

The Weekly Raleigh Register.

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RALEIGH WEDNESDAY MORNING JULY 29 1863.

NO 30

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, JULY 25, 1863.

THE NEWS.

Neither from the Armies of the North, South or West, have we any striking intelligence to communicate to our readers in this number of our paper. A summary of such news as we have will be found under the head of "Latest News."

We find the following in the Richmond "Sentinel," of Thursday last:

The news from Fortress Monroe, to the effect that the enemy intend to murder two of our officers, in retaliation for the murder of two captives taken in Kentucky, will impress the most giddy with the seriousness which affairs have assumed. President Davis has shown a forbearance which has caused many who were incapable of appreciating it—seeing that they keep themselves very carefully out of harm's way—to charge him with weakness. He very properly used every means to avert the bloody front which the war is now to wear. The fault is upon the enemy. Every drop of blood now to be shed on both sides is a crime of Lincoln. Of course, the intended sacrifice of our captive officers at Fortress Monroe will be sternly retaliated. That is to say, prisoners on both sides are henceforth to be put to death! The Black Flag is up at last; Lincoln has raised it, let fiends rejoice!

Gen. Rooney Lee, son of Gen. Robert E. Lee, who was wounded at the fight of Brandy Station and afterwards captured by the Yankee Raiders at Colonel Wickham's in Hanover, and Capt. Winder, are said to have been set apart for execution in the event that the Federal officers—Capt. Sawyer and Flynn, set apart for execution as a retaliation for the two Confederate Officers hung by Burnside for recruiting in Kentucky—shall be hung.

GEN. PETTIGREW'S BRIGADE.

A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, in a letter giving an account of the battle at Gettysburg, does the grossest injustice to Gen. Pettigrew's Brigade. He represents it as breaking at a critical point in the battle, and flying to the woods in spite of Gen. Pettigrew's efforts to rally them and lead them against the enemy. For the following reasons we believe this account to be wholly untrue: In the first place, the letter—the last he ever wrote—from Gen. Pettigrew, to Gov. Vance, and which we published in our last paper, speaks favorably of the conduct of this Brigade, telling their "friends to be proud of them as they deserve it." In the second place, the list of casualties shows that the 11th, 26th, and 47th regiments, all belonging to this Brigade, suffered terribly. In the third place, the Enquirer's correspondent, by his own admission, although standing upon an "eminence," was at some distance from the scene of action, and it is utterly impossible that through the smoke of the battle-field he could have seen as much of the conduct of Pettigrew's Brigade, as that General himself, who was with his men in the fight, and who speaks well of their conduct in a letter to the Chief Magistrate of the State which sent them forth to the war. It is hard that when men have suffered, and toiled, and fought, and fallen, their reputation should be tarnished by an anonymous newspaper correspondent.

Will not the Richmond Enquirer, as an act of justice, give a place in its columns to what we have written? We hope it will.

Since writing the above, our attention has been called to the fact that the Enquirer's correspondent speaks of the division under command of Gen. Pettigrew, not his brigade particularly. Gen. Pettigrew was in command of Gen. Heah's division, and it is true the correspondent of the Enquirer does say division, but his speaking of the troops under Pettigrew being mostly "raw troops recently brought from the South," shows that he referred more particularly to Pettigrew's brigade, and consequently our remarks are just as appropriate as if he had said brigade instead of division.

THE COTTON BONDS.

The bids for the Cotton interest bonds of the treasury six per cent. loan were opened on Monday, the 20th instant. No bids under fifty per cent. were considered. The offers accepted ranged at premiums varying from fifty to one hundred per cent. The highest premium offered was one hundred per cent. It is understood that another call for bids for \$5,000,000 is to be issued immediately.

THE RIOT IN NEW YORK QUELLED.

