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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, AUGUST 1, 1863.

THE NEWS.

The item of latest news most directly interesting to the people of this State is the course and operations of the Yankee raiders who have recently threatened Weldon, and the Petersburg and Weldon railroad. It would seem from the article which we take from the Petersburg Express that there were two bodies of raiders, one emerging from Suffolk, and the other from Murfreesborough. The latter body, it will be seen, have been met and gallantly driven back with some loss, by portions of Gen'l Matt Ransom's Brigade, under the command of Colonels Clark and Martin. The fate of the party from Suffolk, whose destination was evidently the cutting of the railroad between Petersburg and Weldon, at a point some distance from the latter place (probably the bridge at Hicks' Ford) is not known, but we have an abiding confidence that they will meet with a reception similar to the one given to their compatriots on the more Southern expedition, i. e., be sent howling back to their gunboats. We are happy in the belief that the Railroad from Weldon North, is safe, but we cannot say as much for the road from Weldon South.

Our northern army seems to have reached very nearly its old position, and probably it will there try conclusions with the Yankees a third time for the possession of Richmond, and for the third time, we confidently believe the confidants will be hurled back discomfited and disgraced.

Gen. Lee, it will be seen, has issued an order recalling all absentees fit for duty, to their posts. He makes a strong appeal to their sense of duty and patriotism.

The attack on Charleston by the latest accounts presents no new features of interest. The spirit of the onset seems to vary—sometimes being sluggish, and sometimes spirited.

The news from the Southwest does not possess much interest.

"We should feel the humiliation of the restoration of the old Government as profoundly and acutely as would the Editor of the Register, but if the people of this State, with subjugation or restoration staring them in the face as alternatives, should sadly and reluctantly accept the latter, it would not be in our power to prevent it, even we would."—Raleigh Standard.

"Even if we would!" Who believes that the Editor of the Standard, after counselling submission rather than resistance, after endeavoring to persuade "the people" that the cause of the Southern Confederacy is hopeless, and counselling the acceptance of terms which would involve "a restoration" of the Union, would ever counsel the "people" to prolong the war to any period, however distant and indefinite, rather than submit to enforced re-union, which would be the vilest sort of "subjugation"? He would "feel the humiliation of restoration," and yet he is willing to be humiliated by the accused fiends whose thirde damnable deeds have been the everlasting disgrace of the age, and he is willing, too, to see the "people" whose special friend he assumes to be, "humiliated" by the restoration of the old government." Out upon such a libel upon Southern manhood!

But we are glad to see that some of the Standard's "conservative" contemporaries scorn the miserable cavils which it puts forth. Neither the Fayetteville Observer, nor Milton Chronicle, nor Salisbury Watchman, nor Wadesboro' Argus, will entertain for a moment any proposition which looks to reunion with the vile Yankees.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE PEOPLE OF WARREN COUNTY—HOLDEN DENOUNCED AS A TRAITOR.

We publish to-day the resolutions of the people of the county of Warren, in reference to the treasonable course of the Raleigh Standard. It is no disparagement to any other community in or out of the State, to say that, taking it as a body, there exists not a more intelligent county than that of Warren in the country. As a consequence, it is true and loyal to the South, and fully alive to the treasonable and disgraceful course of the Raleigh Standard.

The Hon. William L. Yancey died at his residence, near Montgomery, Ala., on the 27th of July, after an illness of four weeks, from the effects of kidney disease.

The Toronto Leader, in an editorial upon the supposed reverse of Gen. Lee in Pennsylvania, closes thus:

There is not the least ground for despondency. To concentrate its forces will strengthen the South, and if its recent reverses but tend to this end, there will not be much cause for regret.

THE RUMORED INTERVENTION.

