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Payable in advance. The Revelation of Death.

BY PAUL H. HAVNE,

BY PAUL II. HAYNE.

"Light! give me light!" the expiring poet cried, Clesing his languid cyclids on the day.... And with that solemn cry he passed away; And happly doubt was solved, and error died, And glimmering trust was grandly glorified. Even in the moment of his mightiest need, And that some light God planteth as a seed, Outburst from darkness to a broad noontide; Es that He saw he Brothers! we shall suc-Freed by the Angel Death—the chain subline, Which binds dim Earth to chear Edwards; Michael and Sar Light a

Reuben P. Campbell.

The Southern character never appeared with more true lastre than in him, and tho North Carolinians have been negligent of his glory, and choose to rest the fame of Southern chivalry, on their Virginians, their South Carolinians, their Bee's, their Jackson's, their Hill's. We may search their history in vain for a parellel to that beautiful union of the interpid soldier, with the modest and accomdished gentlemen found in him, so different om the excessive assumption and want of nodesty exhibited by many officers of great distinction in this war.

Cadet Campbell entered the U.S. Military Academy in July, 1836, having been appoint ed under the administration of Gen. Jackson.

Naturally possessed of a lion-like courage, and being descended of an ancestry renowned for its military genius, it was not long before he attracted the attention of all by his soldierly bearing and aptness for martial exer-sises. He graduated with distinction in June, 1840, in the same form with Gen. Ewell, who with Campbell, entered the Dragoon service, which they were afterward so much to adern. Ewell was assigned to the 1st Dragoons. Campbell to the 2nd; the latter commanded by Gen. Twiggs, and officered by the very choicest members of other regiments, formed the most splendid corps in the army.

In this school Lieut Campbell received his

practical training as a soldier, and in the numerous conflicts which occurred between the troops and the able warriors of Osceola and Coacoochee, he was always distinguished.

ordered to Fort Jesup on the Louisiana frontier, where a large force under Gen. Z. Tay-

these conflicts Lieut. Campbell was particu- in the hearts of their countrymen. larly distinguished, and for his gallantry and good conduct on the latter field he was retary advancer nent, when fully merited, was libellous to me only made in those days when pressed by ness never have, and do not to this day press thing was ever done for him.

Ever in advance of the army with the galstorming of Monterey and was afterwards signally successful in extricating a portion of . May's command from the clutches of the enemy, by whom they had been cut off through the negligence of Lieut, now Gen. Sturgis for whom he ever after retained a marked contempt.

At the battle of Buena Vista he received the brevet of Captain for gallantry and good conduct in that engagement. Subsequent to this great battle Capt. Campbell fought the most desperate combat on record during the war. Returning from China he had reached Agua Fria on the main road from Mico to Monterey about 8 a. m. Emerging into a limited savanna he was beset by 500 guerillas under command of a noted partida, who having but one arm was known as "El Man-Campbell, whose force consisted of but 27 dragoons, 5 Texan Rangers and himself, at once charged them and cut his way through. A second party beyond the first, was also charged and dispersed. Here he discovered that some of his men had fallen into the hands of the enemy, wounded and

dismounted; he wheeled his men around, recharged the Mexicans and recovered the men before they had murdered them. He then dismounted his men, placed the horses in a deep arroyo or gully and continued the combat, which did not terminate until half-past 10 o'clock, a. m., when the Mexicans fled, leaving their commander dead on the field slain as the men said, by Campbell's own hand. Nearly every man in Capt. Campbell's party received some injury and eight were

After his fierce combat at Agua Fria he was again recommended to the War Department for promotion, but not advanced Senators and Representatives of North Caro lina failing again to press his claims.

At the close of the war, Maj. Graham and Capt. Campbell, from the immense military supplies at Saltillo equipped an expedition intended for the occupation of the newly acquired territory of California. They passed up through the State of Cohuila and passed the Sierra Madre in Chihuahua, and traversing with great suffering the arid plains of Sonora, being as many as three days without water, finally entered the State at Los Angelos and proceeded from thence to the coast, where he remained during the "days of the Empire," as the Military government of California was then facetiously styled in the ar-Capt. Campbell returned to the United Per. States at that time in the full prime and vigor of his life. We next find him sojourning in New Mexico and was for a considerable time, commandant of the post at Socorro.

