# THE STATE JOURNAL. WEDNESDAY, April 15, 1863.

A Cherished Endorsement.

"The following endorsement of our course is from one of the wisest and best men in the State, and one of the largest slave-owners in the Confederate States: I admire the course the Standard has taken. It accords well with my sentiments. I have discontinued all my Virginia papers as they are not worth the postage, &c. The State Journal and antiquated Register are hardly worth your notice.

The Standard says, 'an endorsement from such a source is highly cherished, &c."—Standard, April 10 That must be a wise correspondent indeed, who does not know that the Standard professes not to notice the State Journal, when in almost every issue of the Standard, that paper protests and vows it never sees the Journal, and a very large slave-owner must be a good man, when he pats Holden on the head and calls him "good boy," "bully boy," and other endearing names.

There is another evidence of this large slave-owner's wisdom. Holden and the Enquirer have a controversy in which the general opinion seems to be that the Standard did not come off first. At any rate it has been buying the whole press of Virginia ever since the Enquirer let it go. And this wise man who gives "cherished endorsements," wise because, ye Gods, he is one of the largest slave-owners in the Confederacy, instantly stops his Virginia papers.

What think you of that, ye minor Conservative feels, who don't own slaves enough to make you wise, and who take the Richmond Whig, or Examiner, or Dispatch, or Sentinel to say nothing about the Enquirer? The wisest man in the State has discontinued all these papers and says they are not worth postage. Will you, who are not blessed with as much wisdom, because not gifted with as many negroes, dare, hereafter, to look at a Virginia paper when condemned by this wisc man who gives such "cherished endorsements." The Virginia papers are doomed; one breath of the wise man has destroyed them .-Fearful is the Standard and its displeasure! great is its correspondent, whose wisdom is derived from his kitchen.

"The Journal and Register are hardly worth your notice." Of course not. The Journal and Register do not pretend to have more wisdom than all others. What little intelligence and foresight they do possess, was gathered from the teachings and the writings of white men and from their observation of causes workwho own no slaves, as those who do.

· We have never studied wisdom in the school of the "cherished endorser." We have always looked for information to men guilty of a white skin, and have never thus far sought counsel from slaves.

Does the wise man object to the Virginia Editors too because they are white men, and write for the benefit of their own celor?

Holden and the large slave-owners in league ! Shades of Ad Valorem shudder! and ye nascent buds of Abolitionism, which looked to the Standard for the refreshing dews which should give you strength and vigor, and the tender hand which should train your infant shoots into the full foliage of the deadly Upas, your expected champion is in caucus with a large slave-owner, a wise man, too, and a good one, who is giving the Standard "cherished endorsements."

We have seen many communications in the Standard containing the same sentiments as that of the "wise man," and some of them written in a far superior style. By the comparison, which the Standard itself makes, the multitude of its informants are not deserving the name of wise men. Probably they are not. We shall not undertake to revise the Standard's judgement upon its own correspondents. Probably the most of them are not very large slave-owners and therefore are not wise.

As their chosen organ assigns them the position of fools, of course we cannot be expected to notice or regard what they write; for who cares to be bothered

But we thought it courteous, to pay our respects to a correspondent who is heralded as a prodigy of

Holden and his wise man-Balaam and his ass-" Here's your mule." o

We understand that the Governor's Council which was convened on the 10th, did not in fact, have a quorum until the next day, and that the Governor had to send after one of his advisers by Gubernatorial express -- a carriage and horses.

We remember on one occasion that the failure of the Council of State to attend the summons of the Governor, was very grievously complained of., Will distinguished gentlemen who occupy the position, a reason or no reason. We are not prepared to say that and exchanged rounds with them. the members absent were detained from improper considerations. We expect they had good reasons for not being present. But as in a former occasion the Conservative party was throw into spasms by a similar deliffquency, we wish to see whether they have grown less sensitive to duty, since their manguration

The Council appointed J. H. Flanner of Wilmington, a member of the Internal Improvement Board in place of E. J. Hale, who declined the position. They recommended also the embargo upon earrying proors proclamation.

The report of the Democratic Meeting in Cooper In stitute, New York, on the 7th, reads like a very weak ly effort. Rhode Island and Connecticut have given a set back to the Democrats, and we see that they are | Capt. Clement. Our men withdrew to an opposite losing ground in the municipal elections, in various portions of the United States. The fact is, that no party can flourish long upon a half-way course. The Democrats, if they go in for the war, must quit talking about peace, and if they desire peace they must brought Col. Brown that three Yankee cavalry comthey give effectual aid to the war, so long they will Col. Brown availed himself of the cover of darkremain in the power of the Republicans. There is no ness on Tuesday night to recross the Chowan-which such thing as conservatism in this war. A man must either be in favor of supporting the war to its legitimate results, or he must desire to see it stopped without regard to consequences. Whoever takes any other | Gen Peck sent three cavalry companies from Sufcourse, North or South, is simply a mischief maker, folk. With the former, Col. Brown and forty-five and a load on the Government, without contributing anything to the return of peace. o

There is an interesting account in our columns today of the recent attack upon the camp of the Beffalces in Chowan county. The escape of Col. Brown and his command from their perilous position, is truly remarkable, surrounded as 'they were on one side by the Buffaloes, on the other by a superior force of cavalry and their retreat across the river cut off by the enemy's gunboats. We hope to hear before long that the encampment has been entirely destroyed. We learn that for some time past, the Buffaloes never leave their entrenchments. To men whose sole object was the unrestricted privilege of marauding at will upon the property of ttheir neighbors, this confinement must be any thing but agreeable.

