Forsyth Country.

more slandered by papers and politicians of the Rich-

mond Examiner stamp than Forsyth. Yet it may

be doubted if any county in the State or in any State

has done more for the cause, taking into the account

the number of volunteers furnished, the number of

lives sacrificed, the contributions to the clothing and

subsistence of the troops, and especially to the support

of soldiers' families at home. Of this last item we

have just had an opportunity to see-something of the

working of the enlarged system of liberality adopted

by the county, and organized and managed by E. A.

Vogler, Esq., President of the Board of Sustenance of

the county. He has 17 Sub-Agents, one in each

Captain's districts in the county, whose business it is

to see that every soldiers' family is provided for and

does not suffer. He buys provisions to be distributed

through them. He laid in a large supply of flour.

bacon, &c., before prices advanced; he procured salt

from the State works and from Virginia; lately he

bought 10,000 bushels of corn in the Eastern part

of the State; bought all the pork he could find last

winter and had it butchered and cured. And to con-

sume all this he has some 1200 persons looking to

him for bread and meat. He has printed tickets,

furnishing evidence on honor of the members in fami-

ly, wants, &c., upon which aid is granted monthly

in proportion to need, endorsed upon the ticket as

granted, eicher with or without pay as circumstances

require. In this way soldiers families often fare bet-

ter than persons who have plenty of money but can't

Recently, Messrs. F. & H. Fries, who had been

much imposed upon by applicants for cotton yarns,

pretending to purchase for soldiers' families, have

generously agreed to supply Mr. Vogler at \$3 50

per bunch, and he supplies soldiers's families at the

same price upon the evidence of his District agents.

The whole arrangements of Mr. Vogler.show that

ne has devoted his time and his own means, liberal-

ly; and his liberality has secured the co-operation

of all near him-his County Court, his District

agents, Messrs-Fries, and in short the whole commu-

nity. Other counties might do well to take a good

We take great pleasure in endorsing the above

extract from the columns of the Fayetteville Observer.

It is a just meed of praise, due not only to Mr. Vo-

gler and the Messrs. Fries, for the patriotism and

energy they have so signally displayed in supplying

the destitute of this county with provisions and

clothing, and in this way rendering the most efficient

aid in the great work of establishing the liberties and

independence of the country, but due in an eminent

degree to Magistrates of the county, generally, who

have authorized, if indeed originated the very mea-

sures, so creditable to the country, and of which our

cotemporary has been pleased so largely to boast.

The fact, however, must not be lost sight of, that

these very men who have done this work are Destruc-

tives, every one of them; they are those Magistrates

denounced by Dr. Kerner before the Legislature of

North Carolina, upon his oath, as a representative,

has been impeached by their Conservative represent-

atives, and a majority-fifty-two new men have been

appointed over them. Such is the history of facts,

and what a pleasing contrast between these and cer-

tain high officials of the Conservative ilk within our

midst, who are grinding, wrenching and screwing

the last dollar, the last pound of bacon and bushel of

corn out of the pocke's and houses of those who have

system of Sustenance let the people of Forsyth County

it, for the sake of amassing filthy lucre? For this liberal

remember that they are indebted to these Destruct-

ive magistrates who have been denounced as unwor-

thy of confidence or in any way to be trusted .- Win-

FREDERICKSBURG, April 6, 1863 .- Your correspon-

dent is under obligations to private Thomas Wallace,

Cympany C, Seventh Louisiana Regiment, of Taylor's

to the 3d in-tant. They afford the following summary

IMPORTANT FROM VICKSBURG-COMPLETE FAILURE OF

THE YAZOO EXPEDITION.

CAIRO, Wednesday April 2 .- News from Vicks-

burg and vicinity has been received here up to Thurs-

Sherman's expedition to the Upper Yazoo had re-

turned without accomplishing his object.

The rebels had so obstructed the channel through

which the boats had to pass as to wender progress to

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, April 2 .- Dispatches re-

ceived here state that the expedition through Steele's

and Black Bayous into the Upper Yezoo is a failure.

Admiral Porter succeeded in getting through both

bayous with the gunboats, and proceeded twent-five

or thirty miles further in Deer and Rolling Forks,

annoyed him with sharp-shooters and obstructions in

the channel, that further progress was impossible,

without the cooperation of infantry, which came up

The enemy had in the meantime put trees into the

stream making it impassible. They annoyed the gun-

boats otherwise, and seemed to be gathering in con-

Reinforcements of infantry were marched to the as-

with the beleagured boats, found them hemmed com-

Skirmishing continued all day, when the rebels be-

ing reinforced, the gunboats were withdrawn, and

commenced to retreat, the whole force having embark-

ed on transports near the head of Black Bayou, for

Federal loss 10 or 12 privates killed and wounded

including Mr. Sullivan, an engineer, killed by a shell.