Under the head of "latest news" we published in our last paper the substance of a letter from the Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, which states that it was believed in official circles in that city, that England and France would soon intervene and put a stop to the war between the North and the South. We have had so many rumors of intervention, and have been so often disappointed, that the public mind has become sceptical on the subject. But in the last few weeks a new feature in the affairs of the world has been developed, which it is not improbable will bring about that intervention and recognition which has been so long, and, looking at the law of nations, so unlawfully withheld from the South. We allude to the occupation of Mexico by the French. This occupation will be permanent, and it is manifestly the interest of the French Emperor that the independence of the Southern Confederacy should be acknowledged, as he would find in it a friendly neighbor, while in the event of its subjugation by the North, and the reconstruction of the Union, he would have next door to him a troublesome and hostile nation. The North has looked, and still looks with an evil eye on the operations of the French in Mexico, and nothing but the war in which it is engaged with the South has prevented it from assuming a hostile attitude against the Emperor. The possession or control of Mexico by the French may well cause great uneasiness to Yankeeedom, as it foreshadows to it the loss of California, Oregon, and the Territories on the Pacific. Holding Mexico, the French will be between the Atlantic portion of the United States and the Pacific, and it would betoken great ignorance of the character of Louis Napoleon to doubt what use he will make of his position. So let the Yankees look out for their auriferous regions. In their mad crusade against the South, they have exposed themselves to losses which will reduce them to the grade of a third class nation. They will see the Pacific States go under a different rule.—They will see the control of the Mississippi in the hands of the South, and that of the Gulf of Mexico in the hands of France, Spain and the Southern Confederacy, and find themselves shorn of the power to put in practice their propensities for avarice and mischief. This is a picture we delight to dwell on.

As to the action of England, it is not improbable that by this time she has come to the conclusion that the United States, a power which has often snubbed her and given her trouble, has been sufficiently weakened for her purposes, and that the South has given sufficient proof of its ability to maintain its independence, and has, therefore, determined to recognize her as one of the family of Nations, and in concert with France, interfere to stop the war, so revolting to humanity, and so ruinous to the great interest of the civilized world.

The considerations above stated incline us to the opinion that there is something more than idle rumor in the report of the speedy intervention of France and England. But these considerations should not induce the relaxation of a single muscle by the South. All its energies should be devoted to the prosecution of the war, just as if France and England were nations of the moon, and had nothing to do with the internal affairs of this "Planet."

In connection with this subject we may notice the proposition which Seward is said to be on the eve of submitting, that peace and reunion shall be offered to the South on the extremely favorable (!) conditions that Missouri shall be a free State, all the slaves taken from the slave States and emancipated in free, without any compensation to their owners who have been robbed of them, and the owners of slaves in States in which slavery will be recognized be generously allowed to retain their property. All this is to be proposed, that when peace is restored, and the Union reconstructed, the armies now on foot in the South and North shall be used to thrash France out of Mexico and England out of Canada, and thus triumphantly reassert the Monroe doctrine, and poetically exclaim:

"No pent-up Utica contracts our powers,
This whole boundless Continent is ours."
Seward is a genius.

"NONE BUT A TRAITOR."
Speaking of reconstruction, the Charlotte Bulletin says that "none but a traitor would ever for a moment harbor such an idea."—We commend the above sentiment to the attention of the Editor of the Raleigh Standard.

MORGAN CAPTURED.

The Baltimore American of the 28th states that General Morgan and four hundred of his command were captured last Sunday, near New Lisbon. A detachment of 350 of Morgan's men has arrived at Camp Stuart, Greenbrier Co., Virginia, having crossed at Parkersburg. All the rest of his command, some 4,000, have been captured.

WARREN COUNTY HOME GUARDS.

On Saturday, the 25th inst., the adjourned meeting for the organization of Home Guards assembled at the Court-house in Warrington. A large number of citizens were in attendance, and reports were received from every Captain's district in the county except two. A large number of names were enrolled and the returns of the number of single and double-barrelled guns quite satisfactory. There is no doubt, at least two hundred available citizens, exempt from all military duty, are ready and willing to organize for the protection of their home and property. N. Milan, Esq., was in the chair. After the routine business was disposed of, the first company of the Warren Home Guards was organized by the unanimous election of John T. Williams, Esq., of Warrington, as Captain. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we respectfully suggest to our legislative authorities throughout the State, the immediate formation of Home Guards for mutual protection.

Further proceedings were then postponed until Tuesday, the 28th inst., when the other officers would be elected.

On motion, Capt. Williams, H. G. Goodloe and W. A. Walsh were appointed as a committee to communicate with the Adjutant General on the subject of organization and a supply of arms and ammunition, and to take such other measures as may be necessary to place the company in readiness for service.