The farmers of Franklin, Warren and Caswell have already called meetings to discourage the planting of tobacco and cotton, and those of Wake will hold a meeting on Saturday next. Will not other counties come up to the work? What are they doing in Edgecombe, Johnston, Anson, Granville, Rockingham and other localities? We were glad to learn from a gentleman of high standing from Rockingham that the farmers in that county would plant grain exclusively. He is himself ordinarily a large tobacco grower, but this year he will plant only grain. We have faith in the patriotism of the people when once they consider.

### FROM OUR KINSTON CORRESPONDENT.

KINSTON, April 12. EDITORS STATE JOURNAL :- We received glorious news from below last night. Reliable information has been received at this place, stating that Gen. Pettigrew with his Brigade, engaged the enemy in heavy force at Blount's Creek, in Beaufort county, on Thursday evening last, the 9th inst., and gave him a genteel thrashing.

It appears that a very large force of abolitionists, suppesed to number between ten and fifteen thousand (not less), under Gen. Foster, finding it impossible to reinforce Washington, as things now stand, landed at the mouth of Blount's Creek, 17 miles below Washington, ou the South side of the Tar river, with a view of attacking our troops un-

der Gen. Hill, in the rear, at Rodman's farm. Gen. Pettigrew attacked them and routed them, horse, foot and dragoons, killing and wounding many of the enemy. The Yankees broke and ran in dismay and confusion at the first attack, (cutting down the forest for miles in their rear to impede the progress of our pursuing troops), leaving all their camp equipage, ordnance, commissary and Quarter Master's stores in our possession.

It was a complete route and no mistake. Next morning Pettigrew was reinforced, but not a Yankee could be seen on land, they having taken refuge. during the night on board of their shipping, which lay well off in the stream, out of harm's way.

P. S. Since writing the above, we have learned that the enemy marched by land from Newbern to Blount's Creek, and did not go by shipping, as was first supposed. They did not retreat on board their boats, but went back by land as they came.

For the State Journal.

The Attack on the Buffaloes in Chowan Co. Allow me to give your readers some brief account of the attack upon the Buffaloe camp in Chowancalled by the Yankees Wingfield-a Yankee account of which with their characteristic disregard of truth is quoted in the Richmond Enquirer of the 4th April inst Lieut. Col. Brown with portions of companies B, E, and F, of the 42nd regiment of N. C. Troops started on Sunday evening the 23rd March, 1863, from his camps in Bertie; marched up the Chowan river six miles; crossed his men, one hundred and ing upon the condition of white men, as will those fifty in number, in small boats-the river being four miles broad at the place of crossing-and marched about fourteen miles to the camp called Wingfield. This camp is situated on the Chowan river where it can be protected by the Yankee gunboats, and is defended by a semi-circular breastwork and ditch filled with water, and inside had two block houses, a large house, barns, &c. After a continuous march all night, just before daybreak we arrived at the hostile camp, having been joined by Capt. ——— with forty guerillas. Six men were detailed and sent forward by Col. Brown to capture the pickets of the enemy to prevent any alarm in their camp. Failing in this. our boys were ordered forward, and after driving in the pickets, charged the breastworks of the enemy at a run, and with an enthusiastic shout that carried dismay to the foe, who fled from their well protected works without firing a shot and took refuge in their block houses, as we supposed. Col. Brown ordered Lieut. Peebles with a portion of Company E, to reconnoitre one block house, while Capt. Clement, with Co. F, felt the other. The latter found one block house unoccupied; but Lieut. Peebles was fired upon from the other, with musketry and artillery. Sheltering his men as well as he could, under cover of a large barn and house. Col. Brown kept up an incessant fire of musketry directed at the port holes of the block house, which frequently silenced the fire of the enemy for a time. At length becoming satisfied of the impossibility of reducing the block house defended as it was by artillery, without having artillery, and anticipating succor by the gun-boats. Cot. Brown took measures to destroy the commissary and quartermaster stores of the enemy and withdrew, having burnt the house, barn, and all their stores, and safely brought off thirty mules which have been delivered to a Confederate Quartermaster.

Nor was this resolution taken too soon. For on Monday evening, while he was crossing his men over the Chowan, necessarily a tedious operation on account of the small number of the boats-gunbeats appeared-some thirty odd having thus started over, leaving Col. Brown, Capt. Brown and Capt. Clement, and some 10 men. The men thus embarked, were forced to return, thus giving Col. Brown forty-five men to make head against the Yankees.