At last the Riot in New York has been quelled, and the authority of the military established. No sooner was this result ascertained by Lincoln, than, true to his treacherous instincts, he revoked his order suspending the draft and directed strict enforcement, thus treading under foot Gen. Seymour's pledge to the mob that the constitutionality of the draft should be tested by the supreme judicial tribunal of the State. Will the Governor yield to the President?

THE LATE GENERAL PETTIGREW.

The remains of this distinguished, gallant and lamented officer reached this place on Thursday night, and were interred in the public Cemetery on Friday morning. The funeral ceremonies were conducted in accordance with the following programme:

PROGRAMME

Of the funeral of the late Brigadier General J. JOHNSON PETTIGREW.

The funeral procession will be formed on Fayetteville street at half past 10 o'clock, in the following order:

ESCORT.

Col. E. G. Hayward, Capt. H. A. Dowd, Surg. E. B. Hayward, Surg. R. B. Baker.

MOURNER.

His Excellency, the Governor of North Carolina, and Aids, State Officers, Mayor and City Council, Adjutant General and Officers, Surgeon General and Officers, Medical Director and Staff, Provost Marshall and Aids, Members of the Press, Citizens.

Services at 11 o'clock in the Capitol Square, Rev. R. S. Mason, D. D., officiating.

DR. DAVID MINTON WRIGHT.

Our readers will find in to-day's paper the account given by the Philadelphia Inquirer of the killing of a Yankee Lieutenant Sanborn, in Norfolk, by Dr. David M. Wright, of that city. That Dr. Wright was perfectly justifiable in killing the dog of a Yankee who ordered his arrest by negroes, will not be questioned by any but a craven spirit our. But for all that, we may be sure that the act will subject Dr. W. to the forfeiture of his life at the hands of the vile wretches into whose power he has fallen. We have known Dr. Wright a long time, and if "the boy was father to the man," there lives not a worthier and more estimable man than he is. We were his school fellow at Dr. Rogers' Academy at Hillsboro', in this State, and subsequently his school fellow and roommate at Captain Partridge's Military Academy at Middletown, in Connecticut. He was born and raised in Edenton, and removed to Norfolk some fifteen years ago, and soon attained an exalted position as a practitioner of medicine. We shall deeply deplore his fate if he is put to death by the Yankees, but we are sure he will meet it like a man.

EXCELLENT WRITING INK.

We are indebted to Mr. William B. Johnson, of Columbia, S. C., for a bottle of his superior writing ink. We have tested this ink, and find it much better than we have been using for the last year or two. It is equal, if not superior, to any ink in use in the Confederacy. Mr. Johnson is manufacturing this Ink on a large scale, and we take pleasure in commending his establishment to the patronage of our readers. We call attention to his advertisement in another column.

THE CALL FOR CONSCRIPTS.

Lieut. Col. G. W. Lay, Acting Chief of the Bureau of Conscription, has recently issued the following circular in response to numerous applications for information:

1. Under the recent call of the President, extending the Conscription age, all substitutions have ceased to be valid if the substitute be less than 45 years old and is not otherwise exempt by law.
2. Membership, whether as officer or private, of local organizations for home defence or special service, confers no claim to exemption from Confederate service; neither does service in the militia, unless in case of officers actually in commission who have duly qualified.
3. Hereafter any one furnishing a substitute, will become liable in his own person whenever the services of the substitute are lost to the Government from any cause other than the casualties of war.
4. Applications for exemption on any ground whatever, must first be addressed to the local enrolling officer, who, if he has not power to act, or is in doubt, will refer them to the higher authority with report of the facts. All such addressed direct to higher authority will necessarily and invariably be referred back for local examination and report; and the applicants will thus have uselessly lost time and pro-longed suspense.
5. Appeals against adverse decisions by local officers, will be forwarded by them for hearing when any plausible ground of appeal is set forth.
6. Commandants of conscripts will give this notice extensive circulation in the local press of their respective States.

DESTRUCTION OF A FEDERAL GUN-BOAT BY A TORPEDO.

