

THE (Tarboro', N. C.) SOUTHERNER,



GOVERNMENT.
 PRESIDENT—Jefferson Davis, of Miss.
 VICE PRES.—Alex. H. Stephens, of Ga.
 Secretary of State—J. P. Benjamin.
 Treasury—C. G. Memminger, S. C.
 War—J. A. Seddon, of Va.
 Navy—S. R. Mallory, of Florida.
 Attorney General—Thos. W. Watts, of Ala.
 Postmaster Gen'l—J. H. Reagan, of Texas.

The Southerner.

TARBORO': MAY 23.

The News.

Every thing—every where seems at present to be quiet in the military world except upon the Mississippi. In that quarter affairs at the present look a little gloomy—Jackson the Capitol of Mississippi has fallen in the hands of the enemy, and in consequence, there has been a great destroying of property by Yankee vandalism. It is said that the Yankees at that place, have destroyed from five to ten millions worth of property.

Since the occupation of the place Lt. Gen. Pemberton has given the enemy fight at Edward's Depot, a point upon the Jackson and Vicksburg Rail Road—the result was that Pemberton had to fall back—He has taken a stand on the west side of the Big Black River about 18 miles from Vicksburg—Gen. Joseph Johnson is now with him and we hope and believe that Grant will be checked in his advance upon Vicksburg. In his bold and rapid movement upon Jackson, Grant has no doubt, surprised and outgeneraled our authorities, but we have large and well disciplined armies at Port Hudson and at Vicksburg which can be soon concentrated, and we predict that Gen. Grant will yet have a lively time of it before he gets to Vicksburg—Ere this we presume the matter has been decided—We wait the news of the result with a great deal of anxiety—but with confidence.

13th N. C. Regiment.

We are indebted to Lt. Col. Joseph H. Hyman, for a list of the casualties in the battle of May 3rd, at Chancellorville, Va. in the 13th N. C. Regiment, Pender's Brigade.

This regiment has been in nearly all the battles from Williamsburg to Chancellorville. It has invariably done good and hard fighting and the losses have been heavy. In the fight at the battle where this regiment took as prisoner Brigadier Gen. Hayes and the colors of his Brigade. The men of the regiment presented the sword of Gen. Hayes to Gen. Pender, who has sent it, with the colors to the State of North Carolina as a trophy of the fight.

We are informed that the Brigade commander spoke in very complimentary terms of the gallant bearing of the regiment during the fight—here follows casualties.

Killed—31, wounded 164—we only publish names of those killed and wounded in Company G, commanded by Capt. J. A. Fuqua of this place, (formerly Capt. Hyman's company) made up from this company.

Killed—Wm. J. Morely private.
 Wounded—Lt. G. L. Brown, and prisoner—Capt. J. A. Fuqua arm fractured, Serg. W. T. Dupree in shoulder, Corp. Y. J. Howard, in hand, Corp. Blackwood in leg, private W. H. Atkins in back, L. W. Blount in head, J. R. Williams in both legs, J. T. Rodgers in knee, L. Burgess in thigh, W. J. Sauterwhite in shoulder, William Moore in hand, S. C. Chapell in arm and prisoner.

Killed.

Frederick J. Cherry, company K. 2nd N. C. Regt., was killed in the late battles of Fredericksburg. The company was raised in Newbern, and young Cherry had served his country faithfully for two years and never had a furlough during the time. He was a native of this town.

Home Manufactures and Industry.

A few days ago, we were shown several cases of Surgical Instruments manufactured in this place by Julius Holtzheiter, for the Confederate States. We of course, are not a judge of such matters, but judging from their appearance we would pronounce them fine jobs. The metal was finely polished, and the work upon the handles very neatly executed. Mr. Holtzheiter deserves great credit for his skill and industry, and we hope he may be well remunerated for his enterprise. This war is developing the great resources of our country, and bringing into useful operation the long hidden talents of our people in all branches of business and Mechanism. In this particular the war will prove beneficial to us.

Keep your eyes upon the notice in our columns, about the cleansing of your lots. The warm weather is approaching, and the health of the Town depends a great deal upon its cleanliness. This matter is of interest to all.

The Crops.

The papers throughout the entire Confederacy give cheering news about the crops. The wheat crops every where is said to be fine, and there are fine stands of Indian corn. The same, we think may be said about the crops of this county—We regret to state however, that many of our farmers are losing numbers of their hogs from the cholera or some other disease.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

How Gen. Jackson was Wounded.