After much arduous service in that region he was stricken with inflammatory rheumatism, and after a severe illness of several months recovered his health sufficiently to return to his home, where he remained for adventurerers, but they were "Tew and several years in ill health. He next appear far between." The valley of the beaued in service as commander of one of the col-tiful Cumberland, and all that part of unns of the Utah Expedition, under that the State, known as Middle Tennes-

When in Utah, Capt. Campbell conducted an expedition to Santa Clara where he res-cued the children left from the Mountain Meadow massacre.

In 1859 Capt. Campbell returned to the U. S., spending much of his time in Washington He quit the service of the U.S. when that grand cob-house fell, and on the secession of nessee. Here they parted the wild North Carolina tendered his services to the cane, and told the stirring story of the Governor of that State, having previously tendered them to the Confederate States by letter, directed to that industrious old curmudgeon, Gen. Cooper. He entered the field at the head of the 7th N. C. State Troops, and the fields of Newbern, Hanover Court-House, Mechanicsville and Gaines Mills that the task he had undertaken. Fearportion of the regiment led by him covered itself with glory. Campbell's high military dergo hardships, willing to lie down spirit and unwavering courage restored the upon a hard bed, in an open cabin, to esprit de corps of Branch's Brigade, which sit down to scanty fare, to swim the After the peace made by Gen. Worth with esprit de corps of Branch's Brigade, which the Seminoles, Lieut. Campbell's corps was from its lame beginning at Newbern after carrying victory on its bayonets at Gaines Mill, Frazier's Farm, Manassas and Harper's lor was concentrated. Socially, this was a Ferry, appeared on the field of Sharpsburg at delightful spot, and in this brilliant cotoric of the head of A. P. Hill's conquering Division, beauty and fashion the brave Lieutenant driving their old opponents at Newbern, Burnside's Division, in disgraceful rout before a was recognized as a leading star.

But soon the Mexican difficulties ensued third of their numbers. Although the Brigand the forces under Gen. Taylor moved to ade lost its noble commander, the heroic and Corpus Christi, Lieut. Campbell with them, chivalrons Branch, the renown alike of Campand the next Spring moving on to the Rio bell, the Brigade of Branch, Lee, Meares, and Grande, the splendid battles of Palo Alto and the other brave officers who have fallen is messca de la Palma were fought. In each of imperishable, their memories are embalmed

commended to the notice of the Government base Volume, "The History of the 1st and 2nd by his immediate commander, Col. May, and years of the War," which is a libel on every fully endorsed by Gen. Taylor;—but as milis State in the Confederacy except Virginia and

When the Federal army of the Potomac political influence, and as the public men of stood at bay with all its outposts driven in, North Carolina actuated by a spirit of selfish- with 300 pieces of artillery and 60,000 Infantry massed at Cold Harbor-the Confederate the just claims of meritorious sons of the good army moved forward to the attack. The adold State upon the General Government, novance was led by Col. Reuben P. Campbell, who drove in the enemy's skirmishers and engaged the main body and covered the adlant May, Lieut. Campbell participated in the vance of our troops. Overwhelming Dur. yea's New York Fire Zonaves, with his musketry he was about to advance on the artillery which they covered, when he received a supplication from a Georgia Regiment far to his right to come to its assistance, being almost overpowered by the U.S. Regulars and unable to advance He reluctantly consented to do so, being about to move to the front and making a flank movement under a storm of fire through the woods where Wheat and Pitman tell, he arrived at the position sought. The enemy were posted in risle pits on the brow of a steep acclivity. Col. Campbell im-mediately stormed and just as he carried it, the Color-bearer was shot. Seeing the line somewhat broken by the advance through the woods, he took the colors and waved them to and fro, to indicate the line of battle. He was just at this moment shot through the He was just at this moment shot through the ireast and brain, and fell dead. Thus died this brave soldier of the Confederacy, admitted to be the bravest of the army of General Taylor in Mexico. Prudent, modest, cool and devoid of fear, he was generous, chivalrous and accomplished, a knight sans peur et sans reproche. THE METHODIST PREACHER

ROBBER

BY PROF. ALLEN M. SCOTT.

The history of few countries possess more interest than that of the storied West. Equal in extent to some of the most populous empires of the Old World varied in scenery, soil and climate, no wonder that its transition from a wilderness state, as it was a half century ago, to its present condition as to population, wealth and refinement, should be attended with many strange and startling events.