A dispatch has been received at the Navy Department in Richmond from Commander Brown, dated Yazoo City, July 20th, stating that the Federal gunboat DeKalb, thirteen guns, had been totally destroyed, on the 18th, by the explosion of a torpedo which had been placed in the Yazoo river to prevent the Federal war vessels from ascending that stream.

YANKEE RAIDERS' PAROLES NOT RECOGNIZED.

Gen. Buckner has issued an order announcing that the Government at Richmond does not recognize the paroles given to officers and soldiers captured by the Yankee forces under Sanders, in their recent raid in Tennessee, and ordering all such paroled officers and soldiers to report immediately to their respective regiments for duty. Alluding to this order, the Register says:

It is well known that the Yankee Government has never recognized the paroles given by Morgan to prisoners taken by him in his Kentucky and Tennessee raids, and more recently, as we are advised from official sources, the Yankee Government in Kentucky have disregarded the paroles given by our officers, in cases where we held positions that might have enabled us to secure the prisoners. According to the usages of civilized warfare, paroles on the battle-field are not binding, because the prisoners captured, before they are removed to a place of security, are at any moment likely to be recaptured. Much more is the case in a mere raid, where it would be almost impossible for the raiders to carry off prisoners.

FOR THE REGISTER.

Mr. Editor: I ask leave briefly to review through your columns an editorial published in the Raleigh Standard of the 17th inst., and headed "Peace—when shall we have peace." The editor claims for himself the right of expressing his opinion—a right he has ever enjoyed under our free constitutional Government—the Government against which he has ever poured forth the venom of his hate. The Editor anticipated not the interference of the Law, but the burst of indignation which would rise from every patriotic heart, the scorn and withering contempt which would be felt by every noble mind, as the full meaning of his base counsels was understood. He claims for "his opinions" the infallibility of Truth, and "his thus" that justifies their expression—by this he strengthens himself against the storm he foresees. I propose to examine, in a few words as may be, these "opinions," so confidently expressed, and the argument by which the Editor supports them; and I hope to show that there is as little wisdom and virtue in the one as there is of reason and truth in the other.

The Editor of the Standard says "From the beginning of the war to the present the enemy has slowly but surely gained upon us."

The war then will go on—One side or the other must conquer. Will five millions conquer twenty millions of the same race? Will they conquer a people on the very soil of these twenty millions? These questions he answers in the negative. Then comes the result of all these inaccurate promises and this sound logic. "What then? If the worst is destined to overtake us, would it not be wise and prudent to take less than the worst, provided we could do so compatibly with honor."

The object of this war, on the part of the enemy, is to conquer us; to subjugate our people and overrun our country; our object, on the contrary, is simply to defend our homes from invasion, and to win our independence. In no sense can our object be to conquer the North; "tis therefore, simply to keep them from conquering us. And in this double use of the verb to conquer consists the chief fallacy of the Editor's reasoning. It may be true that, other things being equal, five millions can never conquer twenty millions; but it is equally true—the voice of God, speaking in History and in Revelation, declares—that five millions, or four millions, or three millions can never be conquered when fighting on their own soil, in defence of their freedom and all they hold dear; no, not though their enemies be as "the sand of the sea shore in multitude." In entering upon this war, then, our enemies had in view an object which has never been attained—the conquest of a brave and united people, fighting in self-defence on their native soil. On the contrary, our cause was one in which no people similarly situated have ever failed.

