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WEEKLY.

J. J. BRUNER AND PROCESSION

VOL. XX.

Die Ochter anuthe Langer of the Hone is in Monthly Palmanal New Other roght livered a very able and patriotic speech in Savannah, on the issues of the war, on the evening of March 4. We find the following synopsis of the same in the Savannah News :

The Doctor said he arose with great difmos to meet the announcement made in the morning papers. The more because of the presence of the many professional gentleapen who were better acquainted, with the subject, and at whose feet he would gladly sit for instruction. But there might be some advantages in looking at the question from the moral side.

He had frequently been asked, both in and out of the army, "Do you really think the South will succeed?" He had inva-riably replied, "Unless the lessons of all history fail, she must succeed." He thought

First-Because when a nation becomes too strong for its virtue it is a rule of God's Government that it must be divided or destroyed. Consolidation centralization, is not God's law, but division into parts which shall balance power with each other. This is the difference between the antediluvian and postdiluvian world. The consolidation of the former created such vices as required the waters of a deluge to remove. In the latter it is God's law to separate and divide into races and nations. Hence the attempt on the plains of Shinar to, form a great centralization was blasted by Divine interposition. The idea of one great empire on this continent has been our delusion. It is wonderful that our eyes were so long bolden from seeing'it. Such a Government would have corrupted the politicians, and the politicians the people, and in their turn, the people would corrupt the politicians. To prevent this. God has lifted his hand and separated the nation. It is to be dvided-like Europe, into smaller nations, holding the balance of power. This principle is liable to two conditions : 1st, An old and established government should not be dis-

giving success to nations is not the play of rest of the solution of the second of the solution of the solu

ed only by degrading herself is receiving a king from her enemy; of Russia against Circassia; of Holland, glorious Holland against the power of Spain. Let us not be moved by the display of numbers against us. What though we be six millions an they twenty, or forty, or sixty; we will plant ourselves against the rock of historic

truth, and say come one, come all I Fourth-The North campot succeed without doing two great wrongs, which the Doctor did not believe God in his righteousness and mercy would permit.-First, the annihalation of the whites of the South. We will all die rather than bend the suppliant knee, or kiss the hand of the tyrant. Second, the great wrong of destroying the blacks of the South. Our subjugation is their destruction., When an inferior race is placed by the side of a superior race on terms of equality, the ormer is swept away. Like the Indian, the negroes will be driven from the earth by unfeeling capital. Now, whatever our sins may have been, so far as this war is concerned, the negroes are innovent. For their sakes we shall succeed. They stand is a wall between us and heaven.

Our cause is founded upon the immutable laws of God, and is so righteous that we can carry it to Him and leave it under the shadow of His throne. This is the reason that ministers of the gospel are tak ing so deep an interest in our cause. They feed that it is the cause of God As well as the people.

Two things will result from the war when it ends : First, the world-wide prejudice against our social condition will be dissipated. The world will see that our race is approved of God, and that slavery, as with us, is an element of strength. We keep the negroes, and they keep us. Seond, that man must not legislate for God. Whatever his notions about philanthropy, he must bow to the teachings of God's an attempt to improve on God and legisate for him. For himself, much would do for his country, he would do more to defend the ways of Get .-Country and all things are passing may, but God remains forever the same. In conclusion, the Doctor made touching allusions to the fail of N. Orleaus, and the condition of her people. He uged that Savannah and Charleston shald avoid her fate. Better to die and laive the city in a heap of rains.

The Moral Atmosphere about Richmond. One of the veriest sinks of iniquity now in the City of Rickenberg S.t. again of

demoralization of the times, but the government authorities could and should take immediate steps to suppress much of the wickedness so rife in that sity. On this sub, ject the Knoxville Register says :

The morst condition of Richmond, for most of the time since it has been the sent of government of the Southern Confederacy, has not only been a source of regret. but of deep mortification and humiliation to every citizen of the South. We can hardly conceive now that Richmond. where used to dwell and sojourn those who were of polisher manners, refined sentiment and cultivated intellect, has been turned into a din of vice and sink of iniquity. Notwitistanding the incontrovertible testimony to that effect, which meets our eyes in almost every newspaper, and is poured into our cars from every traveller, we can scarcely believe that multitudes of abandonedimen and women have dared to intrude thunselves into Richmond, once celebrated for its moral, refined and intelligent society

