now depends almost entirely on the fortune of the war.—If we prove ourselves by February next no more able to control its results than we are at this moment, it will be difficult for the Ministers longer to resist the current of sentiments leaning in that direction in both Houses of Parliament.

CAPTURE OF THE TOWN OF WOODBURY, TENN.

AUGUSTA, GA., Jan. 27th, 1863.

A special dispatch to the Constitutionalist, dated McMinnville, Tenn., Jan. 26th, says that Morgan dashed into Woodbury this morning, and the Yankees stampeded. We now hold the town.

Remarks of Mr. Drake, of Warren,—Delivered in the Senate of North Carolina, on Friday, the 23d inst., on the Ten Regiment Bill.

MR. DRAKE said: That, as unwell as he had been for the last three days, and as feeble as he then found himself to be, yet he desired to occupy the attention of the Senate for a few moments to assign some reasons for the vote he should give on the passage of the bill now under consideration.

In the first place then, Sir, it is my sincere conviction that there is no necessity for these troops to be raised, *exclusively* for State defence.

The Confederate Government had done all it *possibly* could do, and is *now* doing and will *continue* to do *all* it can to protect and defend North Carolina and the rights and liberties of her citizens.

These troops then, Sir, had better be raised under the Conscription Act, and sent at *once* to fill up the thinned ranks of our regiments now in the field and in the camps—the brave soldiers of which have been fighting, and still stand ready to fight in defence of these very men whom this bill proposes to raise and organize into companies, regiments, &c., and in defence of their homes, their wives, their children and their property against the insults and rapacity of the vile enemy.

The bill, Sir, in my judgment virtually nullifies the Conscription Act, suspends its operation in this State, and if passed, will be the means of avoiding its due, faithful, and rigid execution. Talk not to me, Sir, about volunteering at this day.

When I was up on this question before Christmas, I said *then* and I *now* repeat it, that the plan of raising troops by volunteering, whether for State or Confederate purposes, had been "played out" more than twelve months ago; and nothing but the proclamation of Gov. Clark, issued early in the past year, ordering a draft, enabled us to have full companies of volunteers last spring, notwithstanding recruiting officers had been for months, strenuously endeavoring to raise companies; and even then, Sir, many companies had to be filled with the drafted militiamen.

This was before the passage of the Conscription Act, and when the time of our brave six and twelve months volunteers was about to expire, and when *they* and the Confederate Government had a right to expect their places to be promptly filled.

These are facts known to every body, and *yet* in the face of these known difficulties and failures, this bill proposes to raise ten thousand troops by volunteer enlistment.

It seems to me, Sir, that, any one having a knowledge of these facts, *cannot* seriously entertain the belief, hope and expectation, that *even* one regiment, much less ten, can be raised outside of the Conscripts. Then, Sir, why attempt to pass the bill. The Conscripts will *not* be allowed to enlist.

If there be any over the age of 45, who, *at last* are willing to volunteer to fight in defence of their own rights and liberties—of which I have my doubts—let them tender their services to the Confederate Government, and they will be *gladly* received and assigned to companies and regiments of their own choosing. This they have a right to do under the Confederate law. In the second place, Sir, if these troops could be raised even by taking the conscripts, there would be, from the beginning, a conflict between the Confederate and State Generals as to the powers and jurisdiction of each.—Such conflicts have already taken place in Virginia.

The experience of that State is against such policy as a separate State Military organization. The impolicy and evils growing out of it have already been made manifest there, and her journals have for some time been discussing the propriety and necessity of transferring her "State Line"—as her troops are called—to the Confederate Government. We should be guided in our action, on this subject at least, by her experience.

For these and other reasons I might offer, without saying anything in regard to the enormous expense that must be incurred in raising, equipping, provisioning and paying of those troops without any corresponding benefit, either immediate or remote, I *shall* vote against the bill. In doing so, I act upon the honest conviction of my heart and judgement, and in accordance with the wishes of my constituents, who, with their humbler representatives in this Legislature, possess as much State pride and loyalty as any other people in the State or out of it, the reflections of newspaper editors to the contrary notwithstanding. Had some other portions of the State done as well as "Old Warren," at the commencement of this unholy and iniquitous war the disasters of Hatteras, of Newbern and of Roanoke Island, might never have been recorded. She has fully illustrated her loyalty, her devotion, her State pride and her patriotism by giving all of her soldiers within the prescribed ages, as *volunteers*, except about twenty conscripts, a few magistrates and a few militia officers. The blood of *her* slain and wounded sons stains the battle fields of Hanover Court House, Mechanics Crossing, Mechanicsville, Gaines's Mill, Frasiers Farm, Malvern Hill, Sharpsburg and Fredericksburg. They believed, and rightly too that in fighting, bleeding and dying on the soil of Virginia they have fought, bled and died in defence of the rights, liberty and independence of the "Old North State," and in aiding in the defence and protection of Richmond, the central and fairest portion of their native State has been preserved as a place of refuge and safety to those who have been driven from their *own* home in eastern Virginia and North Carolina.