Tuesday morning, after our men had been well fed by some true men of Chowan county, Col. Brown hearing the Yankees intended landing a force, ordered his men down to the river side to prevent it if possible. But in this we were too late, the Yankees having already effected a landing, were ambuseaded in a swamp near which they allowed our men to pass, until as the rear got opposite them, a Yankee officer came from the thicket and demanded a surrender without firing. Little Billy Hoose, of Company F. replied in phrase more curt than courteous, "surrenthose who made such a noise about the delinquency | der, hell, I'll give you surrender," and fired, as did of the former members of that body, give the present others. The officer fell and was dragged back into the bushes by his men. Our men were withdrawn and soon were formed in line of battle, and advanced gentle reminder that they should always be on hand, in an old field in front of the Yankees in the swamp,

Col. Brown ordered his little band to fix bayonets. and prepare to charge—the Yankess then could be seen retreating into the swamp some fifty yards-By this time our men had got to the edge of the swamp, and Col. Brown discovered that the Yankees largely outnumbered us, and that from the thick undergrowth of Bamboo briars in the swamp, it was impossible to charge them, ordered his men to lay down and load, and they after giving them another round. as ordered, the mon withdrew across the open field. which they did in as perfect order as though on parade, carrying off their wounded, although under a shower of bullets at short range, and not leaving even recommended also the embargo upon earrying pro-duce out of the State, as will be seen by the Govern-

deliberately gathered it up and bore it off, determine that the foe should gain no trophy on that field. In this fight were engaged forty-five men, to wit : Thirty-seven of company F; six.of company B; two of company E, Capt. Brown, although the ranking officer having gracefully yielded the command to swamp, and there lay down in view of the Yankees and awaited their approach, which they declined to

make, although outnumbering us five to one. In the meantime the Yankees landed a cannon from the gunboats, and reliable information was stop talking about restoring the Union. So long as pan es were approaching and within five miles of him. The gunboats had been shelling the swamps. he did successfully-the lights upon a gunboat being in view at the time.

The Yankees in their account admit, that Gen. Foster brought three companies from Plymouth, and men (chiefly of little Davie) skirmished on Tuesday, and came off without material loss. Casualties on our side in Monday morning's fight: Lieut. Peebles of co. E. wounded in foot, and three privates wounded, one mortally. On Tuesday's fight, Lieut. Wilson severely wounded in shoulder, also private Collett severely wounded in shoulder, also private Collett. verely wounded-both of co. F. These were left on the Eastern side of the Chowan, but are improvingthey only fell into the hands of the Yankees.

All, from Col. Brown down, acted their parts well. This is a plain unvarnished tale, and may be considered reliable. Our boys only regret that the gunboats and cavalry would not let them fight General Foster and his brave (?) 300 marines from their RAMROD.

A rebel agent in Paris says the Confederates have powder enough on hand to last them six months, and that he has just sent them seventy thousand stand of arms, which is about forty thousand more than they

The Post understands the Cabinet of Vienna have resolved to parole Langiewiaz and assign some Austrian town as his place of residence.

European files by the Canada detail the progress of the Confederate loan to its close in London, Paris. Liverpool, Frankfort and Amsterdam. The bids amounted to £15,000,000 sterling, and the premium

averaged fully 41 all through.
The London Post (city article) says: "In the forign market the Confederate loan has been steadily maintained at 41 to 5 premium. The amount of subscriptions to-day (21st.) were again exceedingly numerous, not only from London, but the continent and the provinces. The total amount applied for up to this evening exceeded £10,000,000, affording sufficient evidence that the continental bourses, as well as a great portion of the commercial interests of London, Manchester and Liverpool, recognize the South, and that in a substantial manner, by subscribing to a loan within two days, more than three times the amount asked for."

The Liverpool Post, 20th, says: "On yesterday. one of the most eminent of our merchants declared he was commissioned from London to buy £20,000 Confederate bonds. Who shall say there is no faith left in the earth after that?"

The London Post (Government organ) says : "That the dream of establishing a Confederacy independent or the United States government, is not so chimerical as Northern statesmen and senators would have us believe, the negotiation of this loan abundantly proves. There must be many who not only believe that the Southern Confederacy will ultimately establish its independence, but that it will not repudiate its debts. or otherwise three millions of money would not be lent. even on the substantial security which is offered in the shape of cotton.'

The London Times (city article) 23d says: "The demand for money at the bank and in the open market was very active on the 21st, chiefly in consequence of the large amount locked up in the shape of deposites upon the Confederate loan. The aggregate of the subscriptions in London, Liverpool, Paris, Frankfort and Amsterdam is about fifteen millions of pounds

Capt. Knowles, of the ship Glendorwr, reports that Capt. Semmes, of the Alabama, claims to have destroyed thirty-eight American ships up to February 28th. The crew of the Alabama were all in good

The ship Washington, captured and boarded by the Alabama, had landed at Southampton 350 men from Golden Eagle, Olive Jane, and Palmetto before the Alabama destroyed them. The English bark Liviena, at Swansea, saw another

large ship, which he supposed to be an American

on fire at sea, shortly after the release of the Wash-The steamship Southerner, supposed to be intend-

ed for the rebel service, has been made ready for sea n England.