A large pertion of the fault, which has wrought this great chauge in that once elegant city, pust be attributed to the want of proper administrative abilities to the military autorities, and the lack of judgment in these who dispense the patronage of the government. Gambling hells and dens of vie must he kept up by those who have considerable means to support them. If the uilitary authorities at Richmond permit officers of the army to remain there who have no business, of course these must indulge themselves in some vice to keep time fron hanging heavily on their hands. And if the beads of Departments give encouragement to young men from every part of the Confederacy to visit Richmond personally to obtain office or promotion. to be present importuning members of word. This war is the child of infidelity; Congress to press their spplications, this Their destination is not known. I have accounts for another large class who must buried in this region three females of the for half their time be employed in viciou indulgences. Much might be done in discouraging these many trips to Richmond, if business were taken up in order, or a preference given to that which is attended to by correspondence. It is the least worthy who generally flock to the seat of government, and from his family fourteen days. When he press applications for office until they are granted from mere importunity. Gambling hells and dens of vice cannot be effectually put down while those who support them are not only tolerated but encouraged to visit the place where they are. located. The evil is so great and so dis paraging to our character as a nation that get this off I must close." it requires a remedy of a strong nature to effect a speedy and permanent cure. If suffered much longer to exist it will grow in extent, and spread its roots until corruption and venality will sap the very foundations of the government. Defalca- permit their slaves to enter Government tions and embezzlements are even now not uncommon, and will certainly become more frequent unless there is a reformation.

A fleet of "Iron clads," known as the Yazoo River, and it is believed that a large quantity of this greatly coveted material is still unconsumed, and accessible in those rivers and bayous. But let no speculator go mad over this announcement in anticipation of sudden fortunes. As soon as Gen. Grant had landed his forces opposite Vicksburg and almost before the regimental tents had been pitched, a party of sharpers, who had been following the army, waited upon him in a body, and pillow on many a night of fierceness. requested permission to buy cotton. His answer to them was this ; "Gentlemen, you cannot buy a pound of cotton until Vicksburg is taken ; and I will not premise that you may do so then."-The children of Israel departed with a large size flea in their ear.

The distances through this route are as follows :

From Vicksburg to Yazoo City, 120 miles; from YA200 City to Williams' Landing or Greenwood, 180 miles : from Greenwood to head of Big Tallahatchie, 180 miles : from head of Tallahatchie to miles.

The whole route is through black water or sluggish bayous, easily navigated except from occasional trees and snags lying across the narrow passes. The land also falls away from the river along the greater part of the route, affording few opportunities for attack from the enemy.

Atrocities of Lincoln's Officials .- The Christian Observer publishes the appended extract of a letter from a clergyman in the country, dated February 21st, 1863 :

"I returned vesterday, from Stafford, where I had been called to attend a funeral. I was within a mile or two of the Yankee lines. It is the impression that a portion of their army is leaving this region. highest social position, whose deaths have Leen caused by Yankee atrocities. They were ail in that situation which usually excites our tenderest sympathies. The last one that I buried was the wife of a physician, whose hashand was arrested while attending a very sick patient, and kept was absent some of the Yankees, with satanic malignity, came to her house and told her that they had shot her husband. The shock which this false intelligence produced was more than her delicate frame could bear, and she sank under it. I could tell you much more, but in order to

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ABOUT TOWN .- "Who is that young "Musquito Fleet," is destined for this ser- man over there?" He is a member Co.-., vice. The route is entirely practical for Regt.-., N. C. T. "What is he doing ressels of not too heavy draught and here with all those fine laces of gold and The City of International States of an and a sidely passes through a tract of country stripes, and good clothes on I" He has been and international stripes and need to the second stripes and bales of country and bales of country and just received when the army on fur-is, of course, attributable to the general annually heretofore brought out of this lough to re-visit his home and friends, and . may be his sweet heart, and to enjoy the pleasures of a family reunion, and at tele; a-tete with her, the remembrance of whose blest image nerved and inspired him amid the tempest of the field that lightened and thundered with cannon, hailed with bullets and bristled with bayonets, and to look once more, ere his own Berhaps are forever glazed, into those eyes which have been a angele of blessings around his soddy

"It's no matter-he's no business here. He ought to be in camp where he belongs, These strapped-up fellows will ruin the country unless something is done to keep them in their places. I'm out upon furloughs."