The Ten Regiments Bill.

For the information of the public, we publish the Ten Regiments Bill now under consideration in the North Carolina Legislature:

A BILL TO RAISE TEN THOUSAND VOLUNTEERS FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE STATE.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*: That the Governor be, and is hereby authorized to accept the services of any number of volunteers, not exceeding in the whole ten thousand men, of any persons over the age of eighteen years, who are not now in the actual service of the Confederate States, and to organize them into companies, battalions or regiments, brigades or divisions, and to muster them into the service of the State, and to be subject to the command of the Governor, as the constitutional commander of the military forces of the State.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That each company shall consist of not less than seventy-five, nor more than one hundred men, besides officers; and each regiment shall consist of not more than ten companies. As soon as a sufficient number of men to constitute one company shall have been raised, the organization shall begin; and immediately after each battalion, regiment, brigade or division shall have been organized, the Governor shall tender it to the President of the Confederate States, for special service and local defence, to serve only within the limits of this State, except in cases where the Governor shall deem it advisable for the defence of the State to remove them into contiguous districts.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the company officers shall be chosen by the members of their respective companies, and that all the other commissioned officers, both of the line and staff, shall be appointed by the Governor.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That this force shall be subject to the rules and articles of war, and shall receive, while in actual service, the same pay and allowance as officers and soldiers in the Confederate States army, and they shall serve one year, unless sooner discharged; but they may be returned to their homes at any time, by the order of the Governor, subject to be called out, however, within that term, whenever, and as often as the public exigency may require. And the men shall also receive a bounty of fifty dollars each, twenty-five dollars to be paid when they are mustered into service, and the remainder when they shall have performed six months actual service.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That whenever special provision is not herein made, for any act or thing necessary to carry out completely the provisions of this act, the same shall be done under the general law.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

THE STEAMER PRINCESS ROYAL.—A letter from Halifax, published in the Boston papers, gives the following description of the British steamer Princess Royal, previously reported as having sailed from that port for Nassau, with a valuable cargo, principally powder and munitions of war.

"The vessel is built of iron and schooner rigged; she is propelled by a screw, and makes an average speed of about twelve knots an hour. After coaling at Cunard's Wharf, she ran into the stream, and for the last two days painters were busy transferring her hull, spars, funnel, &c., from black to lead color. Her Captain professes to belong to New York, but it is certain that his real intention is to run the blockade if he can. Being short of one or two hands he engaged two young men at Halifax, to whom he promised a handsome bounty if he should succeed in getting into Charleston. The Princess Royal has ten large guns in the hold; she has no guns on deck, and the cargo is represented as a most valuable one. She was built at Greenock, Scotland, in 1861, and is a beautiful model."

Northern News.

The Petersburg *Express* of the 26th inst. says:

"A flag of truce boat reached City Point yesterday. We are indebted to the courtesy of Capt. Roberts for a copy of the New York *Tribune* of Friday last, January 23. Strange to state, no other paper but the *Tribune* was exchanged. Heretofore, we have had *Heralds*, *Worlds*, *Times*, and others in abundance, and that none but the *Tribune* should be exchanged now, looks a little singular to say the least. The *Tribune* states that Burnside has commenced another "On to Richmond," and this time with every prospect of success.—We have heard this song before, however, and it does not at all unnerve us now."

We copy below a few of the *Express'* extracts from the *Tribune*.

The Movement Commenced—Routes Taken by the Grand Divisions—Secrecy of the Plan.

RIGHT GRAND DIVISION,
Opposite Fredericksburg, Va.,
Tuesday, Jan. 20, 1863, 8 P. M.

The movement has at last commenced. At 11 a. m., to-day, the reserve artillery and Birney's infantry division of General Hooker's command crossed the railroad at Stoneman's Station, and moved, via Hartwood Church, up the Rappahannock, by a road three miles back from it, and of course concealed from the Rebel camps and pickets on the south side of the river. Two hours later, the remainder of Gen. Hooker's Grand Division took the road

Franklin's Grand Division, like Hooker's in heavy marching order, also started at 11 o'clock, moving in the same direction, though by a route nearer the river. Some of his stragglers, his baggage and ammunition trains, were visible from the Rebel camps, which, for some purpose, must have been done intentionally.

Sumner's Grand Division has not yet moved. As yet it holds the front here, and in full view of the enemy. It remained in position as long as possible. It is now under orders to be ready to march at 4 o'clock to-morrow morning.

There has been very unusual reticence in regard to this movement. Up to this time even the corps commanders do not know the plan, which seems to be confined to Burnside and his Grand Division Generals. It is at least gratifying to know that such a secret can be kept in the army.

How far Franklin and Hooker have progressed tonight we are not advised. It is believed, however, that they are to cross the river at United States Ford, twelve miles above this point. Whether Sumner crosses at the same point makes a feigned or real attempt one mile above here is also unknown.