Yet the Editor of the Standard says we have failed, and counsels timely submission, that we may meet a fate "less than the worst." So far from this being the case, the Confederate States are at this very moment better able to cope with the foe than they were at any time during the first two years of the war; they are now nearer the attainment of the result they aim at than they ever were before. This may seem strange language to the Editor of the Standard and his brother croakers: men who counsel us to grasp the hand—aye, to fall down and lick feet still red with the blood of our brethren. The Confederate States entered upon this war unarmed, without ammunition and with no adequate means of supplying these necessities; their population, scattered over a vast extent of country and mostly agricultural, had but few of those local organizations so general at the North; the workshops and skillful workmen were in the land of the enemy; we had no nucleus upon which to form our army, and not a war vessel bore our flag on the ocean. The nations of the Earth condemned us unheard, and we stood alone to breast the storm. Now, after more than two years of unequalled struggle with a foe who has not scrupled to let loose against us every demon of evil that a fiendish malice could suggest, the Confederate States of America confront their enemy upon every battle-field of the Continent with armies equal in the munitions of war, and making up for want of numbers by the restless spirit of their soldiery and the acknowledged superiority of their commanders. Our gallant little navy, growing larger day by day, has already paralyzed Northern commerce, and won for itself immortal renown. The Government of these Confederate States has become eminent throughout the world for wisdom, for moderation, for justice and dignity. All nations now do honor to the calm endurance, the long suffering patience and the heroic daring of our people. "Tis true that, for the present, we have failed in the first two steps of our Summer campaign; the bright sun of our property is clouded for a moment—but does that imply that the campaign is lost—that the sun will not again shine upon us in still greater refulgency? No, a thousand times no! And if the campaign be lost, does it follow that our holy cause must be given up? Let every patriot's voice make the heavens resound with his indignant denials. What are two reverses, what is one campaign, to the happiness of millions yet unborn—to the honor of a people? Shall we, who bore, with firm heart and head erect, the fall of Henry, Donelson, Roanoke Island, and Newbern, and the other disasters which then pressed upon us—shall we basely take of submission now? Rather let the man who dares mention it, meet with such indignant scorn from the people whom he courts, that he will not again revive the odious theme.

I am neither an editor nor a politician, therefore, I cannot say positively that my opinions are truth; but they come from a heart full of devotion to the common cause and of earnest love for our noble State—something which I fear cannot be said of the infallible opinions we have been considering.

It has been my much prized privilege to serve our country in the field, and once it was my misfortune to be taken prisoner. It was just before the battles around Richmond. At McClellan's headquarters, I was approached by one of his staff, Col. Keyes, of Ohio; we conversed for some time, and his arguments were exactly those the Editor of the Standard now uses, the impossibility of success, and the necessity of immediate submission in

order to make terms. My answer to the Editor of the Standard shall be the same as my answer to the Yankee Colonel: Sir, this war is not of our making; we urged you to let us depart in peace, but you would not; we offered you compromise after compromise, and your only answer was insult and contempt. We continued our efforts till our own hearts condemned us. Then finding all in vain, we turned our backs upon peace; we looked at this monster, War, fairly in the face, and seeing all its horrors, embraced it. We have appealed to the God of Battles, and trusting in the justice of our cause, we will abide His decision. The day for compromise and negotiation is past, never to return until you cease this war upon us. I told the Yankee Colonel that he did not know the people of North Carolina; and that they were patient and long suffering; and slow to change their opinions; but when they did change, the change was final. I told him the people of North Carolina would be his country's bitterest foes, and that they would never give up the cause they had espoused.

Did I answer rightly for you, fellow-citizens of our beloved and glorious Old North State? Did I answer rightly, when I told the insolent foe that such was your nature? or will you listen to the counsels of that wily man who, with false promises and false reasoning, tries to make you recreant to the holy cause in which we are engaged? He tells you of "Peace," and tries to mislead you into the belief that it rests with us to end this war. How can we negotiate with a Government which refuses to receive an honorable commissioner, sent to see if our enemy could not be induced to conduct this struggle in accordance with the rules of civilized warfare?