H. G. Goodloe, Esq., then submitted a series of resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. The first resolution, as originally proposed, pointed out for censure "a portion of the press of the State," but that not being considered by the meeting as sufficiently specific, it was amended on motion of Dr. Pritchard, and being then severally read, the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That as citizens deeply interested in the success of the present just and necessary war for the attainment of Southern independence, we feel called upon to denounce in the strongest terms the traitorous course pursued by the Editor of the North Carolina Standard, as disgraceful to North Carolina and eminently dangerous to the Southern Confederacy. We therefore respectfully call upon the Executive of the State to suppress the treason, or remove the traitor beyond the limits of the Confederacy.

Resolved, That if the Executive of the State should incur any censure or responsibility in carrying out the above resolution, we hereby pledge ourselves to sustain the act by every means within our power, as one necessary to the dearest interests and safety of the State.

Resolved, That as a portion of the citizens of the Southern Confederacy, we solemnly pledge ourselves to sacrifice our "last man and our last dollar" sooner than accept any terms short of the absolute and unconditional independence of the Southern Confederacy; and that we will combat all other papers opposed to the South, advocating a course adverse to that glorious and necessary consummation, to be hostile to the best interests of the country, and justly liable to all penalties incurred by convicted traitors.

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to forward a copy of our proceedings to the State Journal, with a request that the Register, and all other papers opposed to the South, domination and domestic treason, will copy them.

N. MILAN, Chair.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Again do I call upon the people of the Confederacy—a people who believe that the Lord reigneth, and that His overruling Providence ordereth all things—to unite in prayer and humble submission under His chastening hand, and to beseech His favor on our suffering country.

It is meet that when trials and reverses befall us we should seek to take home to our hearts and consciences the lessons which they teach, and profit by the self-examination for which they prepare us. Had not our successes on land and sea made us self-confident and forgetful of our reliance on Him? Had not the love of lucre eaten like a gangrene into the very heart of the land, converting too many among us into worshippers of gain and rendering them unmindful of their duty to their country, to their fellow-men, and to their God? Who then will presume to complain that we have been chastened or to despair of our just cause and the protection of our Heavenly Father?

Let us rather receive in humble thankfulness the lesson which He has taught in our recent reverses, devoutly acknowledging that to Him, and not to our own feeble arms, are due the honors and the glory of victory; that from Him, in His paternal providence, come the anguish and sufferings of defeat, and that, whether in victory or defeat, our humble supplications are due at His footstool.

Now, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of these Confederate States, do issue this, my proclamation, setting apart Friday, the 21st day of August ensuing, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer; and I do hereby invite the people of the Confederate States to repair, on that day, to their respective places of public worship, and to unite in supplication for the favor and protection of that God who has hitherto conducted us safely through all the dangers that environed us.

In faith whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the Confederate States, at Richmond, this twenty-fifth day of July, in the sixth year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.
By the President:
J. P. BEMJAMIN,
Secretary of State.

LET OUR PEOPLE ROUSE THEMSELVES—FOREWARNED FOREARMED.

We hear it upon undoubted authority, that a Yankee raid on a formidable scale has been organized at Portsmouth, and that if immediate steps are not taken to meet and crush it, a great deal of mischief will be done between this city and Weldon. A body of cavalry, 1,500 strong, with five pieces of Artillery, reached Suffolk Saturday evening, and moved from there Sunday morning taking the White Marsh road, which leads directly to Weldon. There was another body of cavalry, 3,500 strong, in Portsmouth, prepared for operating in a similar way. This information should rouse the people all along the line of railroad from here to Weldon to instant and vigorous preparations for repelling the Vandals, which can easily be done by timely and proper efforts. If our warning is not heeded, there is no calculating the amount of mischief that will be done by the raiders. The Government is alive to the exigency, and is doing its duty, but the people must also do theirs, which is to organize as large local forces as possible in every direction for the defence of their homes and property.

We learn that an immense quantity of hay has been accumulated very recently in Portsmouth, evidently for the use of many thousand horses.—Petersburg Express.

PEACE!