Gen. Jackson, having gone some distance in front of the line of skirmishers on Saturday evening, was returning about 8 o'clock, attended by his staff and part of his couriers; the cavalcade was, in the darkness of the night, mistaken for a body of the enemy's cavalry and fired upon by a regiment of his own corps. He was struck by three balls: one through left arm, two inches below shoulder joint, shattering the bone and severing the chief artery; another ball passed through same arm, between elbow and wrist making its exit through palm of the hand; a third ball entered palm of right hand about its middle, passing through, broke two of the bones. He was wounded on the plank road, about fifty yards in advance of the enemy. He fell from his horse and was caught by Capt. Wormley, to whom he remarked: "All my wounds are by my own men." He had given orders to fire at anything coming up the road before he left the lines. The enemy's skirmishers appeared ahead of him and he turned to ride back. Just then, some one cried out, "cavalry!" "charge!" and immediately the regiment fired. The whole party broke forward to ride through our line to escape the fire. Capt. Deswell was killed and carried through the line by his horse and fell amid our own men. Col. Crutcher, Chief of Staff, was wounded by his side. Two couriers were killed. Major Pendleton, Lieuts. Morrison and Smith, aids, escaped uninjured.

Gen. Jackson was immediately placed on a litter and started for the rear, the firing attracted the attention of the enemy, and resumed by both lines. One of the litter bearers was shot down, and the General fell from the shoulders of the men, receiving a severe contusion, adding to the injury of the arm and injuring the side severely. The enemy's fire of artillery on the point was terrible. Gen. Jackson was left for five minutes until the fire slackened, then placed in an ambulance and carried to the field hospital at Wilderness Run. He lost a large amount of blood, and at one time told Dr. McGuire he thought he was dying, and would have bled to death, but a tourniquet was immediately applied. For two hours he was near pulseless from the shock. As he was being carried from the field, frequent enquiries were made by the soldiers, "Who have you there?" He told the Doctor, "Do not tell the troops I am wounded."

After reaction a consultation was held between Drs. Black, Coleman, Wall and McGuire, and amputation was decided upon. He was asked "If we flud amputation necessary shall it be done at once?" He replied, "Yes! certainly—Dr. McGuire do for me whatever you think right." The operation was performed while under the influence of chloroform, and was borne well. He slept Sunday morning, was cheerful, and in every way doing well. He sent for Mrs. Jackson, and asked minutely about the battle, spoke cheerfully of the result, and said, "If I had not been wounded, or had had an hour

more of daylight, I would have cut off the enemy from the road to the U. S. Ford, and would have had them entirely surrounded and they would have been obliged to surrender, or cut their way out; they had no other alternative. My troops sometimes may fail in driving the enemy from a position, but the enemy always fail to drive my men from a position." This was said smilingly.

A band of thieving Scoundrels.

A band of thieving scoundrels started on a robbing, murdering, plundering and arduous expedition through North Western Georgia. General Forrest overtook and captured the rascals not far from Rome in that State, and they have been sent on to Richmond to be exchanged.

The papers of all the towns along the route taken by these prisoners and their guard on their way from Rome to Richmond, complain bitterly of the privileges granted and the favors shown these prisoners. Their officers at Atlanta, Augusta and Charlotte, had the freedom of the hotels, and their men went just where they pleased, saw what they pleased, and talked with whom they pleased. Women who would not notice our troops, sent them flowers, and upon the whole, they had a good time of it, quite an excursion. They were lionized, feted, made the guests of the public. The infamous scoundrels!

There is too much laxity in this respect. These men deserve death.—They were engaged in stealing negroes; they had burned private property; they rode upon stolen horses, and yet while our brave men who may unhappily be made prisoners and carried North, are treated with the utmost humanity, these felons, caught in the act, upon our own soil, are treated with a consideration that might well lead them to doubt whether they are indeed prisoners or honored guests, whether they are under guard, or simply attended by an escort detailed to see to their comfort and provide for their accommodation; while from the demonstrations of some of the citizens of the places through which they passed, they could hardly be blamed if they reported the existence of a strong union feeling.—We do trust that such things will not again occur. We do not know the name of the officer in command of the guard who had these prisoners in charge, else we would give it.—*Will Journal.*

From the Wilmington Journal.

30th N. C. Troops, Ramseur's Brigade, May 9th, 1863.