Col. Tomkins of the 1st Rhode Island Artillery is to have charge of the batteries at Franklin's crossing, Captain DeRussy, 2d Regular Artillery at Hooker's, and Brig. Gen. Hays at Sumner's.

An unusually serious feeling pervades the officers of the army. *It is felt to be a very critical period.* The tone of the troops has been despondent for the last two weeks, and another decided repulse would bring results unpleasant to contemplate. I believe the troops will do their duty; but without any of *the run* and animation which springs from enthusiasm. "We have men enough to succeed," remarked Gen. Hooker to-day, "if our force cannot, five millions could not." The army is doubtless strong enough in mere numbers. God grant that it may be strong enough in spirit and confidence. In spite of all that has been said of their demoralization, the troops marched along in the crisp air this morning right blithly and cherily.

You have probably received Burnside's order to the troops announcing that they are about to meet the enemy once more. It was published to all the regiments to day, and have had an excellent effect. In most cases they received it with lusty, vociferous cheers.

A heavy rain is falling to night. It is prophetic of trouble for the artillery trains; and Hooker's and Franklin's men, in their bivouacs, must find it dreary enough.

A. D. R.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The *Tribune* of Friday says:

There was much anxiety felt in naval circles in this city, yesterday, to hear from the iron clads Nahant and Weehawken, which left here on Sunday. The suspense was relieved by the receipt of a telegram from Captain Rogers of the Weehawken, informing of his safe arrival at Fortress Monroe. From information received from another source it is probable that the Nahant and Lackawanna have sheltered themselves behind the Delaware breakwater. It will be seen that the Weehawken proved her seaworthiness by successfully weathering one of the severest gales on record. The importance of this experience is inestimable, and the thanks of the country are due to Captain Rogers for having overcome the prejudices of the sailors, and for having the courage thus to test the only point which remained to be proved—the sea-going qualities of our Monitors. Verily, this is an important event, and its influence on our foreign relations cannot but be beneficial.

The following is the telegram from Capt. Rodgers:

HAMPTON ROADS, Thursday, Jan. 22, 1863.—We have arrived safely, and all well. On Tuesday, about 2 p. m., had to cast off from the Boardman for her safety. Weather very threatening. She ran back toward the Delaware Breakwater. Had a hard storm from the N. E. on Tuesday night—waves above 30 feet high. Vessel made excellent weather and very little motion.—When the Boardman left I refused a tow from the Iroquois—I am now sure, wisely. Yesterday, when the gale had abated, I took a tow line from the Iroquois—deranged her machinery, cast off, and came in alone. Iroquois came in under steam, and is now here.

A FAST FLEET ABOUT TO DEPART.

While New York was busy, other navy yards were not idle last week. The following squadron of fast steamers has been sent off, or commissioned to go, within a few days, on most important business:

Lackawana, steam corvette, navy built; Iroquois, gunboat, navy built; Saeramento, large corvette, navy built; Pawnee, gunboat, navy built; Monongahela, gunboat, navy built; Ticonderoga, gunboat, preparing.

These are all new, fast vessels, and only one of them, the Pawnee, was ever at sea before. The Ladona, Hendrick, Hudson, and other useful purchased vessels are also sent away. The work to be performed by these ships and the fleet whose names we printed some days since, will soon be heard of.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, January 21, 1863—The United States agent for the exchange of prisoners, Col. Ludlow, has demanded of Mr. Ould, the Confederate agent, that all the United States officers now in the hands of the Rebels should be, in compliance with the cartel, at once released.

Mr. Ould has replied that all the officers now in the hands of the Rebels, and captured before the 12th of January—the date of Jeff. Davis's Message—will not be released on parole, but will be exchanged for those of corresponding rank.

All officers captured after the 12th inst, will be handed over to the Governors of the States in which they are captured, as indicated in Jeff. Davis's Message.—(Col. Ludlow says all this is in violation of the cartel.) Non-commissioned officers and privates will be released on parole as heretofore.

The subject of citizen prisoners is not yet fully settled.

There are now at Richmond 2,000 Union prisoners. Three transports will leave Fortress Monroe next Friday for City Point to bring them down.

The steamboat New York will leave to-night for Annapolis with 104 Union prisoners, who arrived here to day from Richmond.

The storm has subsided, and the fleet of schooners have all gone to sea.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE MESSAGE CREATES A FLUTTER.—The Richmond Whig, says:

It is announced that a copy of President Davis' message to Congress was placed in the hands of the Federal Commissioner Ludlow, at City Point, on Thursday afternoon last, and that no sooner had he read it than steam was raised, and the Commissioner started at once for Fortress Monroe. The avowal of the President regarding the disposition of Yankee officers hereafter captured, it is conjectured, had much to do with this sudden departute. Seven hundred Yankee prisoners were to have been sent from Richmond to City Point and released on parole yesterday morning, but Commissioner Ould ascertained that there was no truce boat there to receive them, and they will be consequently retained until such time as the Abolition Government may signify its readiness to proceed with negotiations.