In addition to the foregoing telegrams, the New

20th," wherein is stated the success of the cut-off at

Lake Providence, through Bayou Macon into Red

River, and that a stern-wheel steamer had been launch-

ed on the lake, and that the arrival of three of Fara

the attack on Vicksburg, before the summer heat,

lassitude, disease and discouragement postpone affairs

Later from the North.

We are in receipt of the New York Herald of the

It says the news from Vicksburg "is very unsatis-

factory," and the statements contradictory relative to

the operations on the Sunflower. The Memphis

Burnside telegraphs to the War Department that

the Rebels, under Gen. Pegram, were defeated near

Somerset, Ky., on the 30th ult., and were driven in

confusion to and over the Cumberland river, with a

ticulars have not yet been received." Capt. Flint and

a lieutenant of the 1st Vermont cavalry, were severely

In an editorial, the Herald maintains that the crisis

of the rebellion has arrived, and warns Lincoln that

The privateer Florida has again been seen, and reports having been chased by the Vanderbilt near

vice. She afterwards captured the Star of Peace and

The Republicans have carried the State of Rhode

The case of the captured vessel Peterhoff is likely

Island by a majority of 3,000. An abolition Governor

to become a matter of diplomatic correspondence be-

laid it before Lord Lyons, who will doubtless com-

Gold in New York, on the 2d, fluctuated between

1573 and 1523, and closed 155 bid. Exchange closed

168 and 169. The decline in gold early in the day

had the effect of seriously impeding operations in all

THE GENERAL TICKET BILL -The House of Rep-

resentatives have not the stomach for a law to fill

their Hall by a General Ticket election. The major-

themselves to a suffrage so broad as the State. Upon

the local theatre of a district they hope, by assidnous

municate with Secretary Seward on the subject.

if he fails in his duty, the country will hold him to a

With regard to Mosby's exploit, on the 1st inst., at

Argus says the Sunflower expedition is a failure, and

that the troops have returned to Young's Point.

loss that "will not fall far short of 500 men."

pletely by obstructions in front and rear.

their return to Young's Point.

into the fall.

wounded.

strict responsibility.

the A'debaran of Rockbaven.

descriptions of merchandize.

fittle fellows !- Whig.

and members of Congress are elected.

day night. Although unfavorable, the advices accord

ston Sentinel.

of interesting intelligence:

the river impossible.

with the general public expectation.

as not being "of the right stripe." Their conduct

many leaves out of Mr. Vogler's book.

find provisions to buy with it.

Perhaps no county in North Carolina has been

## THE STATE JOURNAL.

FRIDAY, April 10, 1863

Jewer Lucion

From all points in the Confederacy we hear that the newspapers are either about suspending or are contemplating the step at no remote period. From the indications around us we fear that three months hence there will not be a dozen papers in the South. The advertising lists outside of the cities have fallen to nothing, and even in the cities they are reduced to a tithe of their former dimensions.

It has become next to impossible to procure paper at all. If it could be procured, the price is at such a figure, that no country, paper can long continue to live without raising its subscription price to three times the present figures. Such an increase will reduce their circulation to nothing and will compel a

A few papers printed in the cities may weather the storm, and a few in the country and smaller towns, whose proprietors are men of means and who can afford to continue publication without remuneration.

We see that the Charleston Courier has advertised as probable, at least a temporary suspension. Also, the Auguste Constitutionalist and the Field and Fireside. All these papers have a very large circulation, and in ordinary times their profits are doubtless very ample. But at the present price of subscription and the cost of paper and other material, a large circula-· tion is rather an injury to a paper than otherwise.

Paper is selling in this market at forty cents per pound: The makers of the paper can sell every pound they can manufacture for fifty cents, and in a very short time the price will be nearly one dollar per pound. The paper mills use cotton almost exclusively: they can get nothing else. Of course they must increase the price of paper as the price of cotton adward flight of gold, at no distant day printing paper of grateful peace. will be a luxury which very few officer can afford.

These remarks are not made to excuse a farther increase in the price of subscription. They are founded on facts which every editor knows to be true, and which occupy much of their thoughts.

What remedy is there for this state of things ?-We see but two: either an enormous increase in the price of subscription, or a suspension of the press .-With paper at fifty cents per pound a weekly sheet of ordinary times, the price would be at least seven dollars. The dailies at that rate must go to fifteen dollars. To pay, outside of the large cities, a daily must go to twenty dollars.

There are a certain class of readers who will take a paper at any price. But these would take papers which are published nearest the sources of news .-They would not take country papers at all, at the

We can suggest one measure which might afford rollef. The Government, we understand, has large quantites of cotton on hand, which was bought at a comparatively small price. If the paper mills could buy this cotton from the Government at a price to cover all expenses and pay a small advance, they | wives and destitute families are always supplied wit could afford paper at present fates, and thus save the

But this plan we know would be objected to on the ground of affording Government aid to special private enterprises, a principle which has been repudiated in our politics for years, at least in theory.

This failing, we see nothing before us but the suspension of the large majority of the papers of the Confederacy.