"Peace! Yes, peace bought at the price of honor, virtue and patriotism; such peace as is enjoyed by the damned in hell. "Freedom," yes, the freedom to hold communion with the murderers of our honored dead, with the foul fiends who have laid waste our fair land, laid our beautiful homes in ashes and ruin, dishonored our women and starved our little ones. Such a freedom and such a peace can be gained by submission—by following the counsels of the Editor of the Standard. "Furibid it, Almighty God!" Methinks that at the very idea I see legends of our unshrinking heroes rising from an hundred battle fields to take vengeance on those who dare dream of this desecrating the land for which they nobly died.

PRO PATRIA EI VIRTUTE.

FOR THE REGISTER.

CROAKING.

It cannot be doubted that many persons are disposed to give up the Ghost. They see, or fancy that they see, the end coming. Because Gen. Lee did not take Baltimore or Washington, because Grant succeeded in perishing out the garrison at Vicksburg—because Port Hudson has succumbed, because Gen. Bragg has fallen back, no matter what the reason—straightway they conclude the Confederacy is undone; that our necks are so near the halter, we may as well throw up our hands and beg for quarter, sue for mercy; in other words, submit to the Yankees. Now, for any one or all these seeming mishaps, there is not a particle of sense in giving over to despair. In December last the Secretary of War of the U. S. Government reported to Congress that he had in the field 800,000 troops, exclusive of their great Navy; that there was to be no going into winter quarters; that in a few months the rebellion should be wound up.

Let us see what has been the actual result of this ponderous crusade. They have lost Arkansas and Louisiana, which three months ago they held. For nobody can name a place they hold outside of the city of New Orleans, Port Hudson and perhaps Baton Rouge. Throughout these entire States as also Texas, the population are free to pursue their usual avocations. The Trans-Mississippi district has not been so clear of Yankees since the fall of New Orleans last April twelve months.

They also hold less in Mississippi even, giving Grant Jackson and the counties between, Vicksburg and Jackson. Last Summer they held all North Mississippi so low down as Grenada, and during the past Spring they permeated the Bayous in every direction through the River country. In North Alabama and Tennessee, Boscawen does not yet occupy as much territory as Buel did 12 months ago, and in the opinion of all his Corps Commanders he can only do it at the risk of meeting the fate of his predecessor. Against Grant in Mississippi Johnston has a better army than Price and Van Dorn had last Summer, while the invader, to turn his conquest of Vicksburg to account, must leave his base and give to his ally adversity the advantage. Florida is quiet, while North Carolina and Virginia, except the Coast towns, are entirely disenthralled, while Lee, with supplies drawn from the enemy, is in 60 miles of his Capital, thus compelling Meade to concentrate all his troops, even the garrisons of small towns, to protect the Despot in his den. This itself will pay well, without counting the immense loss inflicted on the enemy at Gettysburg. So great was the excess of prisoners to our credit, that we shall still have a surplus after losing Vicksburg and Port Hudson. Morgan is in Indiana, and Kentucky forced to defend herself. Our starvation has given place to teeming harvests—our currency is being absorbed by bonding to the "prudent old farmers," and our supply of arms and ammunition beyond all contingency, and our privaters and volunteer navy fast destroying the enemy's commerce. So mote it be.

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT N. C. T.

The following partial list of casualties among officers of the 55th Regiment N. C. T., has been furnished the Register for publication:

- Col. Connelly, left arm amputated and severely wounded in right side. Owing to weakening effects of his wounds, was left at Cashtown, Pennsylvania, and has fallen into the hands of the enemy.
- Lt. Col. Smith, mortally wounded—has since died.
- Major Belo, contusion on left leg.
- Adj't Jorda, taken prisoner.
- Co A—Capt Upchurch, killed.
- Co B—Capt Gilreath, killed.
- Co C—Capt Dickson and Lieut Bethel, taken prisoners.
- Co D—Capt Randall and Lt Townes, taken prisoners. Randall, severely wounded in face.
- Co E—Capt Whitehead, slightly wounded on head.
- Co G—Capt Whithead, slightly wounded in face. Lieut Lee, killed.
- Co H—Capt Satterfield, killed; Lieut Lillington, flesh wounded through thigh; Lieut. Blount, captured and Lieutenant Holt, wounded in calf of leg.
- Co I—Capt Williams, taken prisoner; Lieut Winston, wounded.
- Lt. Co. H. 55th Regt., N. C. T.