FIRE IN CHARLOTTE.—We learn from the *Whig*, that the stable and storehouse of Messrs. Williams, Cats & Co., of Charlotte, were destroyed by fire on Monday evening last. Some 100 bales of cotton, a horse and a considerable amount of forage was consumed with the building. Loss partially covered by insurance.

LEY.—Several of our exchanges are advertising for ley. If they will take wood ashes, put them in their composition kettles, (say one-fourth full,) fill with water, and boil for two or three hours, stirring frequently, and after settling, dip off, they will have an excellent article.—*Sav. Republican.*

The Jewish Origin of the Celebrated Legen "The House that Jack Built."

As the occupation and pleasure of childhood produce a powerful impression upon the memory, it is probable almost every reader who has passed his infantile days in an English nursery recollects the delight with which he repeated that puerile jingling legend, "The House that Jack Built." Very few, however, are at all aware of the original form of its composition, or the particular subject it was designed to illustrate. And fewer still would suspect that it is only an accommodated and altered translation of an ancient paschal hymn, sung by the Jews at the feast of the Passover, and commemorative of the principal events in the history of that people. Yet such is actually the fact. The original, in the Chaldee language, is now lying before me, and as it may not be uninteresting to the readers of the Congregational Magazine, I will here furnish them with a literal translation of it, and then add the interpretations given by N. P. Lebrecht, 1731. The hymn itself is found in "Sepher Haggadah," vol. 26:

1. A kid, a kid my father bought,
   For two pieces of money;
   A kid, a kid.
2. Then came the cat and ate the kid,
   That my father bought
   For two pieces of money:
   A kid, a kid.
3. Then came the dog, that bit the cat,
   That ate the kid, &c.
4. Then came the staff, that beat the dog,
   That bit the cat, &c.
5. Then came the fire that burned the staff,
   That beat the dog, &c.
6. Then came the water and quenched the fire,
   That burned the staff, &c.
7. Then came the ox, and drank the water,
   That quenched the fire, &c.
8. Then came the butcher, and slew the ox,
   That drank the water, &c.
9. Then came the angel of death and killed the butcher,
   That slew the ox, &c
10. Then came the Holy One, blessed be He,
    and killed the angel of death,
    That killed the butcher,
    That slew the ox,
    That drank the water,
    That quenched the fire,
    That burned the staff,
    That beat the dog,
    That bit the cat,
    That ate the kid,
    That my father bought
    For two pieces of money.
    A kid, a kid.

The following is the interpretation:

1. The kid, which is one of the pure animals, denotes the Hebrews. The father by whom it was purchased is Jahovah, who represents himself as sustaining this relation to the Hebrew nation. The pieces of money signify Moses and Aaron, through whose medium the Hebrews were brought out of Egypt. 2. The cat denotes the Assyrians, by whom the ten tribes were carried into captivity. 3. The dog is symbolical of the Babylonians. 4. The staff signifies the Persians. 5. The fire indicates the Grecian empire under Alexander the Great. 6. The water betokens the Romans, or the fourth of the great monarchies to whom the Jews were subjected. 7. The ox is a symbol of the Saracens, who subdued Palestine and brought it under the Caliphate. 8. The butcher that killed the ox denotes the Crusaders, by whom the Holy Land was wrested out of the Saracens. 9. The angel of death signifies the Turkish power, by which the land of Palestine was taken from the Franks, to whom it is still subject. 10. The commencement of the tenth stanza is designed to show that God will take signal vengeance on the Turks, immediately after whose overthrow the Jews are to be restored to their own land, and live under the Government of their long expected Messiah.—*London Congregational Magazine.*

From the New Orleans Delta, Jan. 6th.

PARTICULARS OF THE FIGHT AT GALVESTON BAY.

From an officer belonging to a U. S. transport steamer from Galveston, (who was an eye witness of the affair,) we learn the following particulars of the attack by the Confederates, under General Magruder, upon the Federal war vessels lying in Galveston Bay, on the morning of the last instant. The attack was a most daring one, and resulted in a serious loss of life and the destruction of considerable property of various kinds. The Union loss in vessels was as follows: The Harriet Lane captured the Westfield blown up to prevent her falling into the hands of the Confederates, and two barks, laden with coal, captured. The exact loss of life is not known, although it was pretty heavy.—What loss the Confederates sustained was not known to our informant.

At two o'clock on the morning of the first, four Confederate gunboats, similar in all respects to our Mississippi river steamers (lined and fortified with cotton bales,) suddenly immerged from Buffalo Bayou into Galveston Bay, to the astonishment of the officers and crews on the Federal vessels, who, though aware that the Confederates were in considerable force on land, little dreamed of having to contend with them for supremacy on the beautiful and placid waters of Galveston Bay. But that such was the case was now patent to all. There were the four steamers immediately in front, slowly but surey nearing their object of attack. The two foremost steamers were side by side, the third a short distance in their wake, and the fourth still further off. In the meantime everything was in readiness on board the Federal war vessels to give their stealthily approaching enemy a warm reception—a regular old fashioned New Years' greeting.