The next question is, can a free Government be sustained without newspapers? Can this revolution be successfully carried though a term of years of horrors, pillage and suffering, without the warning and encouraging voice of a free press? We think a mumerous press, and a free one, are synonymous terms. Let the journals of a country be reduced to a very few in number, and by a necessity of human nature, they will become merely the advocates of all measures of the rulers of the land. They can, and will demand, place and emolument, or both, as the price of their services, and they will obtain their demands

The press is not merely a private enterprise; it has become at this age of the world a part of every Gov-

so long as they keep their covenant with power.

Men at this day are not content with the bare declaration of principles, shortly and curtly expressed by the proclamations of their rulers. They have been accustomed to the analysis of every principle and every measure at the hands of the press, and like jurors, their duty is to sift, to weigh, to concile and to reject the argument and apply their conclusions to the facts of their condition.

The press is to the administration of the affairs of State, what the lawyers see to the administration of justice. Take either class away, and government becomes a blin Tobedience, and justice an uncertain ar-

We say to the people that with the fall of the press they lose their best friend, and the ablest champion of popular rights and rational liberty. But we see, in the present state of things, no hope that the press can be sustained. We are not speaking specially of the concerns of this office. This paper is probably established as firmly as the majority of papers in the country, and in ordinary times, its prospects would be flattering. But unless we are mistaken in our calculations, the press of the State and of the Confederacy is tanding uncertainly upon a very narrow base.

We may regard the campaign as now opened.-The operations of Gen. Hill around Washington N C., though directly pointed at only one spot, have a wider meaning than the capture of that town. If he is successful, the larger portion of the State which is now in the enemy's hands, again reverts to us, and the stay of the foeman within our borders will be rendered dangerous and unprofitable. Gen. Hill's campaign, to us, embraces the restoration of the State and its freedom from a foreign yoke. A small portion of it bordering on the sounds and large rivers will still be under the domination of gunboats, but the majority of the people and most of the territory will be freed from terror and constant apprehension.

opened his campaign. In Tennessee both armies have been striving by strategic operations to get its opponent at a disadvantage, and when either party thinks its schemes complete, the contest for Tennessee and Kentucky will be decided by a terrific engagement. The plans of the opposing parties are now for the reduction or the salvation of whole States. As the play draws near its close, we can see the whole plot more distinctly, and the incidents are thereby made more interesting, and their momentous conse-

quences more fully appreciated. We see by the New York Herald that as the hopes of reducing Vicksburg are diminished, the invasion of Texas by the Rio Grande is receiving the attention of Lincoln's Government. Already has Banks left the Mississippi river and started to Berwick's Bay, with the design, doubtless, of establishing a cordon of | "fully 2,500 strong, including two batteries of 3 of -Federal posts from that point to Red River, in order to cut off our communication with the trans-Mississippi country, a darling object of the enemy. This missing 1,719.- Whig.

object it is which has caused such an energetic prosecution of the war in the West. But baffled thus far by Vicksburg and the batteries on Red river from closing our access to Texas, the enemy is new dropping tehind the Misrissippi and our defences, and will endeavor by the new move to effect the purpose which thus far he has been unable to effect. Thus every where the design of the coming campaign is to make every battle decisive of the fate of a sovereign

It is now very certain that the enemy has at length commenced the long expected attack upou Charleston. The contest at that place, if it should be continued, will rank as one of the memorable battles of history. Perhaps at no point are the enemy more desperately bent upon success, and no where will the resistance be more gallant. Charleston sentiment has played an important part in shaping the course of the United States Government, and in developing the elements of the revolution which overthrew that Government. The Yankees have an inveterate hate against the city, mixed with a detestable envy of manners which are the type of Southern behavior. Their brutality therefore will pass all the bounds of their low nature should they succeed in destroying the place, and their rage will know no limits should they fail. And on the other hand, though Charleston is of no more importance to the Confederacy than any other seaport city, the anxiety of the people is more aroused for its fate owing to the historic memories which gather around it. The whole Confederacy has dreaded the tournament whose bloody lists are now opened, but its hopes beat high that at the place which witnessed the first cloud of war, the battle for liberty may be won. The defeat of the enemy at Charleston will make an era in our history. May the Providence whose aid we have always invoked, grant to our hearts the boon of victory vances; and as that article is fast following the up- | not to gratify pride but to hasten the consummation

From the Jackson Mississippian.

What Mississippi has Donc. In the military department commanded by Gen Pemberton there are more troops than any other or department outside of Virginia. When it is remenbered that the territory comprising this departmen has ever been remarkable only for the growth of co. ton; that every year large supplies of corn and bacc were imported into it; that manufactories were almototally ignored; that the agriculturists devoted the. cannot be issued for less than five dollars. This cal- attention mainly to the production of cotton; it wi culation excludes any profit. To preserve the profits | be a subject of surprise that so large an army coul be clothed, subsisted and partially equipped in country the habits of whose people were so ily calcu lated to supply the wants of an army.