### The Darkies in Council.

The Boston Courier publishes an account of a meeting of negroes in New Bedford, Mass., convened by request of Gov. Andrew, for the purpose of encouraging enlistments. "Mr. Crow," the chairman, after delivering the opening address, sat down upon a

war, we don't see nothin' encouragin', and lookin' throu de retrospeck ahead, things looks wus'n ever;

resolved, sumthin's got to be done! 2. Resolved, white folks haint done nothin'.

3. Resolved, it takes cullered folks to do sumthin'. 4. Resolved, how's it gwine to be done?

5. Resolved, dat's de question ! The r solutions having been read, there was a great rush for the floor, and gentlemen treading upon the elongated heels of each other, there was no little confusion and outcry. Order being at length restored Porapey Cole, Esq., was recognized by the-barrel. Mr. Cole remarked : Mr. Cheerman, I don't know bout dis yere thing. Fus place, afore we licks de Souf, I wants to know what we's got to do 'bout it? I read a story in de Currier todder day 'bout some white fellah askin' a collered gemman if hedidn' mean to list. Says the cullered gemman, says he, "Look you here, white man, did yah ever see two dogs a fightin' over a bone?" Wall, white man 'lowed he

had. "Berry well," says de cullered gemman, "did

Now, den, Miss'r Cheerman on de barrel yonder, dey tell us dis's a war for liberty—for to set dem niggers out Souf free. Well, who axed 'em to do it? | them only on seven per cent. bonds, Nigger out Souf did'nt. He's better off afore dan he is now, kicken' 'bout atween two armies a kutchin' it all round.—Collered gemmen here at de Norf didn't ax 'em. 'Spose we wants dem dirty niggers cirklatin' round here a taken' business out o' our hands! Is we gwine to shave for six cents an' black boots for two cents like dey can?-No; sah, no! My sentiments is, dat if white folks had waited till culler'd people and niggers had axed 'em to fight 'bout 'em, lere wouldn't been no fightin', no way! Gov'nor Andrew, can't come it over dis chile. If he wants a who, consulting only a heated party opposition to the linner, I'll give him one, like Mr. Hayden did, 'cause I an't proud; but he ain't a gwine to get my shoulder behind a musket if he kiss it all day long.—No sah! an' what' more, white solgers don't want us no moreen we wan't to go! Dis yere country'll be safer to let de white folks fight it out, an' to let de culler'd gemmen stay to home an' mind dere own business ! The speech of Mr. Cole had such a convincing efect upon the assembly, that the efforts of President row, who was the only darkey in the crowd who and received a five dollar bill from the Governor, were totally ineffectual for the preservation of order. the barrel upon which he had mounted was kicked rom him, but as he fortunately alighted upon his read, he sustained no personal injury, so that he was not prevented from fulfilling his engagement to take tea with his Excellency on the following evening .-His report of the proceedings of the meeting will probably be published at the expense of the State.

#### ng with the public welfare. The Parole of Federal Prisoners.

unless it may be deemed inexpedient, as not comport-

General Grant, in command of the land forces around Vicksburg, has communicated with our side, under flag of truce, under orders from Washington, to give notice that paroles granted to Federal prisoners by Confoderate officers would not be recognized, and intimates that this is the policy decided and settled upon by the Administration at Washington.

This is done by the Yankees to overawe their own oldiery, and is really an admission of the demoralization of their army. It is in direct violation of the rules of war, as well as the terms of the exchange cartel between the two governments, and it should not regarded so far as we are concerned. The balance of exchanges is greatly in our favor now-prisoners are daily coming into our hands—these we do not want to guard and feed. Let them be paroled, as heretofore, and sent home. If they submit to the tyranny of their own Government and allow themselves to be placed in the service again before being retharly exchanged, and are captured, let the specified punishment for their crime against military law be visited upon them. Our authorities would certainly be justified in pursuing such a course.

A private dispatch from a prominent military officox in Charleston, dated four o'clock vesterday afternoon, states that the ladies evidently consider the city safe, as he had not seen as many promenading the battery which looks out upon the harbor, for months as were then straining their bright eyes in the vain hope of catching a glimpse at the enemy's iron-clads.

#### Late and Interesting From Europe. The steamship City of Cork, from Liverpool, 21st,

Her reports announce the end of the Polish insurrection, so far as operations in the field against Russia are concerned. Langiewicz was defeated in battle by the forces of the Cezar, and driven, with many of his soldiers, into the Austrian territory. Here he was for some time held as a prisoner, his followers

being placed under the surveillance of the police. Langiewicz was finally surrendered to the Russian authorities and conveyed to the fortress of Craco. It was rumored in Paris that the Czar had telegraphed Napoleon promises of an amuesty, a liberal constitution and the right of self-government for Poland. It was said the Russians had continued successes against the Poles, and their troops were marching through Posen-a fact noticed by Prince Napoleon as putting in operation the Prusso-Russian Convention of February 8th, which is very distasteful to Napoleon.