The first vessel attacked was the Harriet Lane, by two of the steamers, one on each side. The Lane, unfortunately, was aground when attacked, and therefore unable to use herself to any great advantage; nevertheless she succeeded in getting several well directed shots into one of the steamers, causing her to sink in a few minutes. By this time the third steamer had run alongside of the Lane, and the sharpshooters opened upon the gunners, all of whom were killed in a short time, together with the commander, Capt. Wainwright. As soon as Captain Wainwright fell the Texans boarded the vessel, and after a heroic defence by the Union officers and men, captured her. The loss of life on the Lane was as follows: Captain Wainwright, First Lt Lee, and a large number of the crew, consisting of one hundred and twenty men.

The Confederates next turned their attention to the United States steamer Westfield, acting commander Renshaw, lying a short distance off, and which like the Harriet Lane, was also aground. After an ineffectual attempt to get his vessel clear of the obstructions, Commodore Renshaw held a brief consultation with his officers, the result of which was a unanimous determination to blow the Westfield up. Every preparation for the consummation of the awful but heroic resolve of these patriotic men was made, the torch applied, and in an instant more the noble vessel, with many of her officers and men, were scattered into fragments.

We have obtained the following particulars of the loss of life on the Westfield:—W. B. Renshaw, acting commander; Lieutenant Zimmerman, —— Green, engineer; Walter Esser, coxswain; a boat's crew consisting of five persons, two quartermasters, four firemen. The total loss of life on the Westfield, we are informed, will not exceed fifteen—most of the officers and crew having made their escape in the small boats.

The steamer Owasco, which participated in the engagement had two men killed and eleven wounded.

The remainder of the fleet, with the transport Mary A. Boardman and Saxon, escaped outside the bar.

Two barks, loaded with coal, from New York, lying at the Galveston wharf, were captured by the Confederates together with two hundred and fifty soldiers, who had been landed to do garrison duty.

The Confederates, after the destruction of the Westfield, had a little bout with the Owasco, in which they sustained some loss. They then turned the prows of their steamers (including the Harriet Lane) shoreward, where they were moored at last advices.

A Bright Page in our History.

When the present bloody struggle shall have ceased, and Southern independence shall have been established, there is one page of history to be written, which will reflect great credit upon President Davis, and through him upon the whole Confederacy. That page says the "Soldier's Friend," will read about as follows:

"Though the Federal Government issued many brutal proclamations outraging civilization and humanity; though the Abolition Government acted with sufficient barbarity to justify the Southern Government in raising the black flag; yet President Davis never uttered one extreme sentiment; never displayed any animosity in any of his proclamations; was exceedingly slow to inaugurate any measures of retaliation; and, when such measures were imperiously demanded, they were always moderate, showing that they emanated from a man who much regretted the necessity of adopting such means of protection. The cool, dispassionate style of his retaliative proclamations does credit to his head; the spirit of moderation in which they were dictated, reflects honor on his heart."

Now I pound will we all be that our President was not a rash, vindictive man; that he was a man, who, though the waters were strangely muddy and boisterous, steered our frazile, though precious bark, with composure and dignity into the harbor of peace.—*Mississippian.*

SHOT FOR DESERTION.—In the prison items of the *Dispatch*, was recently given an account of the arrest of one Geo. W. Todd, a member of the 2nd Louisiana Regiment, and his incarceration for desertion in Castle Thunder. A few days since Todd was sent to his Regiment near Fredericksburg. After getting among his old comrades, he commenced soliciting various members to let him escape again. He applied to four in this way, two of whom assented to the propositions he made. The other two refused, and one of them being on guard when he attempted to take his last unceremonious leave, discharged his musket at the fugitive and broke his arm. This stopped his locomotion, and he was taken in custody and arraigned before a drum-head court-martial, by whom he was sentenced to be shot instanter. The sentence was carried out in a few minutes after being pronounced against the culprit.

Richmond Dispatch.

The Key to the Confederacy.

It is now being universally admitted that Vicksburg is the key to the Confederacy. The Government, the Generals, and the press of the Confederate States are wide-awake on this subject, and realize the truth of this great fact in all its important bearings. The enemy, too, is fully posted, and readily confesses that a failure at Vicksburg will thwart all his designs at subjugation and consign the Northern Government to humiliating and total disconfiture. "The situation" so far as the North is concerned, has assumed a phase which makes the reduction of Vicksburg a "military necessity." It is an expedition which cannot be abandoned by them without giving up the contest. Neither can they postpone its execution. The time allotted them for the performance of this herculean task is short and growing still shorter. We may expect, therefore, at an early day, one of the most imposing and vigorous and powerful onslaughts upon that devoted city, which has yet taken place in any quarter.

