

# The Weekly Raleigh Register.

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RALEIGH WEDNESDAY MORNING MAY 13 1863.

NO 19

## The Raleigh Register.

JNO. W. SYMES, Editor and Proprietor.

"Ours are the plans of fair and peaceful peace, Unwar'd by party rage to live like brothers."

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 9, 1863.

### THE GREAT BATTLES ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

We publish to-day as full an account of the late grand battles on the Rappahannock as our Richmond contemporaries up to this time have been enabled to furnish. Days perhaps will elapse before full particulars can be obtained. Enough, however, is known to satisfy us that our armies have been gloriously successful, although at a mournfully heavy cost of life to us. Among the wounded from this State, we grieve to learn is a son of the Rev. Dr. Smedes, of this city, who is reported to have received a mortal wound. Col. E. G. Haywood is reported to have been severely wounded in the side. Col. Wm. R. Cox was slightly wounded. The Raleigh Progress yesterday publishes the death of M. E. Manly, aged 17 years, and a son of Judge Manly of the Supreme Court. He died of wounds received on the 2d inst.

The conjecture made in the Richmond Sentinel on Wednesday, that Hooker had not recrossed the Rappahannock, turns out to be true. He is said to be fortifying himself and to be receiving reinforcements. So we may expect at any moment to hear of another bloody battle.

Since the above was written, we have been indebted to Mr. John Spelman, of the State Journal, for the following dispatch, which shows that Fighting Joe has contrived with his army, to get back to the North side of the Rappahannock. What next? Will fighting Joe hang himself or wait to be hung? Bennett threatened him in case of a failure with an awful fate.

### LATEST FROM THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

#### ESCAPE OF HOOKER'S ARMY.

RICHMOND, May 8, 10 A. M.

The following has just been received dated Chancellorsville, 7th:

To his Excellency President Davis:  
After driving Sedgewick across the Rappahannock on the night of the 4th, I returned on the 5th to Chancellorsville.

The march was delayed by a storm which continued all night and the following day.

In placing the troops in position on the morning of the 6th to attack Hooker, I ascertained he had abandoned his fortified position. The line of skirmishers pressed forward until they came within range of the enemy's batteries placed on the north side of the Rappahannock, which, from the configuration of the ground, completely commanded this side.

His army therefore escaped with the loss of a few additional prisoners.

Signed, R. E. LEE, Gen. Commanding.

Some days since the Raleigh Progress stated that an original Secessionist of Johnston County, sold a lot of cotton to a party, and after delivering a portion of it for Confederate money, refused to deliver the remainder for that currency. The Raleigh Progress accompanied the statement with a gaseous threat, which, up to this time, has not been executed, of placing the name of the original Secessionist on the "roll of infamy." Why has not that threat been executed by the potent Editor of the Raleigh Progress? Why has this threat been kept suspended, like the sword of Damocles, over the head of the unhappy original Secessionist by the cruel and at the same time potent Editor of the Progress? We will tell the reader. The Editor of the Raleigh Progress is afraid to execute his threat. We defy him to do so, and we tell him frankly that if he does not come out with the name in twenty-four hours after he reads what we are now writing, we will publish the whole transaction, names and all, and let the public see who is the original Secessionist whose name the potent Editor of the Raleigh Progress means to inscribe on the "roll of infamy."

HUKE.—The Hendersonville Times, of the 30th April, says:

A man by the name of Grooms paid the penalty of the law by hanging, in Wayneville, N. C., on the 16th inst., for killing a young man about two months ago, for courting his daughter. It is said he split the young man's head open with an axe and then chopped him to pieces. Grooms denied killing him to the last, though he was seen at it, and laid the killing on his wife and daughter, saying he was innocent of the charge.

FIVE HUNDRED MILES IN ONE AND A HALF HOURS.—Some of the most distinguished engineers in France are said to have approved a plan for a railway from Paris to Marseille by which the journey, which now consumes eighteen hours, may be made in one hour and a half. The distance is five hundred and ten miles. The plan, being the hydraulic system, in which sliding is substituted for running on wheels, has been submitted to the Emperor for his approbation.

ON GUARD DUTY.—The citizens of Washington, N. C., having betrayed some sympathy with the Confederates during the siege of that place, the Yankee commander has ordered that all shall take the oath or leave the place.

From the Richmond Examiner of Wednesday.  
FROM FREDERICKSBURG—THREE VICTORIES IN ONE DAY.—THE YANKEE ARMY DRIVEN NORTH OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK BY GENERAL JACKSON SHOT BY HIS OWN TROOPS IN THE NIGHT—HIS WOUNDS.

