General in the army of the Confederate States?"—Can any one doubt that if the design of the Legislature was carried out that he would get a pay of "one thousand five hundred dollars a year," instead of the pay and allowance of a Brigadier General, amounting to some four thousand dollars add upwards a year? But granting that by the letter of the law, Adjutant General Fowle has a right to draw the pay and allowance of a Brigadier General, does the law compel him to keep up a Commissary Department when there are no troops to feed—to keep a Captain and two clerks in sinecure offices; Is this the promised "retrenchment" of which Adjutant General Fowle was a prominent and enthusiastic advocate? Again, look at Gov. Vance's *Aids* and their joint pay and allowance of nearly eight thousand dollars a year. What service do they render for a pay amounting to the interest on upwards of one hundred and thirty thousand dollars? We understand that Gov. Vance justifies his course in regard to these aids by saying the law gives him the authority to appoint them and prescribes their compensation. Granting that this is true, will Gov. Vance allege that the law is imperative—that the law says he shall appoint them, and leaves him no discretion in the premises? We hardly think he will.—But we do not believe the law gives the Governor any authority to appoint and pay aids whom they do not do duty with on the field, and therefore that the "Aids" now getting such a handsome pay are not entitled to it.

The subjects to which we have above referred are eminently worthy of the attention of the people of this State. We tell them that thousands upon thousands of their money have been squandered on favorites, and their taxes thereby unnecessarily increased. There is no necessity for a Surgeon General's department for North Carolina—the three hundred thousand dollars, if expended, will be thrown away—the thirty thousand dollars will bring no equivalent—the Adjutant General is getting a pay that he does not earn—his commissary department is sinecure, and Governor Vance has no more need of two "aids" than a wagon has of a fifth wheel.

A PRECEDENT IN NORTH CAROLINA FOR TAXATION IN KIND.

The Raleigh Standard, true to its vocation of fault finding, attacked the provision in the Confederate Tax Bill which imposes taxation in kind. The Standard says such a thing was never before heard of in this country, that the Jews of old resorted to it and that it is used in England to support the Church Establishment. Now, with due deference to the Standard's lore, we tell that taxation in kind has been resorted to in North Carolina at a period which is possibly within the memory of some persons now alive.

At a meeting of the General Assembly held at Hillsborough, on the 5th of September, 1780, an act was passed, the title of which is as follows: Ch. 1. An act for levying a specific provision tax on all the inhabitants of the State for the support of the army and navy of his and the United States in the Southern Department.

We would suggest to the Standard by way of a change to "pitch in" to the memory of our "Revolutionary Fathers" for setting so bad an example to their descendants of this age!

SIGNIFICANT.

It is now nearly two weeks since we charged that the editorial columns of the Raleigh Standard were used, *ad libitum*, by an "eminent lawyer" of this city, who is an avowed reconstructionist, and sympathizes with the Yankees, and up to the present time the charge has not been denied. The Standard cannot pretend ignorance of the "eminent lawyer" to whom we referred. It knows that we took his likeness to a hair, and therefore its failure to deny what we have alleged, is proof that our allegation is correct.—There is another thing, too, that is significant. We made a similar charge upon the Standard's satellite, "the Daily Progress," and it has made no denial, but attempted to evade the charge under a cloud of bluster and frothy menace, which we mind not at all. We shall keep an eye upon both the major and minor organ, and when we see an effusion from the pen of the "eminent lawyer," hold it up to the reprehension which it deserves, utterly unmindful of the threat that we shall be held accountable, "though not on paper."