.The narrative which the writer is aut to give, is no fictitious statement. One of the principal actors, who has now gone into that unexplored world, whence "no traveler returns," from his own lips, related the facts herein set forth, in my hearing. Though a mere stripling at the time, the narrative made such an impression on my mind, that the lapse of many slowly rolling years has, by no means, effected it. Thinking that it may serve to interest the readers of the Southern Monthly, I have committed it to pa-

In 1801 Tennessee was an untrodden waste. It is true that, prior to that date, a few settlements had been made in Powell's Valley, in East Tennessee, and, perhaps, a village had been commenced at the French Lick, now Nashville, and a few setttlements had been started elsewhere by hardy adventurerers, but they were "Tew and greatest of Southern Military leaders, Gen. see, to say noting of our Western District, were the abodes of savages, and but little known to civilized men.

In the early part of that year two or three Methodist preachers, young men from Virginia, burning with zea. to bear the tidings of salvation to the new settlers in the West, left their homes and friends, and came to Ten-Cross to the early pioneers.

Among them was a young preacher named John Cragg. He was about less of man and beast, content to ununbridged streams, to climb mountains, and to wander along the pathless woods, if he could but be the humble instrument in the hands of Providence, in establishing the Redeemer's king-dom in these new lands.

Not far from the spot where stands

the beautiful little town of Sparta, Mr. Cragg was wending his way along a blind trace, seeking 2 distant settlement, when suddenly a tall, young man sprang from a cover behind a huge rock, and presenting his rifle, demanded his money. Mr. Cragg reined up his horse and stood still, regarding the assailant with a piercing look, the rifle, the meanwhile, being presented at the distance of only a presented at the distance of only a plant of many busy and that very soon, seems to be conceded by the press of that country. The plan is clearly developed in the following extract from a letter honored with a conspicuous place in the Times of Sundent family living upon their little home, somewhere in Middle Tennessee. He has devoted his manhood's prime to the high calling of the gosting will need all the unity and efficiency contemplated in recent procla-

"Give me your money," demanded the young man, "or I'll blow you

"Young man," said the preacher, "What has brought you to that? You cannot pull that trigger. You have never robbed any one. This is your first attempt. When a child, you first attempt. When a child were taught better things. mother"

Here, the young man instantly low-ered the muzzle of his gun, hesitated, threw it on the ground and burst into

"It is my first attempt," said he.

"I was indeed taught better things." The preacher dismounted from his horse, and bade the young man to sit day, a stranger, seated upon an irondown by him on the fragment of a rock.

Here, with no little difficulty, he induced the young robber to give him an outline of his history. It may be ing the night. He was kindly received the young robber to give him an outline of his history. It may be ing the night. He was kindly received according to the necessing the night. He was kindly received the Constitution of the United States is to be construed according to the necessing the night. He was kindly received the Constitutions of individual States. duced the young robber to give him an outline of his history. It may be comprised in a few words. He was a Virginian, of wealthy, religious and highly respectable parents. Two years previously he had married a young lady, whose parents' condition were not below that of his own. For some reason the parents on both sides op-posed the match, and the young peo-ple eloped, careing little whither they went, so they were together. They received nothing from their parents; in fact, the latter knew not whither

they had gone!

They had ventured out to this wild country, and had managed to live, up to this time, though with no little dif-Both had recently been sick. They had no neighbors, no friends, none to whom in an evil hour they gound appeal for aid. Reduced to the very point of starvation, the tempter had suggested that he should make interest would do, until he could make others would do, until he could make other arrangements. For three days he had been watching this trace, and Mr.

Cross was the first to mas.

"I took the money home to my young wife, and told her how strange-olute will, with a million of men in arms to support him, can do pretty much what he pleases. They have to learn that paper Constitutions, however convenient they may be, can be returned to Virginia, and a reconciliation of the money home to my young wife, and told her how strange-olute will, with a million of men in arms to support him, can do pretty much what he pleases. They have to learn that paper Constitutions, however convenient they may be, can be returned to Virginia, and a reconciliation of men in arms to support him, can do pretty much what he pleases. They have to learn that paper Constitutions, however convenient they may be, can be returned to Virginia, and a reconciliation of men in arms to support him, can do pretty much what he pleases. They have to learn that paper Constitutions, however convenient they may be, can be returned to Virginia, and a reconciliation of men in arms to support him, can do pretty much what he pleases. They have to learn that paper Constitutions, however convenient they may be, can be or a factor of the could make a proportion of the c

Cragg was the first to pass.

