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BY
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THOMAS LORING, Editor.

TERMS.
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THE NEW ARM.
The Richmond Dispatch, has the following concerning a new weapon of defence which has just been brought to the notice of the Government:

The most serious and alarming feature of this war is the want of arms. There are now 20,000 men in the West in camps of instruction waiting for arms, with no prospect of obtaining them in time to participate in the tremendous conflicts that will settle the fate of the Southwest. There are a quarter of a million of men yet to be brought into the field, and it is not in the power of the Government to either make or procure a supply of firearms from abroad. It is evident we must resort to some other weapon, and the history of revolutions suggests to us the weapon—the Pike or Lance. The Greeks won their independence with it on the plains of Marathon. It was a most terrible weapon in the hands of the Poles, the Scotch, and the Irish. The French have never discontinued its use. It has been remarked that Americans improve on everything they use. Our own iron-clad ships are a proof of the truth of this remark. We have been shown an improvement upon the Lance, which we think is another proof.

The Graves Lance, named after its inventor, Dr. J. R. Graves, of Tennessee, seems to us to be superior to the ordinary iron-pointed pole called a lance, as the Virginia is to an ordinary wooden boat. It is far superior to anything of the kind we have ever seen. It is not only a terrible, but a terror inspiring weapon, easily handled, and can be used with a shot-gun or Colt's rifle. A regiment armed with it would, indeed, be "terrible as an army with banners."
Dr. Graves comes to the city to offer to the President a legion of Western men armed with his pike, and we are confident he will gladly accept of it. Ten thousand men armed with this weapon would redeem Tennessee. Let them be tried.

NEW ORLEANS.
The Columbia S. C. Guardian says:
It would require the Sphinx to unriddle the mystery of the fall of New Orleans. We forbear all unfavorable comment until the facts are fully known. As a matter of curiosity, we take the following from the Richmond Examiner. We believe it to be accurate in the statements it makes as to the tone of the Northern press:

Not the least singular detail of the strange story now before the public is the circumstance that the Northern press, so far back as last October, and repeatedly since then, have intimated, whenever New Orleans was mentioned, that it would eventually fall into their hands without a blow and without a shot.
The reader has seen several such intimations in the extracts from those journals published by this paper. Few paid attention to them at the time. They were regarded as empty menaces, for all know the immense expenditure and preparation for the defence of the Mississippi and its golden key.

NEW REMEDY FOR NEURALGIA.—The Journal de Chimie Medicale contains an account of the discovery of a new and powerful sedative in neuralgia just discovered by Dr. Field. The substance used is nitrate of oxide and glycole, and is obtained by treating glycerine at a low temperature with ninety-nine drops of spirits of wine which constitutes the first dilution. A case of neuralgia in an old lady, which had resisted every known remedy, was completely cured by this new agent.

A party of belated gentlemen, about a certain hour, began to think of home and their wives' displeasure, and urged a departure. "Never mind," said one of the guests, "fifteen minutes will make no difference; my wife is as mad now as she can be."

THE TRIBUNE.
THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1862.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

To the People of the Confederate States of America:

An enemy waging war in a manner violative of the usages of civilized nations has invaded our country; with presumptuous reliance on superior numbers, he has declared his purpose to reduce us to submission. We struggle to preserve our birth-right of constitutional freedom. Our trust is in the justice of our cause and the protection of our God. Recent disaster has spread gloom over the land and sorrow sits at the hearthstones of our countrymen; but a people conscious of rectitude and faithfully relying on their Father in Heaven may be cast down, but cannot be dismayed. They may mourn the loss of the martyrs whose lives have been sacrificed in their defence, but they receive this dispensation of Divine Providence with humble submission and reverent faith. And now that our hosts again go forth to battle, and loving hearts at home are filled with anxious solicitude for their safety, it is meet that the whole people should turn imploringly to their Almighty Father, and beseech His all-powerful protection.

To this end, therefore, I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America, do issue this, my Proclamation, inviting all the people to unite, at their several places of worship, on FRIDAY, the 16th day of the present month of May, in humble supplication to Almighty God that He will vouchsafe His blessings on our beloved country; that He will strengthen and protect our armies: that He will watch over and preserve our people from the evil machination of our enemies; and that He will in this, our good time, restore to us the blessing of peace and security under His sheltering care.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Confederate [SEAL] States at Richmond, on the 3d day of May, A. D., 1862.
JEFFERSON DAVIS.