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

The position now occupied by Great Britain in relation to the Southern Confederacy, is not only most disreputable to her, but flagrantly inconsistent with her course in other instances. To show this, we make the following extract from a speech delivered by that great and distinguished man, Sir James Mackintosh, in June, 1824, on presenting the petition of the Merchants of London to the House of Commons, praying for the recognition of the independence of the South American States. The reader will see that the case of the Southern Confederacy "runs on all fours" with the instances cited by Sir James Mackintosh:

It was not till the 30th of January, 1648, nearly eighty years after the revolt, nearly seventy after the declaration of independence, that the Crown of Spain, by the Treaty of Münster, recognised the Republic of the United Provinces, and renounced all pretensions to sovereignty over their territory. What, during that long period, was the policy of the European states? Did they wait for eighty years, till the obstinate punctilio or lazy pendency of the Besserial was subdued? Did they forego all the advantages of friendly intercourse with a powerful and flourishing republic? Did they withhold from that republic the ordinary courtesy of keeping up a regular and open correspondence with her through avowed and honorable ministers? Did they refuse to their own subjects that protection for their lives and properties, which such a correspondence alone could afford?

All this they ought to have done, according to the principles of those who would resist the prayer of the Petition in my hand. But nothing of this was then done or dreamt of. Every state in Europe, except the German branch of the House of Austria, sent ministers to the Hague, and received those of the States-General. Their friendship was prized,—their alliance courted; and defensive treaties were formed with them by Powers at peace with Spain, from the heroic Gustavus Adolphus to the barbarians of Persia and Muscovy. I say nothing of Elizabeth herself,—proscribed as she was as an usurper,—the stay of Holland, and the leader of the liberal party throughout Europe. But no one can question the authority on this point of her successor,—the great professor of legitimacy,—the founder of that doctrine of the divine right of kings, which led his family to destruction. As king of Scotland, in 1594, forty-four years before the recognition by Spain, James recognised the States-General as the successors of the Houses of Austria and Burgundy, by stipulating with them the renewal of a treaty concluded between his mother Queen Mary and the Emperor Charles V. In 1604, when he made peace with Spain, eager as he was by that transaction to be admitted into the fraternity of legitimate kings, he was so far curbed by the counsellors of Elizabeth, that he adhered to his own and to her recognition of the independence of Holland: the Court of Madrid virtually acknowledging, by several articles of the treaty, that such perseverance in the recognition was no breach of neutrality, and no obstacle to friendship with Spain. At the very moment of the negotiation, Winwood was despatched with new instructions as minister to the States-General. It is needless to add that England, at peace with Spain, continued to treat Holland as an independent state for the forty-four years which passed from that treaty to the recognition of the Monarchy.

The policy of England towards Portugal, though in itself far less memorable, is still more strikingly pertinent to the purpose of this argument. On the 1st of December, 1640, the people of Portugal rose in arms against the tyranny of Spain, under which they had groaned about sixty years. They seated the Duke of Braganza on the throne. In January 1641, the Cortes of the kingdom were assembled, to legalize his authority, though seldom conveyed by his successors after their power was consolidated. Did England then wait the pleasure of Spain? Did she desert from connection with Portugal, till it appeared from long experience that the attempt of Spain to recover that country must be unavailing? Did she even require that the Braganza Government should stand the test of time before she recognized its independent authority? No: within a year of the proclamation of the Duke of Braganza by the Cortes, a treaty of peace and alliance was signed at Windsor between Charles I. and John IV., which not only treated as the latter an independent sovereign, but expressly speaks of the King of Castile as a deposed ruler, and alleges on the part of the King of England, that he was moved to conclude this treaty "by his solicitude to preserve the tranquillity of his kingdom, and to secure the liberty of trade of his beloved subjects." The contest was carried on: the Spaniards obtained victories; they excited conspiracies; they created divisions. The palace of the King of Portugal was the scene of domestic discord, contending intrigues, and unmediated usurpation. There is no trace of any complaint or remonstrance, or even murmur, against the early recognition by England, though it was not till twenty-six years afterwards that Spain herself acknowledged the independence of Portugal, and (what is remarkable) made that acknowledgment in a treaty concluded under the mediation of England.