Yet such is the fact. The subsistence, the cloth ing and the camp equipage for a tremendous arm have been almost exclusively drawn from the State . Mississippi; and this, too, when several of her mopopulous and productive counties have been unde the control of the enemy. Mississippi manufactorial have made nearly all the material used for the arm of the whole department.

A brief mention of the Mississippi factories, nfap f which have sprung up almost like magic, will no be uninteresting to our readers. The Jackson mant tory makes five thousand garments weekly. The ma terial is cut out in the city by experience and indu-trious tailors, and distributed over the country i Hinds and adjoining counties to be made up. Soldier work first, thus enabling them to support themselve while lending a helping hand to the cause. Similfactories at Bankston, (Choctaw county.) Columbu Enterprise, Natchez and Woodville, make up fi thousand per week, the sewing of which is distrit

uted in the same way. The hat factories at Jackson and Columbus mak two hundred hats per day. We also have a manifactory which turns out fifty blankets per day. The Pemberton Works at Enterprise, and the Dix Works at Canton, make not less than sixty wagon

and ambulances per week. . These factories are all new, established within few months past, and their capacity is being cor

The Chief Quartermaster has now private contracwith parties in the State, which supply eight thou and pairs of shoes per week. Arrangements are no being made to start an extensive Government shot shop in Jackson, with a capacity of turning out s

thousand pairs of shoes per month. The tanneries in the State are sufficient to tan : the leather that can be procured. The most exter-sive tannery in the Confederacy is situated at Magulia and supplies six hundred hides daily.

Tents manufactured from Mississippi cloth are tla best in the Confederacy, and enough of them a . made at Jackson and Columbus to supply the army All the horses, mules, wagons and harness, for th transportation of the army stores, etc., have been sugplied from Mississippi

The en rgy displayed by the officers of the various departments in this command merit the highest core mendation. Since the appointment of Gen. Pembe ton to this command, order has been brought out a chaos, and new life, new energy infused into the arn and the people. Whatever may be said of the inc. perience of Gen. Pemberton as an officer in the field, he has given ample evidence of rare military admi:. istrative tact, and proved himself a superior depart

Much of the labor of procuring supplies for the army and establishing manufactories, has devolved upon the Chief Quartermaster, Major L. Mims, -- 1 fact, it may be said that the supervision and dire tion of the whole was entrusted to him. How signs !ly successful he has been in the discharge of this risponsible trust, is evidenced by the enumerati

The officers of the Department have perform al their duties faithfully. They have often work at day and night; and instead of entering complaint for what they have failed to do, let us remember th no small work has been accomplished. But to people are called upon to help. They must co-op ate with the authorities or the army supplies wall fail in a most critical juncture. Provisions are st 1 need-corn is needed, and those having a surples must be willing to dispose of it at a fair price. If all

PRICES IN THE NORTHWEST .- The N. Y. Here! has the following article on this subject:

Before the war the price of a mule in Illinois at one hundred and twenty-five dollars in gold. present, notwithstanding the great demand for the animal in our army, the price is only sixty dollars depreciated currency. The same is true of other ag cultural products. A late number of a Minnes is journal quotes prices there as follows:

"Floor four dollars per barrel; corn 45 cents 1: bushel; dressed hogs \$3,25 per hundred; hams for cents per pound; butter ten cents per pound; e; 3 eight cents per dozen; and other articles equally lok. In the river counties of Iowa, beef is only \$2,50 ; hundred, or at the rate of two and a half cents ; r pound, and in the same State last winter, not a hi dred miles from the Mississippi, pork was sold dress 1 At Charleston, too, we understand the enemy has at not less than a dollar per hundred. It is certain it

not cheaper now." What is the cause of this, while the same artices are so high? It is to the increased cost of transpiretation. Owing to the closing of the Mississippi y the blockade, the freights offered to the railres; a exceed their capacity, and the directors have en -mously increased their rates. Flour, which used to be transported from the towns on the Mississippi ly railroad through to New York at ninety cents 15 r barrel, now costs to move it more than thrice the sum, and as for corn, it costs the price of five bush is to send one to market.

THE "IRISH BRIGADE."-A communication free Brig. Gen. Meagher, to the Yankee Secretary of With urging that his command may be "temporarily : lieved from duty in the field, is published in the Northern prints. From his figures it appears that the three original regiments of the brigade (the 69 1, 88th, and 63d New York.) left the city of New York cers and 150 men each." These three regimen .. says the redoubtable Ma-ar, now muster 91 office; and 581 enlisted men, all told! Total number if SATURDAY, April 11, 1863.

The varying accidents of life and the ever changng circumstances which attend the history of individuals and of nations, should teach mankind the necessity of prudence in censure, and the policy of conciliatory language and conduct.