OUR PRESENT DUTY.

We take the following extract from a late editorial in the Charleston Courier:
We have had to bear severe trials, but they have not yet been as great as we feared they would be. We are now enduring many privations and evils, but our strength is equal to the suffering, and we are prepared and willing to pass through furnace heated seven times hotter than any whose fires have yet burned around us, if at last we attain our high purpose.

We must not, we dare not doubt of the eventual success. Doubts at such a time as this is failure, failure is subjugation, subjugation is slavery—the most grinding and disgraceful thralldom that ever wrung the soul of freedom. No! we dare not, do not doubt of final, complete and glorious success. We contend for rights God has given us, for blessings, without which life were without value or interest—for the virtue of our wives and the chastity of our daughters. We should address ourselves with fresh spirit and redoubled energy to this great work. It demands all our talents, all our energies, all our valor, all our fortitude. We must give ourselves to this vast undertaking, and cease from seeking our own pleasure, profit, ease and ambition. And if faithful to our holy cause, if we suffer nobly, fight courageously, and perform all our high duties in the fear of God, as sure as there is a sun, we shall triumph over our foes, and stand before the nations an independent power."

We hope our farmers are preparing to raise a large crop of sugar cane this year.—Heretofore sugar and molasses have been so easily and cheaply obtained as to interfere with, and in a manner, prevent the extensive culture of the sugar cane. This however will certainly not be the case this year. Sufficient for the wants of this section can readily be produced, and can without doubt be quickly disposed of at prices that will amply repay the producer. Now that New Orleans has been captured and the principal sugar growing portion of the Confederacy in a manner cut off, should still further stimulate our people in their endeavors to supply what is required in this respect. With the prospect before us the indications are that no more profitable crop could be planted.—Western Sentinel.

ARMED INTERVENTION OF THE EUROPEAN POWERS.

A letter from London to the New York Times uses the following language:

"You may suppose that your recent victories, and the prospect they give to your ability to overcome the rebellion, will be a check upon this action. Be not so sure of that. British government policy, in both the most equally matched and balancing parties, is based now upon the theory of the future disruption of the American Union. On this ground reform is kicked out of Parliament. While America was united, prosperous, and powerful, the people of England could not demand to be heard in Parliament.—The example of America was the stronghold of England reformers. In the secession of the South, in the civil war now raging, with all its calamities, the aristocracy of England finds a new lease of power.—They have favored the rebellion from the beginning because they hate democracy, and dread its influence and example. Is it likely they will see America again re-united, prosperous and happy, if they can help it?"

"No, sir; the despots of Europe will plant themselves upon the Declaration of Independence, and tell you that, as you have once said that government depends upon the consent of the governed, you must be held to your principles. And they will never permit the States to re-unite, or to be re-united, if they can find the means to prevent it. Persons with whom I talk have no hesitation in declaring the animus of their Southern proclivities. 'Of course,' they say, 'we are glad to have democracy a failure aboard, because we fear it at home.—We know it would never do in England, and we are glad to see it coming to naught in America. We are opposed to slavery; but there is no reason why we should not recognize the South with its slavery now as well as those eighty years past. Why make any difficulty about the Southern Confederacy any more than Spain, Brazil, or Turkey?—It is none of our business. But the success and progress of democracy is another affair; and if we can find any excuse to help the South, it is our interest to do it.'"

"And here is the real reason for the sympathy with the South which prevails in England, Canada, and the colonies everywhere."

RICHMOND TO BE HELD.

The Richmond correspondent of the Norfolk Day Book states that the delegations from South Carolina and Georgia waited on the President before Congress adjourned, and urged him to withdraw the troops from those States, and at all hazards defend Richmond and Norfolk. The same writer says that the 1st South Carolina Regiment, in passing Chester a few days since, on their way to Richmond, gave cheer after cheer for "Old Virginia," declaring "she must and shall be free." One of the officers remarked that "Savannah and Charleston may be surrendered, but Richmond never." In alluding to President Davis' speech, lately made at Rocketts, to the soldiers passing to Yorktown, the correspondent says: "It was the best short speech I ever heard him make. He said, so far as he was concerned, he would continue this war for twenty years, rather than one inch of Virginia soil should be surrendered. So let us hear no more about surrendering Virginia."