To these examples let me add an observation upon a part of the practice of nations, strongly illustrative of the principles which ought to decide this question. All the powers of Europe treated England, under the Commonwealth and the Protectorate, as retaining her rights of sovereignty. They recognized these governments as much as they had recognized the Monarchy. The friends of Charles II. did not complain of this policy.—That Monarch, when restored, did not disavow the treaties of foreign Powers with the Republic or with Cromwell. Why? Because these Powers were obliged, for the interest of their own subjects, to negotiate with the government which, whatever be its character, was actually obeyed by the British nation. They pronounced no opinion on the legitimacy of that government,—no judgment unfavourable to the claims of the exiled prince; they consulted only the security of the commerce and intercourse of their own subjects with the British Islands.

OH! THE WIDERS.—The Georgia Legislature has passed a bill relieving Mrs. M. A. F. Sneed, of Floyd county, from the pains of bigamy. Her husband deserted from Capt. Hargrove's company while at Jackson, Miss., about four months ago, and she was informed that he was dead, which has proved since to be incorrect. In the meantime she married another husband.

CONFEDERATE STOCKS.—Charlotte funded \$525,000 in Confederate bonds. The Democrat says \$50,000 was funded at Raleigh and elsewhere before a depositary was established in Charlotte. At Raleigh \$1,500,000 was funded; Fayetteville \$300,000; Greensboro' \$300,000. At Columbia, S. C. \$3,000,000 Montgomery, Ala., reports nearly \$8,000,000.

A REMARKABLE ECHO.

Mr. Samuel H. Prossie, who is a perennial candidate for the Mayoralty of Petersburg, is out in a card in the *Express* of this city, in which he "pitches in" to the present Mayor. Among other things he says to the people whose "sweet voices" he is wooing: "Ye poor and destitute, has he visited you in your distress and sorrow—seen your sufferings and ever applied a remedy? You who pay for your privileges, look at the man, and say has he ever employed a police to see your rights protected? Echo answers, No." This is a very remarkable Echo, quite as remarkable as that described by the Irishman who, speaking of a very singular echo, said that when he cried out at the top of his voice "Holloah," the Echo replied, "go to hell."

LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

FREDERICKSBURG, April 29.

I have received the Washington Chronicle of Monday, the 27th, and send you the following summary of its news. It says:

The news from Missouri is exciting. The rebel divisions of Marmaduke and Burbridge, numbering 8,000, the whole command under Price, advanced on Cape Girardeau and demanded its surrender. The demand being refused, they attacked the place, but after three hours' severe fighting they were handsomely repulsed. The rebels then took a new position, and at the latest accounts were being reinforced, and the guns have arrived there to aid them. Gen. McNeil, of Missouri, is in command, and he feels confident of whipping the rebel General. A later dispatch received from Gen. McNeil says the rebels are retreating. Our loss is less than twenty killed and wounded. Gen. Banks defeated the rebels on the night of the 27th, at Vermillion Bayou, about 60 miles west by south of Baton Rouge, driving them after a hard fight, taking over 1,000 prisoners—whole companies at a time. The rebels destroyed ten steamboats and two gunboats to prevent their falling into our hands. The steamer Corwin was captured. The rebel batteries at Bute la Roche had been reduced by our forces. On the 14th the rebel works at Bethel place were taken by Gen. Waitzell, and a large amount of stores, ammunition and arms left in them were captured. Gen. Grover had defeated Gen. Dick Taylor, with two Texas regiments and three batteries, at Irish Bend, capturing some prisoners and over 1,000 head of beef cattle, horses and mules. One hundred and seventy-nine wounded had arrived at New Orleans. One thousand six hundred rebels have been captured, and more are being taken. Franklin had been captured, and it was thought the whole Opelousas country would be clear of rebels. Six more of our transports on the Mississippi have succeeded in running past the Vicksburg batteries; also, two double deck flat-boats, capable of carrying 1,000 men each. Transports ran past Warrenton, the batteries being silenced. Our army is at Point Coupee on the Red River. The concluding victories over the South to be achieved within a fortnight, will be fulfilled. It would also be well to learn the effect of the conscription on the 1st of May, and also the answer of the Washington Government in the affair of the Peterhoff.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

THE SINES FOR THE EMPEROR OF CHINA—ONE OF THEM SEIZED—INVESTIGATION INTO THE CASE OF THE ALABAMA—THE FEDERAL LOAN, &c.