Closely did the young preacher observe every motion, tone of voice, and lineament in the countenance of the young man. His manner was so true us. We added acre to acre, servant this or that Constitution authorizes, but what is necessary to be done to make of thirty-four States and a vast territory one nation.

To Maj. Gen. Braxton Bragg.

he. "There is One who was both wining and able to aid you in your time
lation we now bear.

of need, who is present in the wilderof need, who is present in the wilderof need, who is present in the wilderof need, who is present in the wilder-ness as well as in the city, and who never turns away empty those who call him and make him some return for his never turns away empty those who call upon him. You have yielded to the kindness; but as you had not given me tempter, and have been by him brought your name, I knew not how to inquire.

That kind Providence that never forsakes the fallen until they are lost, lost forever, has doubtless thrown you bath morning, an old man, with white make us thank you, and bless your name, I knew not how to inquire.

What a syou had not given me it awhile; and if it would do no other good than, by the least influence, preventing our "husbands, brothers and sweethearts," from becoming drunk-ards and gamblers, it is enough to make us thank you, and bless your name for having enforced this law. into my hands. I trust that you can locks, arose to preach. It at once ocstill be rescued from ruin and infamy. curred to me that I had seen him some I, too, am poor—that horse, saddle, and a few dollars, constitute all curred to me that I had seen him some where in life. When he knelt to pray, and saddle-bags, a few clothes, a few and his voice went up, like holy incomes to the skies, I recognized that

counted out thirty-one silver dollars, from which he took one dollar, and putting it into his pocket, he said:

"Promise me, in the presence of the Judge of all the earth, that, hereafter, you will seek to do right, and, under no circumstances, attempt to rob any

and the two knelt, and the preacher invoked the blessings of Heaven upon the young man and his wife, and upon the money, and asked for grace to the control of the preacher invoked the blessings of Heaven upon the money, and asked for grace to the control of the preacher invoked the blessings of Heaven upon the money, and asked for grace to the control of the preacher invoked the blessings of Heaven upon the work of the preacher invoked the blessings of Heaven upon the work of the preacher invoked the blessings of Heaven upon the preacher invoked the blessings of Heaven upon the work of the preacher invoked the blessings of Heaven upon the preacher invoked the blessings of the preacher invoked the blessing the preacher invoked the bles able him to follow in the paths of hon- I heard him relate this stirring narraesty and right. He gave him the thirtive. "I have shared his magnificent ty dollars, and the two parted, without hospitality, and passed many happy

nessee is no longer a wilderness. The this narrative, even to my own wife, Red Man has gone far away to the nor will I ever. It shall die with me; great West—the pale face has come.

The forest has been felled, cities have pies a high place in Church, and another as high a place in State." churches, everywhere greet the vision. The Indian hunting-grounds are checkered off into a thousand furrowed fields. The land of Jackson, Carroll and Polk, is now the home of many busy and happy thousands.

pel, and, though neither learned nor ciency contemplated in recent procla-eloquent, he was deemed faithful and mations. It will require millions of ty-five miles east of Little Rock, at the

was held at "Winrow's," in Rutherford county. Mr. Cragg was in attendance, and preached one Sabbath and loved ones.

it was growing dark, and Mr. Cragg of any political party shall threaten to was sented in his porch, much wearied change or paralize the movements of with the labor of ploughing in wheat, at which he had been engaged all the

After supper, he asked Mr. Cragg to see him in a private room. When alone, he said: "Mr. Cragg, you do not know me." "I do not," said the old preacher. "We once before had a private room. We once before had a private room of the constitutions of individual States cannot be allowed to stand in the way of its vigorous prosecution. Englishmen are in great trouble at the illegality and unconstitutionality of the acts of President Lincoln. They alone, he said: "Mr. Cragg, you do not know me." "I do not," said the illegality and unconstitutionality of the acts of President Lincoln. They private meeting," returned his friend. have a great trenderness for the Congression, the eleventh of last stitution and the laws, and feel very the continued he, "as you were purbadly that the Northern people, while the laws, are provided to Lieut Colonelcy, vice Price. Capt J W Hinton to be Major, and Makes Eleut Ino C Gordan.

him thirty dollars, prayed with him, that his proclamations are only waste and left him." Mr. Cragg replied paper. They appear to have very little that he had not forgotten that event. "I am that young man," said the other. "I took the money home to my States can do. A man of firm and rescaled and told har how stranger.

to nature, and his penitence seemed so to servant, this species of property to deep and thorough, that Mr. Cragg that, until we have long been considered and thorough, that Mr. Cragg that, until we have long been considered rich. Twenty-five years ago we even have erred most sadly," said both obtained hope in Christ, and behave even who was both will came members of his church, which responsible to sid year in your time lation we now hear.

books, and a few dollars, constitute all my earthly possessions. I own no foot of land—no cottage in the wilderness.