You are both hasty and unreasonably, sir, in your opinion. For our part, we are always, under such circumstances, right glad to see those brave young fellows, for we know how the good old mother's heart swells with delightful emotions as she presses her darling boy with those withered but affectionate arms to that devoted Mississippi river, 60 miles. Total 540 bosom ; and that other gentler being, the sly rogue is so impatient to see, we know how she feels at his approach, and we honor and love them for it, and will always defend the truth of touching the naturalness of such affairs as these, in despite of the snarls and malignity of the lazy, bloated, cowardly skulks who pant with excess at home, while these ingenuous, chivalrous and brave boys are fighting the battles of our independence, often too, when badly clothed, in some instances upon half rations of inferior food, and at the rate of eleven dollars a month in promises to pay, every issue of which is a draft upon a soldiers blood. Snarl on, suap, bite, if you want to ; but remember these are the boys

for the girls .- Charlotte Bulletin.

The Health of our Armies .- We are rejoiced to hear from all quarters of the wonderful healthfulness of our soldiers in the field. It is comforting to feel that however our finances may be wilting ander the number of adverse influences to which they are now subjected, there is no depreciation of Confederate bone and muscle. While the enemy is from time to. time shipping from Stafford and Murfreesboro' such large bodies of sick and demoralized troops, as to induce the belief that he is charging his base, our men are enjoying a vigor unprecedented. This difference in the sunitary condition of the hostile armies is easily accounted for. The Yankess are unwilling warriors, and they sleep in tents. The hearts of our soldiers are in the contest, and having fortunately worn out all their tents, and being unable to procure new ones, they take their rest in the open air, with nothing above them but their blankets and the canopy of heaven, and in their universally robust condition is seen the wisdom of the words of the great Napoleon ; that "tents destroyed armies are not artillery."- Examiner.

solved without sufficient cause. 2d, A new Government should not be formed without possessing the elements necessary to constitute a great nation, capable of holding power in the family of nations,-With these conditions he did not fear to advocate the principle.

The South has these conditions : First -A sufficient cause in the wrongs of forty years-wrongs greater than those which caused our fathers to throw off the Government of Britain. Secondly-she has all the elements of a great nation. This war, with all our ports blockaded, has proved this, and demanded the confession of the world. Reconstruction is impossible. God has divided, and a sea of blood rolls between us and the North.

Second-He believed the South would succeed, because the problem of a Republican Government, as constituted by our fathers, has been remitted to take it up and work it out. Governments are not formed. They grow as the tree, or they crystaitze. Whatever the form, it is growth -a crystalization. Our fathers were wise : as wise in what they rejected, as in what adopted. They did not adopt a Republican Government as the result of theorizing, but from necessity. They looked at the country, and saw that no other was practicable. There was no member of the royal family in the country to ascend the throne; there was no nobility rising above the plain of society to break the abruptness from the throne to the community. A republican Government was a necessi ty. He thought our circumstances still required it, and he could not think the problem was yet to be given up. We must work it out. The North cannot do it. They want the necessary conservative element. The conservative element is as necessary as the driving power. See the motive power of the locomotive on the railway. The conservative power of the engineer is necessary to prevent atter ruin. This power is wanting to the North, and they are driving on, under the power of a mad democracy. What their end would be he did not know, and, to be very canded he did not care. We have a conservative power in our domestic institution of slavery. It makes an aristocracy, so necessary to all Governments. It is not an artificial aristocrary of birth, or wealth, but one of race; a natural aristocracy, and therefore, better than any artificial aristocracy.

Let the enemy be thoroughly beden, thoroughly whipped here, and much will be attained towards closing the war.

. Our Ducy and Policy.

A correspondent of the Selma (1la.) Reporter writes :- " Let us not cry pence! peace! when our country is beleagured with eight hundred thousand armed and hostile men, with the fires of rampant war blazing around us. I admit that our prospects are nevertheless brightening, and believe, if we can hold our own but three or four months longer, the storm will then have speat its fury, and we may then begin to look for the bright harbinger of pesce, But serious reverses, or the approach of famine, would bring the black clouds back upon us with redoubled gloom. Even the eloquent voice of the Vallandig ham would be hushed, while the discontented and turbulent mutterings against a usurping and tyrannical Government, now rising throughout the North-west, would be supplanted by the old cry of, 'down with the rebellion !' If Cotton be King, it is a poor and beggarly sovereign in wars, and the power it possesses is, I apprehend, more dangerous to us than to our enemies. It loves sunshine and peace. With these it is great and potent, but, corn-coarse. ugly, but generous, Indian corn-is, now our protector. Let us then for the present, and while our country is in peril, dis-card 'King Cotton,' poor, feeble thing, and pay our devotions to Ceres. Give us Corn! Give us Independence ! There is liberty in Corn !'