Our means for resistance, we are happy to believe, are ample. The recent effort of the enemy to carry our defenses at that place proved signally abortive, and if it may serve as a criterion for future operations in that locality, we can safely defy a force of fully a million of men.

The universal confidence of the impregnability of Vicksburg, is well founded, but it is just possible that this very confidence may cause a relaxation in our efforts to maintain our present *status*. We confess that if we had any other General than the ever-vigilant Pemberton to look to, we should feel some slight misgivings on account of the settled confidence which prevails as to our ability to repulse the enemy at any time and in any force. But Gen. Pemberton is one of those ceaseless workers who is never idle and can never be caught napping. If his works are strong, he will make them still stronger; if he is at all times prepared, every hour is employed in making his preparations still more complete, thus making success doubly sure whenever the foe attempts his anticipated lodgment.

We have full faith in the officers to whose heads are entrusted the defense of the most important point in the Confederacy; we have implicit faith in the gallant men now encamped in the vicinity of Vicksburg, yet if there is the slightest relaxation on our part the wily foe may take advantage of it and give us serious trouble. In no other period of the war was the triteness of that good old aphorism so palpable, "The price of liberty is eternal vigilance." Let there be no carelessness, but a watchful eye constantly kept upon the movements of the enemy, and Vicksburg is safe—the Confederacy is safe.—*Jackson Mississippian.*

The Puritan and the Cavalier.

We take the following extract from a long and interesting article which appeared in a late number of the London Times. It contains a good deal of philosophy bearing on the present contest, and showing that the North and South can never live together in peace:

The Puritan race was that part of the mingled Norman and Saxon races which never held power in England except when Cromwell was Protector. This race settled New England, and has infused itself through all the North, except Pennsylvania.

The North and South are now in a war waged by the Puritan stock against the Cavalier and the Scotch-Irish part of what was the United States. This war has long been brewing. It had its rise in the elementary minds of the races. Thus,

The Cavalier or higher Norman type, in harmony with the Scotch and Scotch-Irish, have the world over, one great peculiarity, *i. e.*, they honor authority, as authority from God. And, having thus the mind which knows how to obey, it knows how to command. Hence it is the governing power, wherever it is found in conditions to show itself to be this high type.

It must be that governing mind—for, to honor authority, as authority from God, is the highest reach of human thought. It is faith in God, simply as God; above all reasoning. And the same faith is seen in all rule over men, as ordained of God. It is, therefore, the highest condition of mind to insure rightful obedience to, and rightful control of government.

The Puritan, on the contrary, is, as I have said, that development of the Englishman which never held power in England but once, and from its radical element this phase of mind never can be the ruling power in any country. For,

The Puritan is the ultra liberty man of the world—both in religion and politics. He is not willing to be under authority, as authority, of God or man. His pride of individual right is so extreme, that he must have all rule, and all authority, and power, to be such only as he in his reason shall approve. Hence he recognizes God only as his reason reveals him. Hence he admits government only as he likes it. Hence, however God may speak of himself, or of his government over men, spiritual or temporal, the Puritan submits, or refuses, only as he wills. But as each man claims the same right of reason it follows that the Puritan has no tribunal whatever to control him in a public body.—For, as everybody's judgment is as good as another's in his own estimation, so no one's can be admitted to be supreme. Reason, therefore, must necessarily fail to govern. The strongest will, then, has the control.

The tendency, therefore, of the Puritan mind is to infidelity in religion, and anarchy and ultimate despotism in the State. Thus the misrule in that country during the reign of Henry VIII, Mary, Elizabeth, James I, the two Charles', and James II, justified resistance. But this puritanical mind went far beyond the correction of the abuses of the government. The mind gained for once the ascendancy, and overturned the powers that were in wild notions of liberty, which would have brought the country to anarchy, but for the uprise of a military dictator. Then came the reaction, and the restoration of the Cavalier race to the old power, which they have wielded ever since.

In North America, the Puritan character has developed itself just as in England. In religion it has moulded the Bible in the crucible of its philosophy, until it has made the whole Northern mind, whatever the exceptions, thoroughly skeptical, where it has not absolutely led to reject the Scriptures. In politics, as the necessary results of such tampering with the word of God, it has contended for that idea of liberty which claims a perfect equality for each individual of the human species, by birth—and, of course, the right in each man or woman to be governed only as they may will.

The anarchy and final despotism of this idea was developed just so soon as it gained the ascendency in the election of Mr. Lincoln. Constitutional liberty was at an end. And the greatest liberty was realized at once in a military despotism.

The Cause of our Disasters in the West.