An enemy will be forced to respect the quiet bearing of an opponent who never raves and never indulges in fierce abuse, and this lofty port may and does give additional strength to the cause of the latter. On the other hand, friendship cannot long continue

when constantly exposed to the gnawings of sharp,

Were the different races of men constituted with different natures, and were there a standard of excellence possessed by one superior to all others, or did any special habitation confer peculiar virtues which are denied to the inhabitants of other regions, the gifted race might be pardoned much zeal in their efforts to disseminate a superior morality or a more practical wisdom in the management of national or domestic affairs. If the people of one particular community were gifted with infallible judgements and the gift was acknowledged by all, then the balance of the world could not complain when told by their superiors that they were fools.

If one community could be found in which every act was performed through motives entirely pure unselfish and honest, the missionaries from that happy place might, with some reason, expect exemption from anger when they simply stated that the balance of the world were much given to cheating and ras-

If one man in the world could be found who was perfect in every virtue and infallible in understanding, that man might lay claim to the privilege of publishing the balance of the world as yery bad sinners and very simple fools.

But, formed as men are, all possessing some virtues in common, and all partaking of the same frailties and weaknesses, both of moral and of intellect. the office of censer, upon the honesty or wisdom of other -people, becomes both a dangerous and a delicate one.

The fact is, that no man is fitted for such a position. No race of men is free from the infirmities of other races, and no community can boast especial virtues over its neighbors.

We know there are fools and dishonest men. We think we can point out many as we walk the streets of every place; and were the thoughts of every person known, there are precious few men anywhere that would not, by some person at some time, le placed in one or both these classes.

We have, in North Carolina, as many honest men and probably as wise men as any other patch of land, called a State, can produce.

But the moment we assume superior probity or superior wisdom over our sister States, that very moment we become ridiculous and excite the smile of contempt. And the citizen of the State who takes the most pains to adorn the commonwealth with the greatest number of these peacock feathers, in our opinion, deserves, at the hands of the States, the sharp-

The same views are held by us in regard to other States. When any of them, either collectively or by fron-clad' brigade, for full files of Northern journals | the silly assumptions of their citizens, presumes to greater virtue, bravery, forcsight or patriotism than their sisters, it shows an infirmity of judgment and a dearth of sense not creditable to human nature in

We have of late been amused at the comments of the papers of several of the Confederate States upon the devotion, &c., of their respective constituents and the shortcomings of those of their contemporaries across the line. We have thought that many of there recriminations were but the efforts of the bird that feigns to be wounded, in order to draw the intruder's step from her nest. There are sore spots, gentlemen, in all your States, and you would be better employed in healing your own wounds, than in advertising to the world the extent of disease amongst your neighwhen he encountered a small force of rebels, who so | bors.

South Carolina, Georgia, Virginia, North Carolina, are not tangible ideas. They are but names. The men inhabiting those charmeal localities are the things which we contemplate, and we assure you the men of those famed States are each like the other, and possibly "a great deal more so."

Some men in each of the States love money very sistance of the gunboats on Monday, and coming up | dearly. Some, who were patriotic to extremes before the war, have understood patriotism to mean the duty of getting rich by any- means sanctioned by Heaven or encouraged by the devil. These men think the world was made for them, and the sufferings of the widow, the tears of the orphan, are to them, only the incense offered to the idol; the more that is offered, the greater their repute. Such men abound in every Rebel loss unknown, but supposed to be considerable. | State.

There are men who care nothing for our indepen-York Times has a letter from "near Vicksburg, March | dence; who have floated on the current of public opinion and have veered to either shore as the current changed, always keeping in sight of safety These men will bail the independence of the Sonth with gut's fleet at "a point below Warrenton," will hasten | loudest cheers and they will pay equal ovations to the success of the Yankees.

We hope such men are few, and we do not believe them to be confined to one spot. In the view of common faults, and for the good of a common cause, we hope to see amity and courtesy prevail amongst the press and the people of the different States. o

The following information from the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph is most welcome information. Macon is in the heart of a cotton region, and if the staple is affected in price at that point, the circle of low prices must extend over the whole Confederacy. With the fall in the price of cotton the press of the country will revive. The press has shewn no favor towards Drainsville, Va., the Herald says "the Rebels appear | speculators of any kind, and we have thought how to have maintained their position, although full par- easy a matter it would be for a combination of these precious patriots, to run the price of cotton so high as to stop the newspapers entirely. In such an event what a time would the vultures have! As a pecuniary speculation, if successful, the adventure would pay, for the people would then have no protaction against their devilish avarice. But there is no reason for such fabulous prices, and we doubt not Barbados, which veessl she cluded by a cunning de- that the movement we chronicle, is but the beginning of a rapid tumble in cotton, and other products as well: G

"Colton took a terrible fright in the Macon market on Saturday. The speculators had been footballing it back and forth till they had kicked it up to 40 odd cents per pound; but Saturday morning fore coming before the prize courts, as the captain has | telegrams came from Augusta to buy no more over a maximum of twenty cents. This, you will observe, left a somewhat broad margin between the buyers and holders, and the result was-nothing done, nor was there any effort to accommodate the difference. No body wanted to buy. From an object of too fond and eager pursuit, cotton suddenly sunk into universal disfavor.