But I have no dependent family, and you need my money more than I."

He arose, took down his saddle-bags and drew out an old woolen sock, and you this visit. I am told that you are poor, and that you often labor with your own hands, through winter's bit-ing cold and summer's schorching heat, to procure the necessities of life for those dependent upon you. Mr. Cragg, it cannot be so another harmy, and heaven has preserved me to rock the

disclosing either of their names. * * days in the society of his refined and
Thirty years have clapsed since the clegant family, but I have not mentwo parted. It is now 1831. Ten tioned the name in connection with

The Military Dictatorship.

That Lincoln is to be the Military Dictator of the United States, and that very soon, seems to be conceded by the press of that country. The plan

pious, and few men have been more men and proportional supplies. Marsuccessful in persuading men to be religious.

In the fall of 1831 a camp-meeting the Northern States manifest a factory of the No tions spirit, the Provost Marshals, it Col. Win. H. Parsons, of Texas, comty. Mr. Cragg was in at is presumed, will have the power to mands several Texas regiments east of mand preached one Sabbath keep them in order. If State LegisThe meeting closed on Tucs- latures should undertake to interfere lock commands west of the Texas briday, and Mr. Cragg rode away the same evening, thirty miles, to his home and loved ones.

latures should undertake to interiere with the action of the General Government, necessary to the prosecution of the war, they will come under the ac-On the Thursday following, just as tion of martial law, and if the action the Government, it will doubtless be competent for the Provost Marshal in familiarly. any State to suspend political meetings and postpone elections. If the the Constitutions of individual States cannot be allowed to stand in the way

"Thirty years ago, the eleventh of last stitution and the laws, and feel very promoted to Lieut Colonelcy, vice May," continued he, "as you were pursuing your way, near the spot where sparta now stands, a wicked young own liberties. They tell us that the Jones, Co F, resigned, which makes man attempted to rob you. You gave

Sir: The ladies have heard of some Martial law was until we lived under good than, by the least influence, preventing our "husbands, brothers and ards and gamblers, it is enough to make us thank you, and bless your name for having enforced this law; and you were right in believing that, whatever others may say, the women of the South would thank you for re-turning our "loved ones "uncorrupt-

We have tried to do our part and fufil our "mission" in the present struggle-to assist, comfort and encourage our protectors—but independence will not be worth much to us if it is to be purchased at the price of our defenders' moral integrity. Men who sympathise with us the most can barely know what a loathing, horror and sickening dread we feel when thinking of our hishards fathers and brothers becoming drunkards and gamblers—and as far as closing drinking and gambling places is concerned, we would have Martial law as fixed as the Medes and Persians. In one city where you have declared this law, we could tell of one individual case where a gifted brother and son has been saved, no doubt, permanently from moral degradation, and if you, dear sir, could now see the happiness of only that one family—of the young, bright eyed sisters and the old father, who had wept much over his wayward son—it would make your warrior's heart glad, and enable you to endure, like a brave,

veteran soldier, any censure with which you may be unjustly assailed.

Again we thank you a thousand times for any good you may do our loved ones in the army or at home and we will pray that your army may be invincible, that your men may be brave and noble as their commander, and all return to their homes "uncorrupted." SOUTHERN WOMEN.

Texas Army.

The Houston News says: We have by about 50,000 troops in the field west of the Mississippi river, all pre-pared and eager for active service. A ortion of these troops are at Fort gades, and some of the Arkansas troops. Gen. Holmes' headquarters are at tle Rock. Col. Stockdale says he is remarkably popular with the army.—
He is plain and unostentatious in his manners, attentive to the wants of the with whom he often mingles

Promotions in N. C. Troops.

Second Regiment.—Lieut Col W
P Bynum promoted to Colonel, vice
Col C C Tew accessed. Maj W R
Cox, to be Lieut Colonel, vice Bynum promoted. The death of Capt John Howard leaves the position of Major vacant, and Makes Lieut Jno C Gor-