The following hint of the witty writer of the "grapevine" articles of the *Rebel*, will furnish our military managers with food for reflection:

"The thought of the morrow being the 19th of January, and the anniversary of Zollicoffer's defeat and death, carried me back, a year, to that memorable field of Fishing Creek. The familiar faces of many who have passed from the earth, then, and since, rose up rapidly before me, and as rapidly vanished to give place to others. I shall always believe, that if Zollicoffer's army had been 10 000 in force, instead of 4 500, the foot of the Yankee vandal had never pressed the soil of Tennessee. The want of men has been the continued cause of disaster throughout the entire campaign of the West. It has not been altogether from a lack of military genius that the battles in the West have generally resulted disastrously to our arms.—From Fishing Creek to Donelson, to Shiloh and Perryville and Murfreesboro', we have lost the moral effect of great victories from having to yield our position because of the exhausted condition of our little armies."

Gen. Bragg's Retrograde Movement.

Gen. Jones M. Withers, a Division Commander in Gen. Bragg's army, publishes the following under date of January 17:

The report being circulated that the retrograde movement of our army at Murfreesboro' was ordered by the General commanding in opposition to the advice of Corps and Division Commanders, is not sustained by the truth. The movement was suggested by two divisions and sustained by a Corps Commander, after 12 o'clock on the night of the 2d inst., and was then rejected by the General commanding. On the morning of the 3d inst., the General ascertained that all the Corps and Division Commanders concurred in the opinion that the army should be withdrawn, and not in its then worn condition put to the hazard of another general engagement. He about the same time learned the fact of reinforcements having been received by the enemy. It was then he yielded his opposition and ordered the movement. Suppose the General had adhered to his first determination, and disaster had been the result, what would have been his position then? If this movement did not command the approbation of every Brigade, Division and Corps Commander, *then present with the army*. I have yet to hear of the exception. I cannot believe that the army numbers among its Generals one of those creatures who is always wise after the fact, and bold when there is no danger. A man who has given his all to his country, should at least have justice.

FAIR WARNING.—The passage in the President's Message in which it is stated that Yankee officers hereafter captured will be turned over to the Executive of the different States to be dealt with according to the laws thereof, is not the least important in that document. It will create a very lively sensation in the Yankee army. According to the laws of every Southern State, the penalty for inciting to insurrection is *death by hanging*; and there is no law on the statute book which will be more promptly and diligently executed. Governors and people will all concur and cooperate in this. The Yankees, therefore, have fair notice of the fate that awaits them. If they come upon our soil and are taken, the *officers* know their doom.—They will be certainly *hanged*. While on this subject, we would remind the Legislature again of the importance of changing our penal code, so as to except Yankees hereafter and for all time from its protection. At present, they are as much sheltered by it as any Southerner. If a Yankee is killed, maimed, beaten or otherwise maltreated, there is the same redress by law, as though he were a Virginian. When the war is over, they will be creeping in among us at every hole and corner, diffusing corruption wherever they go. We should be prepared for them. Take off all protection to their persons and property by law, and let them know beforehand that neither the one nor the other is of any more consideration in the eye of our laws than that of a sheep-killing dog. When they understand this, they will give us a wide berth.—*Richmond Whig.*

The Intercepted Dispatches.

The affair of the intercepted dispatches seems to have excited in a very transient manner the public mind.—The sensation it produced hardly survived twenty-four hours. The general conclusion arrived at appears to be that the disclosures they make are not very important, and little if any, if any, is likely to ensue to the Confederate States.

On two points, with reference to the matter there is one unanimous sentiment. First. That Mr. Benjamin's speculations about the motives of Louis Napoleon were entirely out of place prior to the settlement of the question whether the acts of the French agents in Texas were authorized by him or not. Second. That the interception of the dispatches is very strange. How could it happen? It is the general custom to take precautions to prevent the enemy from getting important papers *in transitu* upon the seas—such precautions, indeed, as are certain. How, then, were they seized? How was it that the simple means usually employed were not resorted to to prevent this? This is a matter, of course, for the Government to look into, and the event is one of those expensive lessons of experience which should be turned to account in future.

Richmond Dispatch.

East Tennessee.

Brigadier General Daniel S. Donelson will succeed Lieutenant General E. Kirby Smith in command of the Department of East Tennessee. We are advised that his department will also embrace Southwestern Virginia and that portion of Middle Tennessee within our lines. General Smith is at present in Richmond.

Richmond Whig.

LEATHER AS A DISINFECTANT FOR SMALL POX.—It is stated that the burning of old scraps of leather about premises is a certain preventive of contagion from small pox. An eminent physician states to an exchange, that in a practice of thirty years he has never known a worker in leather, either as a shoemaker or tanner, to have the disease.

In Castle Thunder, in Richmond, the experiment has been successfully tried—no cases having occurred since the burning commenced. We urge upon our citizens the importance of acting upon this statement. It can do no harm, and may prevent the spread of this loathsome disease.

Sav'nah Republican.

A Northern paper says that a Yankee captain has had his commission taken from him for unmercifully beating a negro.