Some of the Presses in our State are discussing the propriety of making some effort towards bringing about a settlement between the North and the South. Nothing in our estimation would be as desirable as peace! Nothing, we know, is so much desired by all honest and honest hearts, how is such a result to be brought about? Here the authorities of the Kingdom of Lincolnland made an offer of terms of peace, or even asked for a suspension of hostilities with that object in view? By no means, but so far as we can see and judge, such a proposition is not even entertained, much less have commissioners been appointed or a desire manifested for it. Well, then, by whom is the proposition to be made? Not certainly by the Confederate States, for from the beginning of the contest up to the present time, we have been protesting our desire for peace, and only asked that we may be left alone to pursue the even tenor of our way. This has been the course of events, and how could we approach them, with any kind of self respect, and offer terms. Are we ready to offer to lay down our arms and submit to the degradation of being treated as slaves for all time to come? If we know anything of our people, we do not believe they would for a moment submit to such an insult being offered them, and the man who would advocate such a course, would and should be hooted from society. As an evidence of the venom and bitterness of the enemy, a few days ago, the Hon. A. H. SREYERS, Vice President of the Confederate States, was sent as Commissioner to propose that the War, for the future, be conducted on such terms as is usual between civilized nations. Who but a savage would have dared to refuse such a reasonable and christian offer before the world? and yet, the Lincoln authorities unceremoniously rejected the proposition, thereby plainly intimating to us that they intended to pursue any mode of warfare however brutal and savage, by which they can realize their so-called "glorious" and "glorious" ends.

This is the treatment and the reception extended to Mr. STREYERS in his humane mission! How encouraging the prospect of peace, except by *object submission* to the abolitionists! These are the only terms upon which these refined barbarians have as yet held out to the people of the South. Are they prepared to accept of such a degradation and slavish terms? We believe not, and under no circumstances can we recommend our people to think of peace, unless the offer of it comes from the other side, and with the distinct and unequivocal acknowledgment of the equality and independence of the South. These are the only terms, any other would stamp us in the eyes of the world as base and cringing slaves to the most lawless and tyrannical government on earth. From the acceptance of such a degrading position before the world, after two years fighting, the blood of the heroes who have fallen in freedom's cause, would cry aloud from the ground, and the betrayers of our country's honor, would be hunted and subjected to the jeers and taunts of an enraged people, and their names handed down as it be placed beside that of Benedict Arnold.

To the people we only say listen not to the siren song for peace, when there can be no peace without a vile surrender of every right dear to freedom. From such an ignoble course may it be great Ruler of the universe deliver the people of these States.—Salisbury Watchman.

LATER FROM THE UNITED STATES.
[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Herald.]
WASHINGTON, July 24.
The movement under the leadership of Mr. Seward, having for its object the offer of liberal concessions to the insurgents and the ending of the present war, has received an impetus from the news which has just reached here from our foreign Ministers in London and Paris.

It is now admitted by the most sanguine of the Administration that never were our affairs in so menacing a state. England—to the official advice of the British Cabinet, to furnish the South with an iron-clad navy, including ships, guns and men. It is equally certain that the Emperor of France has made up his mind definitely to interfere in our domestic affairs.

The changed condition of affairs, due to the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and the rebel defeat at Gettysburg, will, it is believed, by the most sagacious of the friends of the Administration, alter the character of the action which France and England have finally determined to adopt. The appearance of a fleet of French vessels at New Orleans, to protect the interests of the Creole population at that point, and the sailing of a very large iron-clad fleet from the English ports, are certain to take place. Indeed, it is understood here that the real peril to the North will come when it is apparent to the Emperor Napoleon to believe that the British Cabinet there is a strong probability of the overthrow of the South as a military power.

So long as the contest was an even one they could afford to be neutral, and let the matter be fought out; but the moment there is a danger of the North over-powering the South, then intervention will be tried to compel a separation upon which England and France are determined. England, to cripple the power of the great republic, and France to preserve her domain in Mexico. There is no doubt that if the North and South were to come together, France would immediately be compelled to relinquish her hold upon Mexico, and this Louis Napoleon is determined shall not happen. Hence, it is argued, he will take time by the forelock, and adding the South against the North, will be the grand aim, and thus retard the progress of the British schemes in Central America.

England is also aware that should the Union be restored it will find both North and South embittered against her and ready for war.

It is a matter of certainty—and the English understand it well—that the American Republic will be the example of the old Roman Republic, which was overthrown upon a foreign war after a civil convulsion, so as to induce a unity of national spirit.