The steamship *Peris* with two days' later dates from Europe, has arrived at New York.

The English Government was still engaged in efforts ostensibly directed against the fitting out of rebel vessels in the ports of the Kingdom. Although the Alexandria was seized by the officers of customs at Liverpool previous to the sailing of the *Jura*, a number of men still continued at work on her, making her ready for sea. We learn by the *Peris* that these men had been turned off the vessel by the Government officials, who had taken full possession of her, previous to a right investigation as to her history and destination.

It is said the Cabinet had also ordered a commission in Liverpool to report on all the circumstances connected with the case of the *Alabama*.

The *Japan*, or *Virginia*, was built at Danbarron, not Glasgow, and ran out from the Clyde on the 23d of April. The order for her arrest arrived from London on the 4th, the day of her departure. The English Government having inquired of the *Messara*, Laird as to two gunboats being built in their establishment for the Confederates, have been formally assured by that firm that the boats are for the "Empress of China."

The rebel loan had rallied in England and was again at a premium, with an "enormous business" done in Liverpool on the 19th inst. The loan was regularly dealt in on the Paris Bourse at a premium. There is nothing new with respect to the Federal loan in England. The *London Herald* hints that the Union agents feared the undertaking would not be successful in England and that they were consequently disposed to raise the required amount in Holland, and adds:

"Through this means it is anticipated they will receive some applications from England, and if the sums should not be considerable, the bonds, when issued and arranged, may at a more convenient opportunity be introduced into the English market. Any transaction of the kind at the present juncture would not in the slightest degree be popular, and thus the representatives of the Washington authorities have already ascertained. It is questionable even in Holland, favorable as Dutch capitalists are known to be to such American securities, if any large amount could be placed. The prospects of the operation seem to be generally discouraging."

It is reported that able-bodied young men are leaving Ireland to the number of 15,000 a week. The *English* journals are very severe upon this, and so are the officials. The papers say these men go with the hope of ultimately liberating Ireland from England with the help of Americans. The matter has been alluded to in Parliament by Lord Palmerston.

The London *Times* is still in great activity and vigor. The *Osar* has offered a general amnesty to all the Poles who return to their allegiance by the 15th of May. England, France, and Austria have sent notes to the Russian Government. All were couched in friendly terms, but all containing intelligible warnings to the *Russian Government*. Sweden is said to favor the Poles. Napoleon inquired, it is said, if Italy could take a part under certain circumstances, and has received a reply that the King could furnish 60,000 men. The *Herald* says Napoleon recently declared that he could see no present considerations inducing any recognition of the *Jeff Davis Government*, and the *Herald* says "recognition of the rebellious South is now quite out of the question."

The *London Times* remarks that the American blockade is the only efficient mode by which the North war carries on the war, but the maritime powers may in time have to consider long such a mode of warfare to be endured. The *London Times* says nothing further has transpired with regard to the proposed negotiations for the Federal loan, but it is presumed if any parties are found asking to entertain it, they will at least wait to ascertain if the predictions brought by the last mail of conclusive victories over the South to be achieved within a fortnight, will be fulfilled. It would also be well to learn the effect of the conscription on the 1st of May, and also the answer of the Washington Government in the affair of the Peterhoff.

NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS.

We have an official and tabular statement of the troops North Carolina has in the field. It appears from this statement that North Carolina has in the service about sixty-five regiments. The regiments are brigaded as follows:

- Clingman's Brigade—8th, 31st, 51st and 1st.
- Cook's Brigade—15th, 27th, 46th and 48th.
- Bates' Brigade—29th.
- Daniel's Brigade—32d, 43d, 45th, 50th and 53d.
- Davis' Brigade—55th.
- Hoke's Brigade—6th, 21st, 54th and 57th.
- Hampton's Brigade—9th.
- Berson's Brigade—5th, 12th, 20th and 23d.
- Lane's Brigade—7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th.
- Lee's W. H. F. Brigade—19th.
- Pryor's Brigade—1st and 3d.
- Pender's Brigade—13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th.
- Pettigrew's Brigade—11th, 26th, 42d, 44th, 47th and 52d.
- Ransom's Brigade—24th, 25th, 35th, 40th and 56th.
- Ramsey's Brigade—2d, 4th, 14th and 30th.
- Robertson's Brigade—41st, 59th and 63d.
- Not Brigaded—10th, 17th, 36th, 40th, 58th, 60th, 62d, 64th and 65th.