This is in accordance with the Shakspearian order "Off with his head—so much for *bucking Ham*."

Goldsboro', North Carolina,
January 23d, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS
No 5.

I. COMMANDERS OF BRIGADES WILL GIVE to the officers detailed for recruiting service, (one from each Company,) special instructions to arrest and forward to their Companies all enlisted men absent without competent authority.

II. A full pardon, except as to forfeiture of pay for the period of unauthorized absence is hereby proclaimed to all enlisted men, absent without leave, who may voluntarily return to their respective commands on or before the 10th day of February next.

III. All enlisted men who do not voluntarily return within the time specified, and all who shall after this date absent themselves from their commands without proper authority, will be charged with desertion and tried by the new military court now in session. If found guilty, they will be sentenced to death, whether present or absent, and commanders will be ordered to execute the sentence wherever the condemned can be arrested.

IV. Companies in the enlisted men of which are present for duty, except those absent under legal orders or upon regular sick-leave, Division, District and Department Commanders are authorized to grant furloughs, at the rate of one for every twenty-five men present for duty in each company, and for periods which deducting the time necessary for travel, will permit the parties to remain at home fourteen days. Whenever they are authorized by the facts to append a certificate, which will be required in every instance, that no enlisted man of the company is absent without competent authority. Company and Regimental Commanders will forward, through the regular channels, at the rate and upon the conditions above specified, recommendations of the men most meritorious and deserving of furlough.

V. All enlisted men who overstay their regular sick furloughs, or those granted as above, will be immediately arrested on their return, an examination made into the circumstances of each case, and the facts reported to the Brigade Commander, who will either punish the delinquent, cause charges to be preferred, or return him to duty unpunished, as the circumstances of the case may in his judgment require.

VI. Major A. P. Cone, Chief Quartermaster, will cause these orders to be advertised once a week, for three weeks, in every newspaper published in North Carolina, and in the newspapers published in Columbia, Anderson, Greenville and Yorkville, South Carolina.

By Command of Maj. Gen. G. W. Smith:

SAM. W. MELTON,
Major and A. A. Gen.

A PROCLAMATION,
BY
ZEBULON B. VANCE,
GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Whereas, it has been made known to me that a large number of soldiers from our armies are absent from their colors without proper leave, in this the hour of our greatest need, and it being confidently believed that a large majority of such were impelled to this course by a natural and almost irresistible desire to see their homes and friends once more after so long an absence, and not because of a cowardly determination to leave their brave comrades to share all the dangers and hardships of the field alone; and whereas, Maj Gen G. W. Smith, in command of the Department of North Carolina, by consent of the Secretary of War, has published an order declaring that all who may voluntarily return to duty by the 10th day of February next, shall be received into their several commands with no other punishment than a forfeiture of their pay for the time they have been so absent without leave; and declaring further that all who do not so return by the said 10th day of February, shall, when apprehended, be tried for desertion, and upon conviction, be made to suffer death:

Now therefore, I ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do issue this my proclamation to all soldiers from this state, serving in the armies of the Confederacy, who are now illegally absent from their colors, commanding them to return to duty with their commands, and exhorting them to avail themselves of this opportunity of saving their friends from the disgrace and infamy which will cling forever to the name of the deserter in his country's cause, and themselves from a soldier's death. Many, after carrying their country's flag in triumph through various bloody conflicts and making themselves a name, of which their children's children might have been justly proud, have forfeited it all by absenting themselves at a moment when their own State is invaded and about to be desolated by a brutal, half savage foe. Now is the time to reinstate themselves, by a prompt return to duty. I appeal to them to stand by their country yet a little longer, and not to sully by desertion the bright and glorious reputation of the State, which they have helped to win on a hundred hard fought fields; and I appeal to all good and loyal citizens throughout the State to give their influence to induce these men to return. Let no one, unmoved by this appeal to his patriotism and honor, suppose that he can remain at home with impunity; the full power of the State authorities, aided if need be by the Confederacy, shall be put in force to arrest him and bring him to punishment after the 10th day of February next, and there shall be no rest for the deserter in the borders of North Carolina. And let none excuse their desertion by declaring that they go home to take care of their families; they will add nothing to the comforts of their families by hiding like guilty men in the woods by day, and by plundering their neighbors by night; they only bring shame and suffering upon the heads of the innocent, and their little children, when gray headed old men, will have the finger of scorn pointed at them and the bitter taunt will ring in their ears, "Your father skulked in the woods to keep from fighting for his country."

The State is now trying to provide food for your families, and each county is making a similar provision; and as your Chief Magistrate, I promise you that the wife and child of the soldier who is in the army doing his duty shall share the last bushel of meal and the last pound of meat in the State. Let every patriot in the land assist with all his influence in the execution of this proclamation, and our victorious ranks will again be filled, and our country soon be rid of the enemy.

{L. S.} In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, our Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at our City of Raleigh, on the 20th day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1863.

Z. B. VANCE.

By