LATER FROM THE UNITED STATES.

PROGRESS OF THE RIOT IN NEW YORK.

TERRIFIC SLAUGHTER OF THE SOLDIERS AND POPULACE.

THE RIOT SUPPRESSED BY THE MILITARY.

THE DRAFTING ORDERED TO PROCEED.

Disturbances at Other Places, &c., &c.

The Petersburg Express has received copies of the New York Herald of the 16th, 17th and 18th. The following captions from the Herald will furnish a good idea of the bloody scenes which were enacted on the third day of the riot:

The Popular Tumult—Positive Suspension of the Draft—No Abatement of the Violence—Dreadful Conflict between the Military and the People—Terrific Fighting in East Nineteenth Street—The Military Completely Routed—Col. Jardine Wounded—A Captain and Lieutenant of the Fifth New York Militia Killed—Terrible Slaughter of the Soldiers and Populace—Forty Dead Bodies on the Ground—More Persecution of the Negroes—Three of them Hanged—York Street Completely Sacked—Immense Exodus of the Colored Population—The Gas House Threatened—Gen. McClellan Volunteers his Services—Important Action of the Common Council—Two Millions and a Half for the Conscripts—Gov. Seymour Opposed to Martial Law—Conflicting Rumors as to the Hanging of Col. O'Brien—Afflicting Circumstances Surrounding his Death—His Body in the Bellevue Hospital Dead House—Sacking of Buildings in the Twenty-Fifth Ward—Another of our Reporters Assaulted—Excitement Around the Seventh Avenue Hospital—More Terrible Fighting—Heavy Loss of Life—The Howitzers Discharged—Houses Burned and Sacked—Disturbance Corner of Green and Morgan Streets.

The reign of violence and bloodshed continued all day yesterday, notwithstanding the vigorous measures adopted by the authorities to check it. The announcement of the suspension of the draft seemed to have occasioned no abatement in the popular excitement. As will be seen from our copious reports, frequent collision between the military and the populace occurred, and numbers of lives were sacrificed, while an immense amount of property was committed to destruction. In one of the fights it is stated that forty dead bodies were left on the field of conflict. The poor negroes were hunted, driven about and hanged, just as on the two previous days, and hundreds of the unfortunate creatures fled terror-stricken from the city. There were scenes of violence witnessed in every quarter. At the Thirty-fifth street arsenal numerous skirmishes took place, and extreme measures had to be adopted by the military authorities. The multitude was exposed to the fire of howitzers, and several persons were killed.

In the editorial department the Herald of the 16th inst., says: There was little abatement in the display of violence manifested by the excited people throughout the city yesterday. Notwithstanding the order of the Mayor, announcing that peace was restored, and the proclamation of Governor Seymour, invoking the infuriated crowd to return to their homes, promising protection to the rights of the citizens and the vindication of the law, scenes as violent and more bloody than on Tuesday were enacted in various quarters of the city. The people seemed more desperate than ever, and the military force employed, though strong, were repulsed in different localities. Under these circumstances the situation of blood and the destruction of property was very great. The excitement was intense. It was more—it was undoubtedly alarming and appalling.

There can be no doubt that authority had, for the time, to succumb to popular passion. Private property suffered terribly from incendiaryism, principally in the houses of the negroes. Up to a long time past, midnight the city presented an appearance which seemed to moderate the hopes entertained in the morning, that the trouble was at an end.