The London Times says the Allied Powers are justified in requiring that Poland shall have all that was guaranteed her by the treaty of Vienna. -Ex-

# THURSDAY, April 16, 1863

This would be a hard world, were we always to depend upon the strict letter of the law for our rights. We use the term law in its technical sense. To obtain relief from accidents, from fraud or from ignorance, we appeal in vain to law, however wisely considered, or however generally wholesome. The imperfections of the law and the bardships which its unbending rules would frequently impose upon the innocent, the unfortunate and the deceived, have given rise to other jurisdictions, which, in the ordinary transactions of life, afford to the citizen all the protection, and the fullest measure of justice, which is possible in human affairs.

A man may be arraigned for murder, and testimony be adduced to prove his guilt, convincing beyond the reach of cavil. A jury of honest men must pronounce him guilty. And yet he may be innocent, and only unfortunately involved in a web of circumstances of which he is ignorant, and which he cannot explain. To execute the judgement of the law in such a case is wrong, yet the law itself can give no

To prevent the injury to society of inflicting the penalty of law upon innocence, which the law itself is powerless to arrest, a power is generally lodged in the executive of enlightened Governments, to stay the hand of the law. Governors are entrusted with the power to arrest its judgements, and to restore the innocent to life.

So in the various matters which belong to the jurisdiction of Courts of Equity-law must be set ask when its judgements interrupt the course of justice:

Yet the power of reprieving convicted criminals, or of staying the judgments of law in the ordinary transactions of life, are clear innovations of law, and are simply the investing the Executive who pardons, and the Judge who grants an injunction, to that extent, with the powers of a tyrant. Those powers are, however, neccessary to the safety and the welfare of

We will find that in every department of human affairs-municipal, political legislative, and even ecclesiastical-a discretionary power must be lodged somewhere, to correct the failings of proceedings which depend upon general laws, resolutions, canons, or whatever name you give to rules which are obligatory

No man can always comply with his engagements, however honest he may be, or however grieved to violate his faith. So it is with Governments. They cannot always fulfill their technical contracts, without entailing upon society evils of most serious magnitude. To prevent these evils, good faith to the subject debarrel, when the Secretary read the following resolu- mands a departure from the printed law. To persevere in the forms of law when every step is adding to 1. Whereashow, lookin' back trou de vista of dis | the weight of the burden upon the citizen, with no corresponding advantage but a blind adherence to technical scruples, would be to stamp a government with a policy hopelessly asinine.

There are occasions when the rulers must throw themselves upon the sense of patriotism, upon the innate perception of justice, and upon the practical sense of the people, and these occasions demand a departure from the law of the statute book.

The expediency of the departure may be questioned; but no honest man will question the motive, when the circumstances make it apparent that the public

good is the aim, whatever the result may be. Recently the Confederate Government, feeling the immense evils resulting to the Government and to every citizen from an inflated currency, in order to reduce its volume and to save the existence of the country, called upon the holders of its notes to fund them in eight per cent. bonds by a certain date, under the penalty of being thereafter privileged to fund

The Government saw that a debt bearing eight per cent, interest would be a perpetual incubus upon the citizens, and resolved, as far as possible, to reduce it. Here there are two motives which led to its action, the present good of the people, and the prospective good of posterity. Everybody sees the wisdom of

And yet there are presses and people in our midst. Government, or governed by the prospect of gain, are attempting to give these measures of Government the odious name of repudiation.

It is to be feared that such limited views are put forth in the interest of the speculators in the land, who are not content with moderate profits, but wish to double and treble their gains before funding their notes, though in the meantime the country may be

We see it stated that there is a bill befere the Legislature of Georgia to repeal the law forbidding the teaching of negroes to read. It was introduced at the instance of the clergy. The bill is said to have passed the Senate. The law forbidding negroes to be taught to read was passed in consequence of the intermeddling of the abolitionists of the North with the subject of slavery. We have no doubt that when we arc-freed from the pestilent influence of the abolitionists, the condition of our slaves will be very much Lash one ameliorated. 9

The following correspondence contains important information for a portion of our people:

RICHMOND, March 20, 1863. Hon. R. Ould, Commissioner, &c. DEAR SIR: - Many citizens of parts of my district beyond the fines of our army who have not been in the military service of the Confederate or Sate government, have, at different times, been arrested the enemy.

They have been discharged from imprisonment only on condition of their taking an oath of neutrality. This oath binds such as take it, not to commit any act of hostility to the United States, nor to aid their enemies so long as the U. S. forces occupy the particular local ty where the party is resident. In some instances the obligation has been imposed to the extent that the person so arrested and held, will commit no hostile of nor aid the enemies of the United States during the pending war.