The following dispatch was received from General Lee's last night:  
HEADQUARTERS, 10 o'clock, A. M., May 5, 1863.  
TO HIS EXCELLENCY PRESIDENT DAVIS:  
At the close of the battle of Chancellorsville, on Sunday, the enemy was reported advancing from Fredericksburg in our rear. General McLaws was sent back to arrest his progress, and repulsed him handsomely that afternoon. Learning that this force consisted of two corps, under General Sedgewick, I determined to attack it, and marched back yesterday with General Anderson, and with the blessing of Heaven, in driving General Sedgewick over the river. We have recaptured Fredericksburg, and no enemy remains south of the Rappahannock in its vicinity.

(Signed,) ROBERT E. LEE, General.  
From this it will be seen that our armies were thrice victorious on the same day. Hooker was beaten.

In addition to the above, our information as to the particulars of three great battles mentioned therein amounts to next to nothing. We have heard of no casualties with sufficient certainty to feel authorized to publish them.

Some pleasurable excitement was produced here yesterday by the announcement that a telegram had been received from General Lee stating that Hooker and his staff had been captured. The telegram stated that the General was in a situation of great peril, and that he was in a situation of great peril.

A telegram on yesterday morning announced the fact that General Jackson's army had been captured, and that he was doing well. Mrs. Jackson, who is at present in the city, has been informed by a letter of the melancholy circumstances under which the General received his wounds.

The following are the facts of most unhappy affair, as detailed in that letter: At midnight, on Saturday night, his men being drawn up in line of battle, a body of troops was seen at a short distance in advance of our line. It being doubtful whether they were friends or enemies, General Jackson and staff rode forward to ascertain.

Whist he was engaged in reconnoitering, his men being under the impression of a mistake, he himself and staff were fired at, and a volley into them instantly killing one of his staff and severely wounding General Jackson and Major Crutcher.

One bullet passed through the General's right hand, whilst another struck his left arm below the elbow, and ranging upward, shattered the bone near the shoulder. He instantly fell to the ground. His brother-in-law, who was with him, laid down beside him to ascertain the character of his wounds. In a moment the unknown troops in front, who proved to be the enemy, advanced and captured two other staff officers who were standing over the General without noticing him.

Soon after, four of our men placed him on a stretcher, and were bearing him to the rear, when they were all shot down. The injury to his right hand is severe, one of the bones having been shot away, but it is believed he will ultimately recover its use.

From the Richmond Enquirer of Tuesday.

#### THE YANKEE RAID.

The Yankee forces lately engaged in raids upon the railroads, were composed of twenty-eight regiments, all under Gen. Stoneman, a force of, at least, 15,000 men. The detachment of so large a body of troops upon such an expedition, while a battle like that just fought in Spotsylvania was in actual delivery, will run in one of the inexplicable manœuvres of Yankee strategy. Fifty thousand men, in a most formidable force, and, judiciously used, the battle-field, might have caused an irreparable loss. But Hooker has seen fit to expend this formidable force, not upon the battle-field, but upon the undefended railroads, and what damage has he done?

From all we can gather, three engines have been partially destroyed, the rails torn up at several points on the line, creating a delay of several days in the movement of the trains. The extent of the injury done to the railroads has not been ascertained, and the rumors and reports are so conflicting and contradictory that it is folly to repeat them. We learn from a gentleman who was captured by them at Ashland, and whose horse was taken, that no damage was done to the cars, except, perhaps, to the engine; that the force was expecting to be captured; that a Col. Davis, commanding the force, expressed himself as angry, and displayed a desire to be captured. Their main object was avowed to be the destruction of the Central Railroad bridge over the Chickahominy, which they accomplished. Not being gratified by being captured, they are said to have crossed the Chickahominy at Meadow Bridges, and gone over the Pamunkey at Old Church, and to be making their way either to Gloucester Point or the Rappahannock.

Another party under Col. Windham passed through Louisa county towards Louisa, on the canal, and being followed by Gen. W. H. F. Lee, were overtaken and dispersed with the loss of thirty prisoners and six killed. The destruction or injury of the canal was prevented by Gen. Lee, who was unable to follow them upon their retreat from the blown and faded condition of his horses.