In its situation article the Herald says: The particulars which we receive from the army of the Potomac afford additional evidence that, with the exception of the capture of 1,500 rebels, which was announced yesterday, the whole army got over the Potomac in perfect safety. Not even a gun, a canteen or wheel was left behind as a trophy for General Meade's army, so completely was the retreat executed. The address to his army, dated on Saturday, which was allowed to fall into the hands of Gen. Kilpatrick at Elizabethtown, and which indicated his intention to retreat to risk a decisive battle, looks now very like a clever ruse of General Lee to deceive our generals while he was passing his army securely into Virginia, whither all of his valuable trains of stores, ammunition and rich plunder had proceeded him.

Disturbances occurred in Boston, Newark, Yorkville, Harlem, Brooklyn, Jamaica, Westchester and other places, but the outbreaks were on a very small scale, except at Brooklyn. Here there was a great conflagration, destroying the covered grain elevators and factories along the river pier and the Hamilton avenue ferry house. In Newark several factories were fired and burned, and in Hudson City, N. J., the Newark House, a large and substantially built hotel, was destroyed by fire.

Lincoln has issued a proclamation, setting apart Thursday, August 6th, as a day of national thanksgiving for the victories which have been recently vouchsafed to Yankee arms.

The Herald of the 17th says of the condition of the city on the previous day: In many districts of the city yesterday, the disturbances were almost allayed. Law and order seemed to prevail to a greater extent than at any time since Monday last. The streets were opened, the stages and cars were again in motion, and the city generally resumed much of its wonted peaceful aspect.

In a few localities, especially in the Eighteenth and Twenty-First Wards, there was a considerable display of resistance to authority, and many lives were sacrificed, but the vigor of the military force brought to bear upon the excited people, proved too much for them. Not only were a number of arrests made, but several persons were shot down by the soldiers in the houses from which attacks were made. This summary mode of treating obnoxious individuals, had the necessary result of subduing the resistant multitude to a great extent, although at the cost of much blood.

The Herald in its situation article on the 17th says: Gen. Meade's army is in the vicinity of Berlin, Md., and it is thought that some days will be occupied in recuperating both men and horses after their fatiguing marches in the intense heat.

General Lee's army is reported to be pushing on as rapidly as possible towards Culpeper, and will probably not halt until it crosses the Rappahannock. It is said to be greatly dispirited.

On Wednesday a riot broke out in Troy, N. Y. three or four hundred men parading the street and declaring that the draft should not take place. They stoned and gutted the Times office, destroying all the property within, and broke open the jail and released all the prisoners.

Gen. Dix has been appointed to the New York Department to supersede Gen. Wool.

The Petersburg Express gives the following summary of a news in the Herald of the 16th: Partial quiet has been restored in New York, and an order from Washington, directs that the drafting shall proceed. Large bodies of soldiers consequently patrol the streets to keep down the smouldering disquiet.

Gen. Wool has been removed from the command of the United States forces in the City Department, and General Dix takes command.

Gen. Foster takes Gen. Dix's place at Fortress Monroe.

Brig. Gen. Harvey Brown has been retired from service, and is succeeded by Gen. Banby, in command of the forces in the city and harbor of New York.

Arch-Bishop Hughes addressed 5,000 of his friends on the 17th, begging them to be quiet, and not to resist the enforcement of the laws.

Riots of greater or less magnitude are reported in various places in New England, New York and New Jersey. In many places the draft has been suspended.

Vallandigham is at the Clifford House, on the Canada side of Niagara Falls.

GENERAL BRAGG AND THE YOUNG OFFICER.

The following shows that though Gen. Bragg knows how to set his face as a flint in matters of discipline, he also knows how to sympathize with the tender sentiments and to applaud a delicate sense of honor. A correspondent of the Mobile Advertiser, writing from Shelbyville, says: An officer in Gen. Bragg's army had obtained a short leave of absence to permit him to go home and attend to personal interests demanding his presence. Before his time of absence had expired he requested a further leave of absence for thirty days, and promised to return a better soldier than he had ever been before. His request was approved by the various officers in command over him, who knew him to be a true and faithful man, and finally by General Bragg. Before the thirty days' time granted had expired, he again forwarded a communication desiring a further extension of his absence, and each one in turn through whose hands it passed, marked it "disapproved." Before the communication reached army headquarters, Gen. Bragg was the recipient of a letter from this officer, who stated that he had made application for further leave, and gave as his reason that while his army was further extended he had become engaged to a young lady from whom he had received a letter, which he enclosed. This delicate narrative contained a sad and touching farewell to the young officer who had gained her affections. She explained that since the enemy had gained her home, she had destroyed her property, taken everything from her, and well nigh made her penniless.