"The causes of the sudden change were numerons, but the principal ones were, no doubt, 1st. The Oonfederate tax on cotton and other produce in the hands of speculative holders. The tax is ten per ity of them are so conscious of limited merit and cir- | cent., or say twenty dollars per bale. Another cause cumscribed reputation, that they are afraid to trust | was the failure of the one acre bill in the Legislature. The crop of this year, under the one acre law now in force, liberally construed as it will be in practice, electioneering and politician's arts, to maintain them-selves, but they are too smart to trust their frail barks | will largely swell the volume of this idle product now lying useless and cumbersome in all the market

upon the wide waters of a State canvass. Prudent towns of the State. "Thus it will be seen that at the moment the pa-

per makers took fright at the price of cotton, a concatenation of events has come to their relief, and the old staple will probably subside quietly again into sober habits and safer prices. Indeed, we shall not be surprised to see it go very low. Planters will be indisposed to hold it at an annual tax of five per cent., and speculators will not like it much better at

Our telegraphic news informs us, that Lincoln is about to cail for two hundred thousand men to fill

up his depleted regiments in the South. The following article from the Chicago Times, shows that in Illinois the people are forming clubs to buy each other out of the war. We have no doubt that if allowed to do so, nine tenths of the men in the North will pay out of, rather than go into, the

We have, in another column, a rich correspondence between Fernando Wood, of New York, and Wilson, of Massachusetts, on the Yankee conscript law: 0

THE DRAFT-A SUGGESTION. In some parts of this State, township democratic clubs have provided that any of their members who shall be drafted under the consciption law shall, if they be unable to purchase their own exemption, be relieved at the expense of the club, either by the procurement of substitutes or the payment of the exemption money. This seems to us to be a most praise-worthy movement. It will protect the poor man against the operation of an unequal, and therefore unjust, law, and avert distress which a wise and humane law-making power would never inflict. We commend the movement to the consideration of the ward democratic clubs in this city. It is a case wherein the democratic party should look after the interests and welfare of its children. The necessary fund can be raised by a small assessment upon each member of the several democratic clubs and by con-

tributions in larger sums from democrats of wealth. The whole plan is pefectly practicable, easy of execution, and called for by every consideration of christian charity and common humanity .- Chicago

The following from a correspondent of the Chicago Times explains the method by which the New York Herald obtains news from Washington City in advance of any other paper. A little extra Jenkinsism for the ladies, or a great deal of subservience to the men, in power, can procure early copies of proclamations for a servile press in other regions than Washington City.

You doubtless well recollect the famed investigation of the "telegraphic censorship of the press" at the last session but one of the last Congress, and the partial report that was made therein, though the tenor of it was all against the administration. Most of the published which referred to the manner in which extras of the President's first message get into the New York Herald two days before its delivery to Congress. The investigation on this point was thorough and extensive. Every attache of this press here was examined, and finally Mr. Lincoln himself was called on, while the Chevalier Wikoff was in prison for contumacy in refusing to answer, questions put to him by the committee. After the President appeared, the matter suddenly dropped, and only gossip kept up a story that a young man named Watt, gardener at the White House, but on confidential relations with the family, abstracted a copy of the message and furnished to the Herald correspondent. This has been the general belief, though, soon after the adjournment of the Judiciary Committee, all the testimony was missing, and the do bts could not be settled Within a short time, however, this vast roll of MSS. has turned up, and in it the fact that Mrs. L-, and not the humble gardener Watt, furnished a printed proof to the Herald, -which may or may not account for the racy personal articles of that delectable sheet.

## · Abstract of Confederate Tax.

CORRECTION .- The tabular Abstract of the Confederate Tax paid by this State, published by us on Monday-the 7th inst contained an error. The taxwas for the year 1862 instead of 1863, as printed in our Daily and Tri-Weekly editions of the 7th and a portion of the outside of our Weekly edition.

From Cairo.

From the Chicago Times. Gen. Hurlbut has issued an order, that the negre camps at Columbus and Cairo shall be broken up and that all negroes, women and children included not actually in the service of the Government, but dependent on it for subsistence, shall be removed to Island No. 10, where they are to be put to work, tilling

Adjutant General L. Thomas, in connection with Gen Buford, reviewed the troops in Camp Cairo to-day. Gen. Thomas also visited the hospital and negro quarters. He will go below in a day or two. His mission in the West seems to be to straighten

things up generally, There is no news from Memphis or below to-day.

CAIRO, March 30. By order of Gen. Hurlbut, the contraband camps at Columbus and Cairo will be broken up and transferred to Island No. 10, where the contrabands will be employed in cultivating the land. Chaplain Baton, Superintendent of Contrabands at Columbus, is charged with the execution of this order. This order includes women and children, and all negroes not in Government service.