May I ask whether the recent agreement between yourself and Commissioner Ludlow, discharges these obligations when entered into? Most respectfully,

W. N. II. SMITH. RICHMOND, April 1st, 1863. All citizens heretofore arrested by Federal authority, and released upon parole, whether that parole was to return to Federal lines, or to procure the release of any other person, or for any other purpose, or with any sort of obligation, have been declared by the express ogreement of the Federal Agent of Exchange released from said parole or any obligation named therein. RO. OULD.

Agent of Exchange. HOOKER'S ARMY REPORTED ON THE MOVE .- Passengers who arrived by the Fredericksburg train yesterday evening, bring the report that the Yankee army has at last commenced a move, which it is supposed will result in active operations at no distant day. From this report it would seem that Hooker, despairing of a successful attempt to dislodge the Confederates from the Heights around Fredericksburg, is moving the forces under his command in the direction of United States Ford, which point is some fifteen miles above Fredericksburg. What truth there may be in this statement we are not able to say, but bebelieve that it is not without foundation.

Plant Corn, plant Peas, plant Potatoes, cultivate the land and harvest its products. This will insure our independence.

Address to the People of the Confederate States. | supplies. The Secretary of War has prepared a In compliance with the request of Congress, contained in resolutions passed on the fourth day of the current mouth, I invoke your attention to the present condition and future prospects of our country. and to the duties which patriotism imposes on us ail during this great struggle for our homes and our

These resolutions are in the following language: JOINT RESOLUTION RELATING TO THE PRODUCTION OF

PROVISIONS. Whereas, A strong impression prevails through the country that the war now being waged against the people of the Confederate States may terminate during the present year; and whereas this impression is leading many patriotic citizens to engage largely in the production of cotton and tobacco, which they would not otherwise do; and whereas, in the opinion of Congress, it is of the utmost importance, not only with a view to the proper subsistence of our armics, but for the interest and welfare of all the people, that the agricultural labor of the country should be employed chiefly in the production of a supply of food to meet every contingency: Therefore,

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That it is the deliberate judgment of Congress that the people of these States, while hoping for peace, should look to prolonged war as the only condition proffered by the enemy short of subjugation; that every preparation necessary to encounter such a war should be persisted in, and that the amplest supply of provisions for armies and people should be the first object of all agriculturists; wherefore it is earnestly recommended that the people, instead of planting cotton and tobacco, shall direct ther agricultural labor mainly to the production of such crops as will insure a sufficiency of food for all classes and for every emergency, thereby, with true patriotism, subordinating the hope of gain to the

Sec. 2. That the President is hereby requested to i. sue a proclamation to the people of these States, urging upon them the necessity of guarding against the great perils of a short crop of provisions, and setting forth such reasons therefor as his judgement may dic-

Fully concurring in the views thus expressed by the Congress, I confidently appeal to your love of country for aid in carrying into effect the recommendations of your Senators and Representatives.

We have reached the close of the second year of the war, and may point with just pride to the history of our young Confederacy. Alone, unaided, we have met and overthrown the most formidable combinations of naval and military armaments that the lust of conquest ever gathered together for the subjugation of a free people. We began this struggle without a single gun afloat, while the resources of our enemy enabled them to gather fleets, which, according to their official list, published in August last, consisted of 427 vessels, measuring 300,036 tons, and carrying 3,268 guns .-Yet we have captured, sunk, or destroyed a number of these vessels, including two large frigates and one steam sloop-of-war, while four of their captures steam gunboats are now in our possession, adding to the strength of our little navy, which is rapidly gaining in numbers and efficiency. To oppose invading forces, composed of levies which have already exceeded thirteen hundred thousand men, we had no resources but the unconquerable valor of a people determined to be free; and we were so destitute of military supplies that tens of thousands of our citizens were reluctantly refused admission into the service from our inability to provide them with arms, while for many months some of our important strongholds owed their safety cheafly to a care ul concealment of the fact that we were without a supply of powder for our cannon .-Your devotion and patriotism have triumphed over all these obstacles, and called into existence the muritions of war, the clothing, and the subsistence which have enabled our soldiers to illustrate their valor on numerous battle-fields and to inflict crushing defeats on suc-

imagined to be invincible. The contrast between our past and present condition is well calculated to inspire full confidence in the into Port Royal harbor. It may be of interest to de triumph of our arms. At no previous period of the war have our forces been so numerous, so well or-ganized, and so thoroughly disciplined, armed and quipped, as at present. The season of high water, on which our enemies relied to enable their fleets of gunboats to penetrate into our country and devastate our homes, is fast passing away. Yet, our strong- The breadth of the "Obstruction Remover," as it is holds on the Mississippi still bid defiance to the foe, called, is 12 feet. From each side of the extremity a and months of costly preparations for their reduction strong iron bar or shaft runs down also 12 feet, the have been spent in vain. Disaster has been the re- Monitor drawing but from 8 to 10 feet water, thus sult of their every effort to turn or to storm Vicksburg and Port Hudson, as well as every attack on our batteries on the Red river, the Tallahatchie, and other navigable streams. Within a few weeks the falling waters and the increasing heat of summer will complete their discomfiture, and compel their baffled and defeated forces to the abandonment of expeditions on which was based their chief hope of success in effecting our subjugation. upon which rests the percussion terpedo containing feeting our subjugation.