When she had engaged herself to her lover, she was the possessor of property, and was in different circumstances. With this state of things existing, had she felt would be the trial to her, she had determined to release the object of her affections from an engagement made in her prosperity. This noble misdeed was couched in such loving and gentle though prudent and touching language, that it might well have drawn tears from the iron warrior to whom it was presented. The officer added that the misfortune of his affianced had only the more endeared her to him, and this manifestation of her disinterested love and spirit had only inspired a stronger affection for so noble a woman. He desired a still further holiday that he might go to her and marry her, proving that his love was as pure as her own, and by making her his wife, endow his property from her in case he was made the victim of a bullet. General Bragg sent directions to his bureau officer to send him the communication as soon as it should arrive, and regardless of the endorsement of "disapproved," made by officers unaware of the circumstances, he marked it "Granted for thirty days," and endorsed upon the letter: "The lady is worthy the best and bravest soldier, and I learn I believe you are worthy of the lady."

"BRAXTON BRAGG."

A REMARKABLE PROPHECY.

Private prophecies are of little account till verified by their fulfillment. We heard of one lately, nevertheless, that we offer to the reflection of our readers. Its author was a man in very humble life, a pious, good Catholic, who troubled not himself with politics, and hardly ever, if ever, looked at a newspaper. He died in December, 1860—the month after Abraham Lincoln was elected on some of the States as President. He was near his death, and friends, visiting, were discussing the political troubles, and enquiring whether South Carolina would really secede. The good man had said nothing while they were talking. After they ceased, he said: "You have been talking of what is to come. There will be a war—a bloody war between the North and South. It will last three years, and the South will then become a separate Government, but not without the help of a foreign nation. If the North and South are separated, there will be a civil war at the North. The troubles will last for 20 years, and a hundred years from now the country will feel the effects of them. There will be a terrible persecution of the Catholics here after the country is divided."

This good man died soon after. His pastor, residing not far from this city, is a man of great learning and talent. He says that, for a long time, he had known the deceased as a man of very holy and meditative life. He was not a man of intellectual cultivation but a man of prayer. Whether it were the vagaries of a dying man, or the visions of coming troubles given to a true and humble servant of God, we know not. We can only say that a subtle intellect, with a large reading of history and a keen appreciation of all the elements that surround a work, it forced to utter the gloomy and most probable of his prophecies, would have said about what this pious, humble and unlettered servant of God uttered on his death bed.—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

To Cotton Planters.

I HAVE BEEN APPOINTED BY THE Secretary of the Treasury, Chief Agent for the purchase of Cotton for the Confederate Government within the State of North Carolina, and will pay for the same in 7 per cent. Bonds or Cash. Sub-Agent visiting the different parts of the State, buying in my name, will have written certificates of appointment. By order of the Secretary of the Treasury, all Cotton purchased by myself, or my Agents, on and after the 18th day of March, 1863, will be paid for in 7 per cent. Bonds or Cash, and not 8 per cent. Bonds as stated in a former advertisement. Up to that date, however, the 8 per cent. Bonds will be furnished as stated. Patriotic citizens are now offered an opportunity to aid the Government by selling to their Cotton rather than to private capitalists.

L. LEWIS WILLIAMS, Charlotte, March 20, 1863. Use 2—11

COTTON YARN—BY THE BUNCH OR

Use 2—11