Gen. Thomas reviewed the troops in Camp Cairc to-day. After the review, in a few remarks, he said that the policy of the Government relative to receiving contrabands into ou lines, putting them to work, and organizing them as soldiers, was to be faithfully carried out hereafter, and that any officer refusing o failing to carry out this measure would be dismissed

FARRAGUT'S VESSELS .- A Vicksburg correspordent writing under date of March 28, seems to think that Farragut's two vessels, run between Port Hudson and Vicksburg, on the Mississippi, stand a very good chance of falling into our hands. God grant that they may. This correspondent writes:

One of these days an eye opener will be presented to Com Farragut's two vessels below. But little is known, and less said about certain preparations going on which will shortly develop to the great disgust o the Yankees, and somebody stands in great danger of getting burt. The long silence and apparent immunity from danger of the Huntfoad and Albatross below, will all be plained in the course of time, and I have reason to believe that it will be greatly to our advantage. The gunboat which got below on Wednesday morning in a sinking condition, and which has since been reported sunk, is still to be seen, and is no doubt partly under, but has not yet settled in deep water. She will be a total loss, and some arrangement ought to be made by our officers to prevent the enemy from getting her armament off, which will no doubt be attempted, and may possibly be accomplished by the Albatross unless we plant a battery opposite within range of the wreck. Com. Farragut shuns the lower batteries, and cannot come up to the mouth of the canal, and the boats caunot venture down, consequently the enemy are not able to prosecute the work.

AHEAD OF ALL .- Many are the jokes gotten up in camp, but we think this one will "extricate the dilapidated linen from the shrubbery" Since the publication of the chaplain story, last week, a friend told us the following: Col. A. and Col. B. were commanders of rival regiments in the same brigade .-Each anxiously watched the other to prevent being outstripped in efficiency. One day B. was startled by hearing that a revival was going on ir A.'s regiment. He immediately turned round to his adjutant and instructed him to issue a general order convening a revival forthwith. He then made inquiry as to the progress of the revival in A.'s regiment, and learning that fifteen had been baptized, he ordered the adjutant to make a detail of twenty men to be baptized forthwith, 'for,' says he, 'I'll be hanged if I don't get ahead of A. this time.' - Vicksburg

PROPERTY VS HYDROPHOBIA.—An orator out west thus agonizes in a town meeting on the subject of hydrophobia: "I have horses and cattle, I have sheep and pigs, I have a wife and children, and (rising higher as the importance of the subject deepened in his estimation) I have money out at interest, and all in danger of bein' bit by these infernal dogs ?"

From the Mobile Advertiser and Register The British Consulate.

. It has been announced within a day or two, to the great regret and no little indignation of those acquainted with the facts, that James Magee, Esq., He-Britanic Majesty's Vice Consul for this port, has been summarily removed from his office by the British Gov. ernment. That Mr. Magee filled that place with credit to himself, honor to his Government and acceptably to this community is not questioned by any one, nor is the contrary alleged by his Government as a cause for his removal. He has been marked for official decapitation for the same reason that caused the removal of Mr. Bunch, the English Consul at Charleston—to wit : his warm Southern sympathies This is a crime which Earl Russell and Lord Lyons might have pardoned in a man who has lived 30 years among the people of the South, has been witness to their wrongs and knows the justice of their cause. The immediate pretext for Magee's removal grows out of the shipment, some months ago, of £40,000 from this port to England to pay the interest on the bonds of the State of Alabama, held by British subjects abread.

The Governor of the State, anxious to preserve the unsullied credit of the State, even in a time of blocka le and war, arranged with the Bank of Mobile\_ through which institution the negotiation to place the State interest abroad has been suniformly made to remit a sum to cover all the coupons dae in Eugland up to July, 1864. The British Consul was informed by the Bank that she State had in its posses, ion £40,000 in coin for the purpose of paying the British bondholders, and inquired of him what her he would receive and forward those funds which he longed to subjects of the British Government, Me Magee, looking only to the interests of his country. men, and, not like Lord Lyons and Earl Russell having the fear of Billy Seward before his eyes, readily consented, and naturally believed that he was doing his duty in rendering service to British subjects

The captain of the British war steamer Vesticius, then at New Orleans, was requested to call off the Mobile bar and to take on board the specie. The vessel came, and Mr. Magee, under flag of truce went out on the steamer Cresent, with the coin on bari and safely transferred it to the Vesucius. The specie reached England, and the English press remark upon the punctuality of the State of Alabama as worthy of great commendation and praise. An important ten of fact necessary to be known in forming a judgement of the whole transaction is, that Commodore Hitchcock, commanding the Yankee blockading fleet, was cognizant of the shipment, and gave his free consent to it: for before receiving it the captain of the Venn rius went on board the flag ship, told Hitche ek what he came for, and obtained his ready approbation.