With these indications before them, and with the unofficial dispatches of our Ministers and Counsils abroad, Mr. Seward and the President are convinced that this is the most critical time, so far as regards our relations with foreign powers, that we have had since the commencement of the war. We cannot afford to permit England to destroy our commerce, nor allow France to pursue her designs on New Orleans. This state of affairs has made the President and Secretary of State anxious to settle up our present quarrel. They believe that proper measures taken now would restore the Union and put an end to the present unhappy war. From what I hear, I am inclined to believe that measures are now on foot looking to this end. * * * The programme is that the Territories, as decided in the recent Congress, shall remain free forever—thus preventing the extension of slavery. Slaves freed by the march of our armies will remain free.

Missouri is to become a free State, as she has chosen to be, and Maryland and Delaware may also be free if they should so decide. But the other slave States are to retain such of the slaves as will be under the actual control of the masters at the end of the war. Mr. Seward argues that slavery has received a blow in this country from which it can never recover, and that it would be better to leave the natural causes at work to end it than to convert the South into a desert by depriving it of its laboring population.

It is understood that the plan will not suit the radicals, and the embarrassment of Mr. Lincoln now is not to bring about a reunion so much as to

know what to do with his party in case he should consent to peace. The situation is a perplexing one, and will call out all the sagacity and administrative ability of the people in power.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

The exchange of prisoners between us and our enemies seems to be at an end altogether. The last flag of truce boat, which brought Confederate prisoners for exchange to City Point, arrived there on the 4th of July. Immediately after that, the Yankee Government became aware that they held in their hands a large excess of Confederate prisoners; and they immediately discontinued exchanges. The first two or three flag of truce boats that came empty, brought excuses more or less ingenious; and our Commissioner, Judge Ould, not being yet aware of their policy, and unwilling to raise a flag issue with the enemy, continued to fill up their boat with Yankee prisoners. In this way they procured the liberation of several thousands of their men, and gave no equivalent. The last flag of truce boat, however, came to City Point the day before yesterday; empty as usual; and not so much as an excuse was offered. The Confederate Commissioner then declined to send away any of the Yankee prisoners in our hands, and the boat went away empty as its predecessors.

This is a plain statement of the facts. It will surprise nobody who had formed a correct appreciation of the enemy with which we have to deal; and perhaps those who have been disposed to believe that the Yankee nation resembled in some measure the other civilized people of the earth, will have their eyes opened at last.

But there is something else to be told. For many weeks past, and long before the "little" Gettysburg, there were from four to five thousand Confederate prisoners confined in Fort Delaware. That fort is now crowded to its utmost capacity with a weeping mass of human beings, our own gallant Confederate soldiers, the sons and the brothers of our people, the stay and the pride of thousands of Southern families. Fort Delaware is the most horrid of their many dungeons; and its scanty supply of water is, especially at this season, altogether pestiferous. Week after week the enemy's Commissioner has undertaken to send home some of these in his exchanges, but Fort Delaware is kept always full. When prisoners die other prisoners are brought in to fill their places, and to die in their turn. It is the favorite mode of punishment for Confederates, because there they die fast, or contract diseases which make them invalids for life.

We may as well consider and understand the meaning of this new policy—of discontinuing the exchange and killing off Confederate prisoners by disease. It means that as the Yankees have more men in their country than we have, and also possess the facility of procuring as many mercenaries as they desire from foreign countries, they intend to wear down our military resources, in the long run, they hope to get through with us by this simple method. They judiciously reflect that we hold fewer prisoners than they do; and that even if we had as many, they can better spare their men than we ours; nay, that if we kept (or killed) five to their one, the balance would still be against us. They do not care for their soldiers, who are chiefly hired foreign mercenaries; and they can always fill their ranks again from the swarming hives of Europe. At this game the stakes are not equal.

The simple narrative we have given will sufficiently explain the insolent reception which was given to Mr. Stephens' humane mission, having in view the fact that the enemy should mitigate the horrors of war, and prevent the necessity of bloody retaliation; they desire and intend to aggravate the horrors of war, and to provoke bloody retaliation.