Towards yesterday afternoon public excitement abated, as the true intelligence came in, as to the extent and design of the depredations committed by the enterprising raid-makers, from the other side of the Rappahannock. The particulars of the raid at Trevillian's, Louisa and Fredericksburg, on the Central road, were given on yesterday, as nearly as could be ascertained. We have further intelligence of the attack on Ashland, and yesterday's news of the raid on other points, which may be summed up as follows:

The enemy, about five hundred strong, (cavalry,) entered Ashland about half-past four o'clock, on Sunday afternoon, and piled up a number of logs on the railroad track, to obstruct the passage of the down train, which soon after appeared. As it came up, they took possession of it, set fire to the engine and cars, and then, after having looted the baggage cars of a box of miscellaneous letters, (none of any importance,) and detaching a portion of the train containing about two hundred sick and wounded Confederates, a part of whom escaped, the rest were paroled.

They tore upon some twenty-five feet of the track at Ashland Station, and performed a similar "feat" some half a mile below, besides breaking into a small wooden culvert, which latter was the principal damage done on the road. The engine of the material train, which they also captured, they ran off the track, but did not injure it. Their last achievement was the burning of Mrs. Crenshaw's barn, in the vicinity. The whole amount of damage will be repaired by to-day.

From Ashland we proceeded to Aledo's on the Central railroad, which they reached yesterday morning, where they tore up a portion of the track, and came down to the Chickahominy and destroyed the bridge. An old locomotive, the "Augusta," which was recaptured from the enemy last night, was sent up with several persons on board to ascertain damages, and reached Aledo's just in time to be taken, the passengers escaping by taking to the woods. The engine was set going by

the Yankees, and ran into the Chickahominy at the bridge, which they had captured in the night. The damage done here was very slight, the bridge being a small one, and the rest of the bridge hardly worth mentioning.

Another party, acting in concert with these, visited Hanover Court House and burned the depot, doing no other injury worthy notice.

They then proceeded down the North bank of the Chickahominy, directing their course towards Williamsburg. There were many rumors abroad as to their movements after their operations at Aledo's, which we deem unnecessary to mention, there being no truth in them.

Above is to be found all that approaches reliability as to the injury done by these raids.

From the Richmond Examiner, of Wednesday.

#### THE GREAT YANKEE RAID.

The raid was still the theme of public conversation yesterday, and thousands of wild rumors found circulation. But the edge of the thing was evidently worn off, and stories which would have been readily swallowed on the day before were received with wholesome skepticism. Several unsophisticated farmers, who galloped their horses into town to bring information of the advances of countless Yankees, got only derision for their pains. Yet, after the boldness evinced by the enemy and the apparent impotency of our military authorities to arrest his career, citizens could not feel entirely easy. He had been permitted to cross the Brook creek and come within two miles of the city, and there was no absolute assurance that he might not repeat and even extend his visit.

#### WHERE THE YANKEE CAVALRY ARE.

We mentioned in our last that a train, sent up the Fredericksburg road to repair the track, had been frightened back when within three miles of Ashland by the report that the Yankees held that place in force and had cannon planted on the track. The telegraph operator, who was on this train, refused to return, and proceeded on a hand car to Ashland. Early yesterday morning he telegraphed to Richmond that there was no enemy in sight and that all was quiet. He, however, said that residents informed him that during the previous day Yankee pickets had at different times looked into the place. We think there is little doubt that the accounts are looking somewhat more one to whom they might give themselves up.

The operator during the morning connected the broken wires, thereby at once putting the city in communication with Guinea Station. This was prima facie evidence that there was no enemy along the entire line of this railroad. Reports were constantly brought in that there were several large bodies of hostile cavalry scattered over the country of the upper James river, burning the barns and dwellings, and driving off the negroes and stock. About ten o'clock a farmer living on the Westham plank road, two miles west of the city, came in with the announcement that three thousand Yankee cavalry had bivouacked on his place the night before, and were, at the time of the telling, still there. Two hours later, the old ladies of the city heard and tremblingly believed that a column of six hundred thousand mounted military road leading to the Chickahominy, the towpath of the James river and Kinawha Canal. But the best opinion on the subject of the whiteabouts of the enemy was that he had swept by like an innocuous whirlwind and was gone. After leaving Hanover Court House and the Chickahominy Bridge, he was next heard from in New Kent county, where he appeared at which place he served a separate notice.