No sooner did the London Times inform the Yankee Minister at London (Mr. Adams) that an affair so creditable to the financial honor of a rebel State had taken place, than with usual Yankee impulence he called upon the British Ministry for an explanation. Seward, on this side, thought it too good an opportunity to be omitted to bully Lord I Washington, and between the Puritan Yankee Min. ister at London and the scoundrel Yankee Minister of State at Washington, Earl Russell and Lord Lr. ons were made to cat another very humble dished very humble pie. These proud aristocrats not only cried peccari to their vulgar masters, but they engaged to commit an act of gross injustice to appeartheir offended Yaukee-ships. The commander of the Vesuvius, a perfectly innocent man in the transaction, was at once informed that he had forfeited professional promotion which had been near and in store for him; and Mr. Magee was informed that the British Government had no further occasion for

Thus these two Euglish statesmen of whom the world expects a loftiness of tone, of justice and courage equal to their exalted rank and official position, have basely sacrificed two of their countrymen and gove nment officers to propitiate the smiles and to deprecate the auger of the contemptible Government at Washington. The tran action is not only mean and base, but it reflects disgrace upon the British name, It is another proof to sustain the general belief that Earl Russell is under Washington influence to a degree injurious to the dignity of the British crown, and that Lord Lyons has condescended to become the lacquey and the tool to the false and unprincipled

If the Yankee Government has suffered damage from this ship ment of coin-and it undoubtedly has -there is but one man who can be justly held responsible for it, and that is the commander of the Yankee blockading fleet, who allowed it to pass the blockade. His consent relieved every particle of sesponsibily from the shoulders of the British Consul and the British Captain; and as he was the representative of his Government, it shuts the mouth of that Government in every effort at complaint,

The blockade was clearly broken by the shipment and it was done by the consent of the blockading tores. And this is the pinching point at Washington. They raised the blockade for the passage of British property. Having done so, they have given the same right to all other neutral powers, and the latter have a clear title to claim it. The punishment of Mr. Magee and the commander of the Vasuvids does not in the least change or impair the right. Mr. Soward is a very wily diplomatist-the 'joutest' Yankee of his tribebut we hardly think that he can throw dust isto the eyes of the Emperor Napoleon by so transparent a device. The fact stands forth-the Yankee Government has given passage to British coin, and Napoleon has a right to claim transit for French cotton and bacco. We are mistaken in the man if he sleeps on

This stap of the British Cabinet demands the attention of the Confederate Government. Since the former makes it a point to remove from those States these of her officers who have sympathized with this perple in their great and cruel struggle, it is fair to presume if these are replaced it will be by officers whose hearts are not with us-possibly by the spics and tools of the Washington dynasty. Foreign consuls have no right here—they are only tolerated here.-They hold their positions and are recognized only by sufferance, and through a courtesy greatly strained in order to cover their cases. Should not our Government declare that the functions of a British Consul thus vacated, shall not be resumed by any other haglish appointee? We think self-respect clearly re-

Great Britain shows by these acts that she is 25 regardless of all considerations of comity 'as she has been reckless of our rights as a power successfully struggling for independence. No man should be allowed to exercise the privileges and functions of an office from which Mr. Magee has been thus removed, until the power that fills that office re-Confederacy as one of the nations of the earth:

Mr. Magee carries with him, wherever he goes the respect of the community in which he has so long lived, and the warm regards of many friends to whom he has endeared himself by his bearing as a man and a gentleman It is long since England was represented in this Consulate by one who knew so well how to sustain its dignity by a public and official courtesy, and a private and generous hospi-

. Twelve Months. To-day twelve months ago was begun the

great two-days battle of Shiloh. Since then the valor of our troops and the skill of our leaders have made a glorious record for our young Confederacy. Williamsburg, Barhamsville, Drury's Buff, Mcdowell, Front Royal, Strasburg, Winchester, Cross Keys, Fort Republic, Vicksburg, Seven Pines, Stuart's of cuit of the enemy on the Chickahominy, Secesionville, the Seven Days on the Chickahaminy, Tage well, Morgan's expedition in Kentucky. Balou House South Mountain, Carlett's Station, Rappalannock Crossing, Richmond, (Ky.), the several battles of Manassas, Loring's battles on the Kanawha, the calture of Harper's Ferry, Boonsboro', Sharpspurg, Shepardstown, Iuka, Kinston, Perryville, Helly Springs, Thompson's Crossing, Stuart's expedition into Pennsylvania, Fredericksburg, Murfieesboro Galveston, Sabine Pass, Charleston, Port Hudson, Blackwater, Kelly's Ford, the scores of dashes and skirmishes by Morgan, Forrest, Van Dorn, Wheeler, Wharten, Stuart and Fitz Lee-the capture of the Queen of the West and the Indianola, the sinking of the Hatteras, and various other exploits of a naval character-these are some of the names that decorate our triumphal column. And these during the second year of the war, when, it was expected by the enemy that we would be exhausted, overwheimed and humbly suing for peace! The record gives its own lesson of encouragement to our own brave men in arms, and needs no added words of cheer. It also speaks its own prophecy and admonition to the enemy, and bids them, as with the voice of Fate, 16 desist from a work equally horrible and hopeless.