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giving success to nations is not the plot of arithmetic. It is not in the power of more numbers to succeed. We have seen examples of Persia, when she poured in...

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.

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 taking so deep an interest in our cause. They feel 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.

In conclusion, the Doctor made touching allusions to the fall of N. Orleans, and the condition of her people. He urged that Savannah and Charleston should avoid her fate. Better to die and leave the city in a heap of ruins.

Our Duty and Policy.

A correspondent of the Selma (Ala.) Reporter writes:—"Let us not cry peace; peace! when our country is beleaguered 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 spent its fury, and we may then begin to look for the bright harbinger of peace. But serious reverses, or the approach of famine, would bring the black clouds back upon us with redoubled gloom.

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

Frozen.—Seventy-five negroes were frozen to death in Memphis during one night in the last cold spell. Such is Yankee philanthropy and the fate of the negroes under Yankee protection.

The Moral Atmosphere about Richmond.

One of the veriest signs of iniquity now visible upon the globe is to be found in the City of Richmond. The moral atmosphere about Richmond is, of course, attributable to the general demoralization of the times, but the government authorities could and should take immediate steps to suppress much of the wickedness so rife in that city. On this subject the Knoxville Register says:

The moral condition of Richmond, for most of the time since it has been the seat 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 polished manners, refined sentiment and cultivated intellect, has been turned into a den of vice and sink of iniquity. Notwithstanding the incontrovertible testimony to that effect, which meets our eyes in almost every newspaper, and is poured into our ears from every traveler, we can scarcely believe that multitudes of abandoned men and women have dared to intrude themselves into Richmond, once celebrated for its moral, refined and intelligent society.

A large portion of the fault, which has wrought this great change in that once elegant city, must be attributed to the want of proper administrative abilities to the military authorities, and the lack of judgment in those who dispense the patronage of the government. Gambling halls and dens of vice must be kept up by those who have considerable means to support them. If the military 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 from hanging heavily on their hands.

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 press applications for office until they are granted from mere importunity. Gambling halls and dens of vice cannot be effectively 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 disparaging to our character as a nation that it requires a remedy of a strong nature to effect a speedy and permanent cure.

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 fifteen miles below that city. At high water the Mississippi partially empties into this Pass, whence it runs into one of the upper branches of the Sunflower river, thence into 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. Orleans boats which were run up that small stream last summer. This would enable them to get into the Yazoo above Haines' 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 of this sort would be great source of discomfort to the garrison at Vicksburg, and materially assist in its reduction. The river will be high enough to help us for five weeks to come.

A fleet of "Iron-clads," known as the "Mosquito Fleet," is destined for this service. The route is entirely practical for vessels of not too heavy draught and readily passes through a tract of country annually heretofore brought out of this 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 sharpshooters had been following the army, waited upon him in a body, and 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 promise that you may do so then."—The children of Israel departed with a large size flex in their ear.

The distances through this route are as follows: From Vicksburg to Yazoo City, 120 miles; from Yazoo City to Williams' Landing or Greenwood, 180 miles; from Greenwood to head of Big Tallahatchie, 180 miles; from head of Tallahatchie to Mississippi river, 60 miles. Total 540 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 yesterday 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. Their destination is not known. I have buried in this region three females of the highest social position, whose deaths have been caused by Yankee atrocities. They were all in that situation which usually excites our tenderest sympathies. The last one that I buried was the wife of a physician, whose husband was arrested while attending a very sick patient, and kept from his family fourteen days. When he 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 sunk under it. I could tell you much more, but in order to get this off I must close."

GENERAL PILLOW.

Gen. Pillow recently made a speech to planters in Alabama, to induce them to permit their slaves to enter Government 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 gin-houses 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 indemnify 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 Pox 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. Hellory 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 that no death has occurred from small pox at the Hospital near this City, under Dr. E. Burke Haywood, though he has had a number of cases.—Standard.

ABOUT TOWN.—"Who is that young man over there?" He is a member Co.—, Regt.—, N. C. T. "What is he doing here with all those fine laces of gold and stripes, and good clothes on?" He has just returned from the army on furlough to re-visit his home and friends, and may be his sweet heart, and to enjoy the pleasures of a family reunion, and at a-tete with her, the remembrance of whose blist 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 perhaps are forever glazed, into those eyes which have been an angel of blessings around his soddy pillow on many a night of fierceness.

"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 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 ingenious, 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, snarl, 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 under 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 Murrefreesboro' 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 sanitary condition of the hostile armies is easily accounted for. The Yankees 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.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER. Judge Gilliam's first Court was a Court of Oyer and Terminer held in this place. The first case brought on was the trial of America, Daniel and Solomon, three slaves, for the murder of Mr. John Lockhart, 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 counsel, Messrs. 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 sentence 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 awaits them. A new trial has been granted to Solomon. The Court adjourned on Monday. Hillsborough Recorder.