Col. R. T. W. Duke of the 46th Virginia, being in the lower end of New Kent with one hundred and fifty men, received orders to repair to Richmond. Embarking his men on a train on the York River railroad he proceeded to obey the order. As the train reached Tunstall's station 24 miles from this city, it was fired into by four hundred Yankee cavalry. The cars were instantly stopped and the boys of the gallant 46th instantly springing out, formed in line of battle and returned the fire of the enemy. The Yankees, afraid to charge, stood off at long range and used their carbines. Col. Duke, seeing that the Yankees had no thought of coming to close quarters, ordered his men to charge. At the near approach of our men they wheeled and fled, not, however, without loss. They left six men dead upon the field; and fifteen others, among whom was Lieut. Marsh, were taken prisoners.

#### ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE FIGHT.

The following is furnished by a participant in the fight: On Monday, Col. Duke, with the 46th Virginia regiment, of Gen. Wise's brigade, arrived at Tunstall's station, from below New Kent Court House, where his regiment, together with other portions of Gen. Wise's command, have been doing good service. Col. Duke was under orders to report for duty at Richmond, with his regiment, the old 46th. Before the time for the train to leave, Maj. Wise rode a short distance from the depot, and met the regiment of cavalry. But they found they had ridden into a hornet's nest, for quick as thought the 46th responded in such manner as to drive them away, and thus save the railroad. Col. Duke, with his officers and men, deserve great credit for their gallant conduct, as the Yankee force was five to one. The enemy had many of their horses killed, and five taken; six of their men were killed and thirteen taken prisoners. We had only two men wounded. Doubtless in future they will beware of the wise man.

#### RAIDERS CAPTURED.

All told, twenty-two of the Yankees engaged in the raid near the city have been captured. Six were taken by the citizens on Monday, fifteen by Col. Duke, at Tunstall's, and one coolly rode into the city and down to the doors of the Libby prison, and delivered himself up. Just as the adventurer reached the Libby all the Yankee prisoners then in the city were on the point of being sent to City Point under flag of truce. When the raider was informed that he was to be sent to his own country immediately, he expressed great dissatisfaction, and said he thought it was not doing the right thing by him; that he had expected to have been permitted to remain a few days to see the city.

Among the prisoners taken are Lieutenant Marsh, of the 4th New York cavalry. His left arm was fractured in the elbow during the engagement. He would have been retained here until recovered of his wound, but that a Yankee surgeon, who examined him, said he would run no risk by making the trip. During his short stay at the Libby prison he conversed freely with the officers in charge. He said that Hooker's cavalry force amounted to upwards of twenty thousand, but that only about a thousand had come further south than Louisa Court House, and that none of them had expected to escape capture.

#### THE NUMBER OF THE YANKEE CAVALRY.

We see no reason to change the opinion expressed on yesterday, that the whole force of the Yankee cavalry engaged in the raid near the city did not exceed eight hundred, comprising together, the 12th Illinois and 4th New York regiments, commanded respectively, by Colonels

Davis and Kilpatrick. But that the original expedition, of which that mentioned was an offshoot, was vastly more numerous, we have good reason to believe.

There arrived in this city on yesterday two young men, W. B. Fitzer and J. B. Bigger, members of the Virginia cavalry, who were taken prisoners by the Yankees, at a locality known as Orange Spring, in the county of Louisa. They were in the hands of the Yankees during Saturday and Sunday, and what we shall now state is what they learned by hearsay and observation during their captivity.

On Friday, the first day of May, General Stoneman crossed the Rappahannock at Kelley's Ford, and the Rapidan at Raccoon Ford, with the following regiments of cavalry: Harris' light cavalry, the 1st Maryland, 1st New Jersey, 1st Maine, 2d New York, 10th New York, 9th Pennsylvania Lancers, 2d, 5th and 6th regulars, 3d Indiana, 4th New York mounted rifles, and the 12th Illinois. He proceeded direct to the Central railroad, of which he took possession from Trevillian's, nine miles southeast of Gordonsville, to Frederick's Hall, a point five miles from Richmond by the course of the railroad.

At Thompson's Cross Roads, near there, he encountered and destroyed sixteen wagons belonging to General W. H. F. Lee's division and himself on the seventeen miles of railroad indicated, he sent detachments against Columbia, Goodland Court House, and perhaps other places. Along with these parties were sent three batteries of flying artillery of six guns each. Sir Percy Wyndham and General Buford were on Stoneman's staff. Our informants heard that Averill and Stahl, with separate commands, crossed the Rappahannock at the same time with Stoneman, but could not say whether they had gone. The country people along the railroad fled at the approach of the enemy. To this, however, there was one ignoble exception. A man at Louisa Court House named Hodges, a deserter from the Twenty-sixth Virginia, welcomed the Yankees with many demonstrations of joy, took the oath of allegiance and tried to persuade our informants to do the same. Four deserters from Confederate regiments also took the oath at Louisa Court House. The Yankees tendered them five oaths and then cursed them and kicked them out of camp for taking it. As much of the foregoing information was necessarily received through Yankee sources, it may be believed or utterly discarded, according to the fancy of the reader.