The Printing Establishment of Messrs, Sterling & Campbell, of Greensboro,' was destroyed by fire on Monday. Also the branch bindery of Messrs. DeCarteret & Armstrong, of this city. No insurance on the bindery,-State Journal.

Frozen .-- Seventy-five negroes were fro-Third-He believed the South would succeed, because no people who had a right to be free, and resolved to be free, had ever been subjugated. God's plan of

THE YAZOO PASS.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Mercury. writing from Vicksburg, March 1st., gives a description of Yazoo Pass, which at this time, when we are hearing so much of that locality, may be found interesting :

About 150 miles above Vicksburg is the Yazoo Pass, well known to steamboat men, which opens upon the Mississippi six miles below Helena, and again tifteen miles below that city. At high water the Miss-issippi partially empties into this Pass, whence it runs into one of the upper branches of the Sunflower river, thence in to the Yazoo, and so into the Mississippi again. It is in contemplation by General Grant to so clear this passage that a fleet of gunboats can pass down the Sunflower and capture the large fleet of N. Offeans boats which were run up that small stream last summer. This would enable them to get into the Yazoo above Haine's Bluff, and thus cut off the very, little supplies which the Rebels are getting by that river. The steamboats, too, if they could be obtained, would be very valuable at this time. Gen. Gorman and another officer have surveyed the Pass, and their decision will be apparent in a few days. A success comfit to the garrison at Vicksburg, and materially assist in its reduction. The riv-er will be high enough to help us for five of this sort would be great source of disweeks to come.

GENERAL PILLOW.

Gen. Piliow recently made a speech to planters in Alabama, to induce them to employ as teamsters, etc. To show that he was not asking them to make sacrifices that he himself would not make, he told of his own losses-400 negroes, four ginhouses worth \$10,000 each, 100,000 lbs. of bacon, 2,000 hogs, 500 head of cattle his houses and plantations destroyed and desolated, and 2,100 bales of his cotton burned by his own Government.

He stated that Gen. Sherman had written him a, letter, couched in very polite language, offering to return his negroes to him, and to indemntify him for all his losses, if he would abandon the Confederate service. His answer was :

"General, whilst I thank you for your courteous letter, let me say to you, the property your Government has taken from me was my own. Your Government has the power to rob me of it, but it is too poor to buy me."

Noble General ! if all the sons of our suffering country would in like spirit Pillow her head, she would soon rest in security.

Small Poz in Wake County .- We learn that there have been ten or fifteen cases of small pox in the Newlight neighborhood, in this County, some eighteen miles north of Raleigh. It was communicated doubtless by some soldier. Mrs. Hillory Thompson, Mr. Bennet Hight and son, Calvin Ray, Gilley Wheeler, a daughter of Willis Jackson and one of his negroes have died of the disease. We learn number of cases .- Standard.

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COURT OF OVER AND TERMINER.

Judge Gilliam's first Court was a Court of Over and Terminer held in this place. The first case brought on was the trial of America, Daniel-ant Solomon, three slaves, for the murder of Mr. John Lockbart, a well known citizen of this county. America and Daniel were convicted of the murder. Solomon as an accessor before the fact. Mr. Norwood appeared for Daniel. America and Solomon having no council, the Court assigned Mr. Nash to defend America and Mr. Turner to defend Solomon.

The next arraignment was Lucian and Allen, for the murder of Mr. Isaac H. Strowd. The owners of the slaves having refused to employ council, Mesars. Nash and Turner were assigned by the Court to defend the prisoners. On Saturday night about 12 o'clock the Jury returned a verdict of guilty as to both.

On Monday the five criminals were brought into Court for sentence. The judgment of the Court was that they be hung on Friday, the 10th day of April next. The sentance was pronounced in a most feeling and impressive manner, accompanied with much good advice to the prisoners, which it is to be hoped will have a salutary effect in preparing them for the awful fate that awaita them.

A new trial has been granted to Solomon. The Court adjourned on Monday. Hillsborough Recorder.