The same explanation will serve for the proceedings of the enemy in regard to the two officers of our army, who were recruited in Kentucky, and happened to fall into the hands of the Yankees; they were executed as spies or saboteurs. Our Government applied to the enemy's Government to be informed of the charge against these officers; no reply was given. Thereupon the Confederate Government caused two Federal officers of equal rank to be chosen by lot, in order to be executed by way of retaliation. On this becoming known at Washington, orders were given to thrust into a dungeon two wounded officers, General F. Lee, and Capt. Winder, the sons of our great General Robert E. Lee, and of General Winder, Chief Provost Marshal at Richmond, in order that if we dared retaliate for the death of the two recruiting officers in Kentucky, those two men should be put to death. This is not military retaliation; in the first place, the grades are not equal; in the next place, the victims are not chosen by lot. It is not retaliation, but cowardly blow aimed at the dearest affections of special individuals; it is not retaliation, but a deliberate challenge to the hoisting of the Black Flag along the whole line.

There is no use in disguising to ourselves the purport of the policy we have here described. It is war to the knife. Our Government has done all that was possible to do in order to avoid the terrible issue. When we had large excesses of prisoners, we sent them away before they were exchanged. When our army has been in the enemy's country, it was strictly ordered to respect private property and to spare non-combatants, though the property of our people had been systematically destroyed, and our helpless women and little ones have been driven out homeless and naked upon the world. All this forbearance and chivalrous conduct on our part—all this "Christianity and civilization," as General Lee says—has been thrown away upon such an enemy.—We have been casting our pearls before swine, indeed.

What, then, is to be done? The people will look to our Government for an answer.—Rich. Enquirer.

COUNTERFEIT CONFEDERATE NOTES.—These notes are being largely imported from the United States via Nassau. The Atlanta (Ga.) Confederacy says:

One of the vessels engaged in running the blockade between Charleston and Nassau, brought through a small box or package, addressed to a firm in Macon, Ga., to the care of a commission house in Charleston. By some means the nature of the contents was ascertained or suspected, when it was opened and found to be some \$200,000 of counterfeit Confederate notes. We have seen one of the bills of this lot. It is a counterfeit \$20. of the Duncan plate, and is by far the best executed, and most dangerous counterfeit we ever saw. We could give the points of difference, but prefer not to do so—thinking it best for the public good.—We say this, however, don't take any more of the Duncan plate \$20's unless you know them to be genuine, or get them from a man whom you know to be reliable and responsible. It is said that the house in Macon to which these counterfeit bills were directed, is a photograph or picture gallery establishment, and that the instructions were to buy cotton with it and ship the same to Nassau. We hear the members of this firm in Macon have been arrested.

TOBACCO.—THE CLIMAX CLAPPED.—Two hogheads of tobacco were sold in this city last week, by Mr. Wm. B. Gray, for Mr. R. V. Watkins, of Halifax county, at unprecedented prices. One hoghead, net weight 1,234 lbs., brought four hundred and twenty five dollars per hundred—\$5,244 50; the other, weighing 1,328 lbs. net, brought \$24 per hundred—\$3,203 48. Total amount for the two hogheads, \$8,447 98. This amount was bought by Mr. John H. White, for Messrs. W. R. Johnson & Bro., manufacturers, Petersburg.—Richmond Enquirer.

FOR THE REGISTER.

THALIA'S BOWER,
July 22d, 1863.

MR. EDITOR:—As regards your remarks in reference to the "Standard" on Reconstruction, we appreciate them highly and sincerely hope you will not fail to make a similar response when he tries it again. He calls loudly for a peace convention—he even goes farther and says "we must have peace on any terms"; that is, we would like to have an honorable peace, but if we cannot, then, of course, we consider it a great privilege to return quietly to the Union. I verily believe some of these Yankee-lovers would be proud to renew the old constitution, and bid a sweet "good-morning" to every Yankee in Yankeeedom, and with a smile on their face and their hats in their hands, be ever ready to repeat; "Very respectfully your obedient servant"; while other more zealous ones would advance to the throne of King Abraham, with an air of reverential awe, and while bowing the bended knee, exclaim with passionate devotion, "We adore Thy holy name."

This, Mr. Editor, is simply stating what I honestly believe. I am well aware that this subject is worthy of an apter pen, yet though this effort be a feeble one, still I contribute "the widow's mite." It is not to think that while so many of our brave men are bleeding on the bloody field and others have long since died in what should be dearest to man, that there are those at home who make every endeavor to convince us that they have fought and died in a cause for which there is no hope. Can we believe that God, Heaven has ordained that the bereaved widows and mothers should go to the graves of their loved ones and weep that they died in vain? Never. Is there not some rich reward for the South—some return for the many sacrifices she has made in this, her struggle for Heaven's own gift, Liberty? Yes! as sure as God is just. I have witnessed the pangs of my heart-broken mother as we stood by the grave of her last brave boy, and saw his body covered with the clods of the valley. His last words were, "Liberty will never make my life in its possession happy, but my death will be glorious in its just defence." Of him it may be truly said:

"He ever loved the wreath,
The soldier proudly wears,
But never feared the death,
The soldier bravely dares."