The following are the Infantry Regiments: 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 60th, 61st, 62d and 64th.

The following are the Cavalry Regiments: 9th, 19th, 41st, 59th, 63d, 65th. The following are Artillery Regiments: 10th, 36th, 40th. The following are the Battalions: Lieutenant Colonel Charles E. Shober's, formerly Wharton J. Green's Infantry; Maj. J. H. Nethercut's Rangers; Major R. W. Wharton's Sharpshooters; Major John W. Moore's Artillery; Major W. L. Young's Artillery; Major Alexander McRae's Artillery; Colonel Peter Mallett's Camp Guard; Whitford's Battalion Rangers.

Col. W. H. Thomas' Legion of Highlanders and Indians composed of one Regiment and one Battalion and numbers over 1,600 men; Major Alfred H. Baird's Battalion of Cavalry. Here is proof of what the noble old North State has done in this war. Well and liberally has she contributed, both men and money, to the cause, and whatever her enemies may say of her, the record of this war will show that in spirit, and ability, and patriotism, the old North State is not behind any of her sister States in this great struggle.—*Richmond Examiner*.

FIGHTING BELOW KINSTON.

A dispatch from Goldsboro', dated April 29, says:

Three or four companies of the 56th N. C. T., Col. Faison, were attacked yesterday at Gum Swamp, nine miles below Kinston, by some 6000 to 8000 Yankees. Our boys fought over two hours with the confidence and resolution of veterans, and only retired from their breastworks when flanked and overpowered by numbers. Our loss is estimated at about forty killed, wounded and missing. Among the killed is the brave Lieut. Lottrelle, of Capt. Lockhart's company, who died this morning of his wounds. The Yankees were expected to continue their advance this morning, but evidently had not done so. Gen. Hill will give them a proper welcome when they come.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT N. C.

Goldsboro', April 24th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8.

The Department Commander returns his heartfelt thanks to the troops under his command, for their courage in battle, patient endurance on long fatiguing marches in the cold and wet, for their vigilance on duty, and uniform good behavior everywhere. Unlike the rascally Yankees, you have protected private property, and no depredations have been committed, except in a few instances by the 25th N. C. Regiment. It is to be hoped that the brave Regiment will leave off this low Yankee practice, and will behave as well on the march as it has always done on the battle field.

Some twenty Cavalry men, under Lieutenant Beard, behaved badly in presence of the Yankees, and the same charged against Captain Nicholi's Company of Cavalry. All the rest of the troops behaved most bravely. Soldiers! with fierce valor into the Yankees, you drove them into their rat-holes in Newbern and Washington. You held the latter place in close siege for sixteen days. With light field guns, you whipped the four gun-boats in the harbor at Washington, disabling two of them, and driving the poor poltroon Renshaw, U. S. Navy, under shallop of [?] Island. With some half a dozen field pieces, you kept back nine gun-boats from coming to the relief of their afflicted comrade. The relieving force of seven thousand men, you whipped so easily as to think the battle was but a skirmish, and were preparing for the real contest when you learned that the foe had slipped off in the darkness of the night, blockading the road behind him, so that a dog, or a snaking eel could not crawl through. If you failed to accomplish greater things, the fault was not yours. How much better is it thus to deserve the thanks of the country by your courage and patience, than to skulk at home as the cowardly exempt do.—Some of these poor dogs have hired substitutes, as though money could pay the service every man owes his country. Others claim to own twenty negroes, and with justice might claim to be masters of an infinite amount of cowardice. Others are sturdy squires, blaspheming dignified souls.—Others are warlike militia officers, and their Regiments cannot dispense with such models of military skill and valor.