We must not forget, however, that the war is not yet ended, and that we are still confronted by powerful rmies, and threatened by numerous fleets; and that the Government which centrols these fleets and armics is driven to the most desperate efforts to effect the unholy purposes in which it has thus far been defeated. It will use its utmost energy, to avert the impending doom, so fully merited by the atrocities it success, and an amount of powder greater than has has committed, the savage barbarities which it has encouraged, and the crowning infamy of its attempt to excite a servile population to the massacre of our the ties of the "obstruction remover." It will be wives, our daughters, and our helpless children.

With such a contest before us there is but one danger which the Government of your choice regards with apprehension, and to avert this danger it appeals to the never-failing patriotism and spirit of self-sac-rifice which you have exhibited since the beginning of the war. The very unfavorable sea on, the protracted droughts of last year, reduced the harvests on which we depended far below an average yield, and the deficiency was unfortunately still more marked in the Northern portion of the Confederacy, where sup- river. They first lost the gunboats Cairo, Queen of plies were specially needed for the army. If, through the West and Indianold. At Port Hudson, they corconfidence in early peace, which may prove delu- tainly lost the steam sloop-of-war Mississippi, a sive, our fields should be now devoted to the product the whole naval force in that vicinity was built us tion of cotton and tobacco, instead of grain and live op. The Richmond, according to the New Orleans stock, and other articles necessary for the subsistence | Picagune, was severely hart, causing the of the people and the army, the consequences may her Lieut. Commanding Cummings. At Vicksball prove serious if not disastrous, especially-should the another of the Federal gunboats was sunk by present season prove as unfavorable as the last .- | Confederate batteries, when all the forces Your country, therefore, appeals to you to lay aside went with her to the bottom of the river. A second all thought of gain, and to devote yourselves to secu- was so badly punished that she floated under the ring your liberties, without which those gains would protection of the enemy's encampment. be valueless. It is true that the wheat harvest in the This is rather an unfavorble plight for the great more Southern States which will be gathered next | navy that was to "sweep the Mississippi river month promises an abundant yield; but even if this its tributaries," and open it for navigation bel promise be fulfilled the difficulty of transportation, the last Christmas! They attempt to run the Conhanced as it has been by an unusually rainy winter, will cause contarrassments to mittary operations | run the Mississippi river and lose their iron-of and suffering among the people, should the crops in Red river rams! Surely the fates do not favor the the middle and northern portions of the Confederacy | Since the late campaign against Vicksburg at prove deficient. But no uneasiness need be felt in Port Hadson commenced, and it has not been the regard to a mere supply of bread for man. It is for months, the enemy have lost, in killed, would the large amount of corn and forage required for the sickness and desertion, over 50,000 men! And what raising of live stock, and for the supply of the ani- liave they accomplished? Vicksburg and Port Hulmals used in military operations that your aid is spevially required. These articles are too bulky for disboth places are impregnable. What have they done tant transportation, and in them the deficiency in the They have lost their boats, lost their soldiers. last harvest was most felt. Let your fields be devo- their sailers, and gain in their place a few negross ted exclusively to the production of .corn, oats, beans, populate the Great West ? It is true they have burn peas, potatoes and other food for man and beast .- our villages, destroyed many of our plantations Let corn be sown broadcast for fodder, in immediate | done other disgraceful acts, yet we have the const proximity to railroads, rivers and canals, and let all tion of knowing that the effect of these proceedings your efforts be directed to the prompt supply of these must recall upon their own heads at a future layarticles in the districts where our armies are opera- When they make the people of the South Indi ting. You will thus add greatly to their efficiency, acts of infamy, they forthwith strike a blow to and furnish the means without which it is impracti- own homes and make themselves beggars on the means cable to make those prompt and active movements' soil of a bounteous West .- Express. which have hitherto stricken terror into our enemies, and secured our most brilliant triumphs. Having thus placed before you, my country-

aid in supplying the wants of the coming year, ant nature through the Spanish Consulat Cha I add a few words of appeal in behalf of the brave France Monoz Ramon de Moncada, just arrived by soldiers now confronting your enemies, and to whom the North. He was among the passengers brough your Government is unable to furnish all the comforts up by the flag of truce boat on last Monday, and is they so richly merit. The supply of meat for the was understood that he was the beater of official army is deficient. This deficiency is only tempora- patches to the authorities here. In fact he freely ry, for measures have been adopted which will, it is avowed this himself, but did not disclose the nature believed, soen enable us to restore the full ration. of these dispatches he bears, further than to say that But that ration is now reduced at times to one half "it was good news, and would be announced, in the the usual quantity in some of our armies. It is papers in a day or so." The incredulity with which known that the supply of meat throughout the coun- this announcement was received by some of the life that the supply of meat throughout the country is sufficient for the support of all, but the distan- men, gave way to a confidence of the fact by ces are so great, the condition of the roads has been earnest and reiterated statements. hrough which we have just passed, and the atempts of groveling speculators to forestall the maret and make money out of the life-blood of our discontinuous and renterated statements.