May the time soon come when that refractory spirit so manifestly encouraged and cultivated by the enemy, may sink into oblivion before the resplendent rays of truth and virtue, and Liberty rise up triumphant, bidding Oppression yield, and may her olive branch of Peace be perched upon the banners of her brave defenders, and wave over the grave of the noble Southern who has devoted the last drop of his blood in protection of an injured people, and whom we trust is now in possession of a merited reward among the bright beings on the blissful shores of Immortality.

AN ENTIRELY NEW VIEW.—The London correspondent of the Boston Post, discussing in a recent letter the probabilities of war between England and America, says:

It is all very fine to talk of war with a nation that has seven hundred war steamers, mounting over 10,000 guns, and carrying some 45,000 men; but unless you are prepared to see thirteen inch shells bursting in Washington street, and to see the churches, stores, and mansions in Wall street, Broadway, and Fifth Avenue levelled with the ground by vessels clad with seven inches of iron, then pause, *Delenda est Carthago*; it was the second Punic war, not the first, that swept Carthage as a political power from the face of the earth, and that after the considered herself invincible. You are on a volcanic mine; spring it and you will witness such a scene as never was before, and you will see any American whose father or grandfather fought at Banker Hill, Lexington, or New Orleans, in a ditch (England) can go to war at just one minute's notice. She can lay Portland, Boston, New York, and Washington in ashes, and raise the blockade of every Southern port in six weeks. If you are prepared for that, get your shot ready, close your port holes, look straight into the wind's eye, and go ahead.

MEADE'S BOASTING—OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GEN. LEE.

The following dispatch from Gen. Lee was received at the War Department Saturday:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VA.,
July 21st, 1863.
Gen. S. Cooper, Adj't and Insp' Gen'l, U. S. A.,
Richmond, Va.

General—I have seen in Northern papers what purported to be an official dispatch from General Meade, stating that he had captured a brigade of infantry, two pieces of artillery, two caissons, and a large number of small arms, as this army retreating to the South bank of the Potomac, on the 17th and 18th insts.

This dispatch has been copied into the Richmond papers, and as its official character may cause it to be believed, I desire to state that it is incorrect. The enemy did not capture any organized body of men on that occasion, but only stragglers and such as were left asleep on the road, exhausted by the fatigues and exposure of one of the most inclement nights I have ever known at this season of the year. It rained without cessation, rendering the road by which our troops marched to the bridge at Falling Waters very difficult to pass, and causing so much delay that the last of the troops did not cross the river at the bridge until 1 P. M. on the 14th. While the column was thus detained on the road a number of men, worn down with fatigue, lay down in barns and by the roadside, and, though officers were sent back to arouse them, as the troops moved on, the darkness and rain prevented them from finding all; and many were in this way left behind. Two guns were left in the road. The horses that drew them were not harnessed, and the officers went forward to procure others. When they returned the rear of the column had passed the guns so far that it was deemed unsafe to send back for them, and they were thus lost. No arms, cannon or prisoners were taken by the enemy in battle, but only such as were left behind under the circumstances I have described. The number of stragglers thus lost I am unable to state with accuracy, but it is greatly exaggerated in the dispatch referred to.

I am, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
R. E. LEE, General.

CHARLESTON SAFE.—The Charleston Courier says that all apprehensions for the safety of Charleston has now passed away, and the people are buoyant with expectation and strong in confidence, and rejoice in the assurance that the foe will be driven from the city. The planters have generously responded to the call for negro laborers, who have already done important service. In a short time Charleston can laugh at the foe, come from what quarter and in whatever force he may.

A GOOD MOVE.—We learn that the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company have discharged twenty-five able bodied men in their employ, and intend to fill their places with disabled soldiers.—This is a very proper move, and presents an example to the Heads of Departments and others which deserves to be generally followed.—Rich. Whig.