#### THE TRAIL OF THE RAIDERS.

We have been at some pains to ascertain the routes taken by the Yankee cavalry during the recent raid, and give the reader the result of our investigations. On Saturday a heavy force of cavalry, perhaps six thousand, took possession of the Central railroad between Trevillian's and Fredericksburg. The 4th New York Rifles, Colonel Kilpatrick, followed from the north, and, after a long march, started towards Goodland. We lost sight of them from Saturday until Sunday night, when they appeared on the northeastern border of that county. On Monday they burnt Hungary station on the Fredericksburg road, and then came towards Richmond, crossed the Brooke, stole Stewart's and Young's horses near the city, and then followed the recently constructed military road leading to the Chickahominy bridge, near the Meadow Bridge. After destroying a portion of the Chickahominy bridge and the engine Augusta, they took up their line of march for the Old Church in Hanover.

The Twelfth Illinois, Col. Davis, left Louisa Court House at the same time with the New York Rifles. They reached Ashland about three o'clock Sunday evening, captured the ambulance train, and after paroling the sick and wounded, burning two engines, and cutting the telegraph wires, proceeded to Hanover Court House, on the Central road.

We have already mentioned the performances of this party at this place. They left there on Monday morning early, and at eleven o'clock, A. M., attacked the York River train at Tunstall's station. After being defeated by the 46th Virginia, it is believed that they repaired to the neighborhood of the Old Church, and formed a junction with the Fourth New York, and the whole crossed the Pamunkey at New Castle, or some of the fords lower down the stream.

It has been all along believed that a much heavier force than either of those just mentioned left Louisa Court House on Saturday morning, and went in the direction of Columbia, on the James River Canal. Many rumors of the movements of this detachment have reached us, but among them all, nothing in any wise trustworthy or tangible. These Gen. William H. F. Lee met and defeated at Columbia, from which place it is most probable that they returned to Columbia by the shortest cut. We hear a thousand rumors of another detachment who have been operating between Columbia and this city, but they come to us in such confused and questionable shape, that we can make nothing of them. One man brought the report last night that General Stoneman and staff were seen on Monday on the Three Chop road fifteen miles from the city, but he could give no further account. The only certain intelligence we have from Goodland is that forty negroes ran away from the Dover coast on Monday night, and went in search of the Yankees.

Whether the enemy still hold the Central road at Louisa Court House we have not learned. They were there on Monday morning, and were reported to have done no injury of consequence to the road.

If Stoneman has heard the result of the battle of Chancellorsville, he has no doubt attempted to return north of the Rappahannock by the same route over which he came.

#### THE LATEST.

At a late hour last night General Pettigrew telegraphed from Hanover Junction that there was no enemy in that vicinity. A great light in a house on fire, was seen in a dusky direction by our pickets on the river, six miles from the city. Cannonading was believed to have been heard in the same direction, but it may be thunder.

#### THE EXEMPTION ACT.

The following is a copy of the act amendatory of the "Exemption Act" of last session, as passed by Congress on last Thursday:

#### AN ACT

To repeal certain clauses of an act entitled an act to exempt certain persons from military service, etc., approved 11th October, 1862:

1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That so much of the act approved October 11th, 1862, as exempts from military service "one person, either as agent, owner, or overseer, on each plantation on which one white person is required to be kept by the laws or ordinances of any State, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to military service, and in States having no such law, one person, as agent, owner, or overseer, on each plantation of twenty negroes, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to military service," and the following clause of said act, to wit: "and, furthermore, for additional police for every twenty negroes, on two or more plantations, within five miles of each other, and each having less than twenty negroes, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to military duty, one person being the eldest of the owners or overseers on such plantations," be and are hereby repealed.

2. For the police and management of slaves there shall be exempted one person on each farm or plantation, the sole property of a minor, a person of unsound mind, a *feme sole*, or a person absent from home in the military or naval service of the Confederacy, on which there are twenty or more slaves, provided, the person so exempted was employed and soiling as an agent, owner, or overseer on said farm or plantation who is not liable to military duty, which fact shall be verified by the affidavits of said person and two respectable citizens, and shall be filed with the officer; and provided, the owner of such farm or plantation, his agent or legal representative, shall make affidavits and deliver the same to the enrolling officer that after diligent effort no over-seer can be procured for such farm or plantation not liable to military duty; provided further, that this clause shall not extend to any farm or plantation on which the negroes have been placed by division from any other farm or plantation, since the 11th day of October, 1862; provided further, that for every period of such exemption, there shall be paid annually into the public treasury by the owners of such slaves, the sum of five hundred dollars.