In the passage up the river he treated our prisoners with many marks of respect and kindness ers with many marks of respect and kindness manifested the greatest anxiety of the fight at Christian in et and make money out of the life-blood of our de- ton, and expressed a great desire to reach there enders, have so much inflamed the withdrawal from time to witness it. As soon as his mission here was de of the surplus in the hands of the producers tatthe Government has been unable to gather full terday evening, for Charleston.

plan, which is appended to this address, by the aid of which, or some similar means to be adopted by yourselves, you can assist the officers of the Government in the purchase of the bacon, the pork and the beef, known to exist in large quantities in different parts of the country. Even if the surplus be less than is believed, is it not a bitter and humiliating reflection that those who remain at nome, secure trons hardship and protected from danger, should be in the enjoyment of abundance, and that their slaves also should have a full supply of food, while their sons, brothers, husbands and fathers are stinted in the rations on which their health and efficiency

Entertaining no fear that you will either misconstrue the motives of this address, or fail to respond to the call of patriotism, I have placed the facts fully and frankly before you. Let us all unite in the performance of our duty, each in his sphere; and with concerted, persistant, and well directed effort there seems little reason to doubt that under the blessing of Him to whom we look for guidance, and who has been to us our shield and our strength, we shall maintain the soveignty and independence of these Confederate States, and transmit to our posterity the heritage bequeathed to us by our fathers.

JEFFERSON DAVIS [Signed] EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Richmond, April 10, 1863.

PLAN SUGGESTED BY THE SECRETARY OF WAR I Let the people in each county, parish, or ward select at public meeting, as early as convenient, a committee of three or mere discreet citizens, charged with

the duties hereinafter mentioned. II. Let it be the duty of this committee to ascertain from each citizen in the county or parish what amount of surplus meat, whether bacon, pork or beef he can spare for the use of the army, after reserving a supply for his family and those dependent on him

Let this committee fix a price which is deeped to them a just compensation for the articles furnished and inform the citizens what this price is, so that such may know, before delivery, what price is to be tool

for the articles furnished. Let this committee make arrangements for the transportation of the supplies to some convenient denot, after consultation with the officer who is to re-

Let the committee make, delivery of the supplies on receiving payment of the price, and assume the duty of paying it over to the citizens who have furnished the supplies.

III. Where the duty of the committee is performed in any town or city at, which there may be a Quartermaster or Commissary, no further duty need be requi. ed of them than to deliver to the officer a list of the names of the citizens and of the supplies which each is ready to furnish, and the price fixed, whereupon the officer will himself gather the supplies and

make payment.

IV. Where the supplies are furnished in the count. try the cost of transportation to the deput will paid by the Government, in addition to the price fixed by the committee. V. As this appeal is made to the people for the

benefit of our brave defenders now in the army, the

Department relies with confidence on the patriotism

of the people that no more than just compensation would be fixed by the committees, nor accepted by those whose chief motive will be to aid their country and not to make undue gains out of the needs of par JAMES A. SEDDON. noble soldiers. Secretary of War.

How the Yankees propose to deal with Torpedoes. The same correspondent, alluding to the delay in the attack upon Charleston, through apprehension of

torpedoes in the harbor, says : But Captain Ericsson, of New York, has devised a plan by which this difficulty is obviated, and has alcessive armies, each of which an arrogant foe for dly ready sent down four of these machines, three of which were lost in a gale of wind, while the remaining one, with difficulty, the steamer Ericsson has safely towel scribe the principle on which these are constructed An iron frame, floated to the warter's edge by ir a sponsons, is pushed alread of the Monitor as she runs in. Its length, from the bow of the Monitor, is from 20 to 30 feet. An apperture is made next to the vessel of the shape of her bows, intended to receive it.

> rendeirng it impossible for any torpedoes over which this 'Obstruction Remover". passes to injure the vessel. A number of iren bars are used, not only to form a net-work so as to either push forward or explode every torpedo less than twelve feet under water, but also to strengthen and stondy the masts. At the hottom a heavy tie-bar unites these two vertical rolls, hammer which catches in a spring so stiff as to require two men to set it, but constructed so that the lever, which protrudes in front, forming the handle or other end of the hammer, will cause the spring to give with little pressure. This is to remove "pile The experiments made upon this machine in the

> North have demonstrated the fact that it is a complete ever been proposed for any torpedo before caused to injury to the vessel, and indeed did not disturb any of readily seen that under no circumstances can any strain be given to the Monitor; for, a prosing apparatus to be destroyed, as it fleats independ of the Monitor, supporting itself, the worst that can

## A Losing Came.

The Natchez Courier makes up a balance shots proving conclusively that the naval campaign his opened rather disastrous to the Federal forces on the

## Foreign Official Dispatches.

We lean that our Government/has receive men, the reasons for the call made on you for the last day or two, official dispatches of an impor-