A PRACTICAL PATRIOT.

Mr. C. B. Rouss, No. 114 Main-street, is both practical and zealous in his patriotism. He is selling salt and sugar to the families of soldiers who are in the service at cost.—See his advertisement in our paper this morning. He sells salt to these families at six dollars per sack, while the general minimum price is twenty dollars; and he sells sugar to the same persons at half the present market price. Mr. Rouss deserves to be remembered as a patriot and humane man. He stands forward in wide contrast with the extortioner, who exacts from the wife of the soldier the most exorbitant rates for the same indispensable articles—pocketing her small means earned by her poorly paid industry or which she has received from her husband who is periling his life in his country's defence for ELEVEN DOLLARS A MONTH! a sum perhaps less than the clear profit to the aforesaid extortioner on a single sack of salt! We call attention to the generous conduct of Mr. Rouss as presenting a noble example, worthy of emulation. "Go thou and do likewise."
Richmond Dispatch.

TOO MANY GENERALS.

The Federal Government is troubled by a disease which it would be well to be a little more careful in avoiding in the South.

The Cincinnati Commercial says:
The crop of brigadier and major-generals is entirely too large. The President might as well understand that all the horse-shoe officers who smell gun powder cannot make brigadiers, and all brigadiers who look upon a battle are not entitled to major-generals' commissions. Promotion should be the distinguishing reward of conspicuously meritorious services. It would have been well for some time longer for brigades to be commanded by senior colonels, and divisions by senior brigadiers. Most unluckily, there is reason to fear that too much weight is still given at Washington, in military as well as civil matters, to personal importunity.

BACON.—We understand that over 200,000 pounds of bacon have been bought in Petersburg and shipped to different points within the last few days.

Some of it has been purchased by the government for the use of the army, some by individuals for their own consumption, while a large amount has been taken by merchants in Richmond for retailing. While no valid objection can be offered against purchases by the government, we think very strong arguments could be used against selling all our supplies of bacon to speculators. At the rate at which sales have been made for some days past, the price is not far distant when we shall be unable enough to supply the wants of our own people; and, with the surrounding country exhausted, where will our stores be replenished from. Sell to the government, sell to families, but keep a good stock on hand, for there will undoubtedly be suffering in the midst ere long.

HOW HE BROUGHT IN HIS GAME.

A miner at Pike's Peak took his gun and strayed a short distance from the camp. He shot a cub, not observing at the time the old bear, who was near at hand, ready to avenge the death of her offspring. The hunter approached his game with an exultant air; glorying in his success, and anticipating the astonishment of his companions to see him march into their midst with an ample supply of tender bear meat, when to his surprise, he saw a large bear bounding toward him, very much determined to demolish him at a single meal.
Our hero dropped his gun and started like a frightened deer down the hill. His companions saw him coming tearing through the bushes, and sung out to him, "What the matter?"
"Gi-gi-git your guns ready for a shot," stammered he, almost out of breath; "I'm bringin' her right into camp!"

TROUBLE IN MADISON COUNTY, N. C.

The Asheville News says that since President Davis declared martial law in East Tennessee, the disaffected men of that region have been flocking by hundreds into the Laurel Mountains in Madison county, and that they now number from six to ten hundred. They recently made a foray into a loyal neighborhood and murdered one man because he would not give up his gun, and robbed the citizens generally of whatever they could lay their hands upon. The News says that the greatest excitement and indignation prevails throughout that part of the State, not only on account of outrages already committed, but in view of the threat of these desperadoes to burn and lay waste the whole country. Four volunteer companies from Buncombe started to the locality of the disturbance, and the militia of Madison and Buncombe counties have been ordered out. The News thinks that if the outrage can be brought to a fight they will receive severe chastisement.

The News of a late date says:

"The troops under Gen. Marcus Erwin have gone into the Laurel country, blockaded all the mountain passes, captured some thirty or forty of the ringleaders in the last outrages, together with about one hundred guns, and are in a fair way to 'conquer in peace.'" Capt Palmer's company from Mitchell (by the way, a splendid body of mounted men,) and one company from Tennessee, are there co-operating with the Madison and Buncombe troops.
Gen. Erwin and the forces under his command deserve great credit for the vigor and promptness displayed in nipping in the bud what would very soon have grown into a ugly affair."