And such noble regiments they have! Three field officers, four staff officers, ten Captains, thirty Lieutenants and one private, with a misery in his bowels. Some are pill and syring gentlemen, and have done their share of killing at home.—Some are kindly manly fellows for the army, and generously give them to the poor soldiers, only asking two months pay. Some are too sweet and delicate for anything but fancy duty: the night of blood is unpleasant, and the roar of cannon shocks their sensibilities. When our independence is won, the most trifling soldier in the ranks, will be more respected as he is now more respectable, than an army of these skulking exempts.

D. H. HILL, Major Gen.

THE POWDER MILLS IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

The London *Times* of March 18th, has another direct correspondence from the rebel States, dated Augusta, January 26th. It is written (says the Cincinnati Enquirer) in the usual style of the Confederate correspondence of the *Times*, more eulogistic of the rebels than even the rebel papers are themselves. The following account of the powder mills established by the Confederate Government contains some valuable information:

When, upon the 13th of April, 1861, Fort Sumter surrendered to Gen. Beauregard and the Confederates, not one single pound of gunpowder was anywhere manufactured in the Confederacy. A rigorous blockade of the seaports of the South was immediately commenced, through which the principal ingredient of gunpowder (saltpetre) had to be largely smuggled. At this juncture it seemed advisable to President Davis to intrust to Colonel Raines, formerly an officer of the United States Army, the responsibility of planning and building a large Government mill for the manufacture of gunpowder. For this post Colonel Raines possessed eminent qualifications. He had been professor of chemistry at West Point, and for some years, since leaving the Army, he had been at the head of some large works near Newburg, on the Hudson. Augusta, in Georgia, was selected as the site of the intended mill, and never, both as regards the person and the situation pitched upon, was happier sagacity evinced by the President. Following, so far as he was acquainted with it, the plan upon which the gunpowder mill at Waltham Abbey, belonging to the English Government, is built, Colonel Raines proceeded to construct the works necessary for his purpose; and the success which attended his efforts has been such as could never have been believed before the pressure of war and privation had awakened Southern ingenuity and enterprise. The result is that, at the cost of about £250,000, one of the most perfect gunpowder mills in the world has been produced, which turns out five thousand pounds of powder per day, and could produce double that amount if worked day and night, and much more if worked under the exigency of a pressing demand.

The cost of this powder, in spite of the continuance of the blockade which has been introduced through the blockade, is about four cents per pound, which is about the same as its cost in England.—The mill has now been constantly at work for many months, and consequently more powder than the Confederates are likely to require for some time has already been produced. There is another Government powder mill at Columbia, in South Carolina, working, I believe, to supply the wants (not very large as yet) of the Confederate navy. But all the gunpowder issued for the service of the Confederate armies of Virginia and the West, and also for the defence of Charleston and Vicksburg, has come out of the mill at Augusta; and it was stated to me by an Ordnance officer in Charleston that the powder which he had recently received there and tasted was very nearly, if not entirely, up to the standard of the finest English manufacture.

The extreme deliberation with which the Confederate Government has engaged in many large and costly undertakings—requiring long time for their completion and which ingenuity in their design—the best earnest of the quietness and confidence with which they have, from the very commencement, looked at their independence as at a thing which they could not fail to obtain. These Government powder mills at Columbia and Augusta are by no means the sole achievements of the Confederates at home in support of their soldiers in the field. It may be noticed in the North, and although the necessity for the erection of a Government powder mill has often been represented to the War Department at Washington, no such mill has ever been erected, and it has been found that private interests have been strongly represented in Congress to admit of the withdrawal of the Government patronage from the great private firms in Connecticut and Delaware, between which it is, I believe, divided. In hundreds of matters, that necessity which was thought by the North certain to crush the Southern power of resistance, has but developed a strategy for which the world—and especially England—was very little prepared.