3. Such other persons shall be exempted as the President shall be satisfied ought to be exempted, in districts of country deprived of white or slave labor indispensable to the production of grain or provisions, necessary for the support of the population remaining at home, and also, on account of justice, equity, and necessity.

4. In addition to the State officers exempted by the act of October, 11th, 1862, there shall, also, be exempted all State officers, whom the Governor or any State officer, shall deem necessary for the due administration of the Government and laws thereof; but this exemption shall not continue in any State after the adjournment of the next regular session of its Legislature, unless such Legislature shall by law exempt them from military duty in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States.

### CHURCH BURNING IN FLORIDA—A SCENE.

A letter from Jacksonville, Fla., gives an account of the scene which followed the barbarous burning of the Catholic Church there by the 8th Maine regiment, fresh from the land of constant burning mobs and "His" inquisition committees. It says:

The two Irish companies having been sent out of the way on purpose, the Maine regiment marched up to the Church, and, after gutting their hearts with degrading the house of God, cutting and defacing the sacred symbols of religion, set fire to the building, destroying everything. The clergyman's dwelling shared the same fate. Nought was respected, nothing saved.

The news of these outrages having reached the Irish companies, they rushed to the scene of wanton destruction, but too late to save. Many actually wept because of their inability to do any good. Then, filled with hate at the doors of this mischief, and unmindful of the disparity of numbers, they turned upon the Dutch, who, when a fierce street fight ensued, which could only be quelled by the ordering out of the entire Yankee force, whose united efforts were necessary to disarm the two companies.

The Irishmen were carried on board the gunboats in irons, still dazed, and swearing yet to wreak an ample vengeance upon the slab-sided sons of Maine. An Irish officer, assured of his men were amply punished for fraternizing and fighting with such standards as these Yankees, and although now in a minority they would yet land where other Irish troops would hear their story, and the fight would be renewed until satisfaction was had.

#### FOR THE REGISTER.

TO MISS LIZZIE W. E.

BY FANNIE B.

In childhood's bright and happy hours,  
Ere we had learned the world's cold ways,  
We gave each other friendships flowers—  
We loved each other's praise.  
Side by side we tripped along,  
The sandy path to the old school room  
Brighter faces, gay our song,  
Free our souls from gloom.  
Ah! little dreamed our buoyant hearts,  
That either ever could grow cold,  
And pierce the other with false darts  
From the poignant that false friendship's hold.  
But a chasm yawns between us now—  
Thou movest on the sunny side,  
I know not whence it came nor how,  
I only know 'tis deep and wide.  
Thy bosom now doth never heave  
When anguish swells mine own,  
And the dark hours through which I grieve,  
Are all to thee unknown.  
I would not have thee clasp again  
On earth the binding links of yore,  
But in Heaven, Lizzie, throw the chain  
Around my yielding heart once more.  
TROUBLED, N. C.

#### FOR THE REGISTER.

CONTRAST.

The Roses have put forth at last,  
And the bloom is on the Rose;  
And the humming bird is shooting past,  
In wildly wanton glee;  
The mocking bird is full of song,  
And the clouds are full of rain;  
And every breeze that sighs along,  
Says, Spring time's come again.  
All here, is peace, and quiet, but  
On Rappahannock's shore,  
Death rides upon the hurrying shot,  
Shouts in the cannon's roar;  
And there, instead of song of birds,  
And roses springing bloom,  
The jar of battle's rattling chords,  
His blood red dyes of Doom.  
And there, instead of springing life,  
Warned by the South wind's breath,  
The ghastly Archer whets his knife,  
To carve the feast of Death;  
And there, instead of Summer's song,  
With varied dulcet tones along,  
The roar of conflict heaves along,  
With mingled yells and groans.  
Let him who roams without alarm,  
With flowers round his feet,  
Think on the soldier's weary arm,  
His bloody winding sheet,  
And as he views his peaceful home,  
With calm and hopeful mind,  
Offer a brother's hand to these  
The soldier left behind.  
The spring is very backward here indeed!  
BETHLEHEM, May 8th, 1863.