Editor of the Wilmington Journal:—The "Richmond Enquirer" of a recent issue, in noticing the terrible conflict which took place at Chancellorville, says that the brunt of the action was borne by the old division of Gen. D. H. Hill, composed of Virginians, Alabamians, and Marylanders. Your correspondent has been attached to this division for the last past ten months, and he has yet to learn that a single man from Virginia or Maryland is in this division. It is due to the uniformed to state, that this division consisted of one Alabama brigade, two Georgia N. Carolina Brigades. We do not wish to detract from the conduct of the Virginia or Maryland troops in this war, but we would like to see credit given to those to whom it is due. The Virginia office holders and the Virginia office seekers, who infest and swarm around each brigade in this army as thick as the flies of Egypt, are entirely too fond of attributing the success of our armies to their incomparable skill and valor. They seem to think that were it not for the valor of the Virginia troops which has diffused itself throughout the army all would be lost—all future effort would be of no avail.—Most of the Virginia papers are disposed to do justice alike to the troops from each State. I am sorry to think that the Enquirer is not among that number, and many officers, and soldiers in the army, look to impartial papers and unprejudiced Editors for a candid and critical statement of their conduct. Yours Respectfully, *Officer.*

The North Carolina Regiments.

It may be a matter of some interest to our readers to know, to which Brigade each of N. C. Regiments belong, we have therefore taken some pains to find out, and publish the following as the result of our investigations.

To Ripley's Brigade	The 1st & 3rd
Ramseur's	2 4 14 30
"Lane's	7 18 28 33 37
"Pender's	13 16 22 35 38
"Iverson's	5 12 20 23
"Ransom's	24 25 35 49
"Trimble's	21
"Hood's	6 53 54
"Cook's	15 27 46 47
"Daniel's	43 45
"Pettigrew's	11 26 47 42 44
"Clingman's	8 31 51 61

The 9th and 19th are Cavalry regiments.

The 10 36 40 and 41 are Artillery regiments The 17th is yet unbrigaded—now at Rainbow Banks on the Roanoke River.

We have not been able to ascertain to which Brigades the 18 29 32 39 50 55 56 57 58 59 60 62 belongs.

We give below so far as we have been able to ascertain the Col's. commanding the different Regiments.

1 Col. McDonnell	32 Col. Brabble
2 " Bynum	33 " C Avery
3 " DeRoset	24
4 " Grimes	35 " Ransom
5 " McRae	36
6 " Avery	37 " Barber
7 " Haywood	38
8 " Shaw	39
9 " Baker	40
10 " Bradford	41
11 " Leaventrop	42 " Gibbs
12 " Wade	43 " Kenan
13 " Scales	44 " Singeltary
14 " Bennett	45
15 " Dowd	46 " Hall
16 " McElroy	47 " Paribault
17 " Martin	48 " Hill
18 " Cowan	49
19 " Williams	50
20 " Iverson	51 " Allen
21 " Hoke	52 " Marshall
22	53 " Owens
23	54 " McDowell
24 " Clark	55 " Connelly
25 " Rutledge	56 " Faison
26 " Burgwyn	57 " Goodwin
27 " Gilmer	58
28 " Low	59 " Palmer
29 " Vance	60
30 " Parker	61 " Radcliff
31 " Jordan	62

MARRIED.

In this county, on the 13th inst. at the residence of the bride's father near Tarboro', by Elder John H. Daniel, Capt. Charles Blocker to Miss Sally Ann Cromwell, daughter of Col. Elisha Cromwell.

DIED.

In this town, the 18th inst., of scarlet fever, aged 5 years, 2 months and 1 day, Margaret Louisa, daughter of Dr. L. K. and Mary A. Saunders.

In this town, the 21st inst., of scarlet fever, aged 21 years, Mrs. Camilla H., wife of Rev. Maurice H. Vaughan.

Notice.

THOSE indebted to the late firm of Macnair & Halsey, are requested to make immediate payment. During my absence John Norfleet, Esq. is authorized to act as my Agent on making settlements. A. H. MACNAIR, Succeeding Partner of Macnair & Halsey. Tarboro', May 16, 1863.

\$10 Reward. Pocket Book Lost.

THE Subscriber Lost in Tarboro', on Friday, the 22nd inst.,

A Small Red Pocket Book, Tied with a black gum elastic string, containing

Forty-one Dollars, The above reward will be paid to any person for pocket book and contents.

TURNER PEEL. May 22, 1863.

Executive Department North Carolina, Adjutant General's Office, (Militia.) Raleigh, May 11, 1863.

General Order, No. 6.

1. THE FOLLOWING EXTRACT from the Act amendatory of the exemption Act, passed by the last Congress of the Confederate States is published for the information and guidance of those whom it may concern.

(EXTRACT.)
 Sec. 4. In addition to the State officers exempted by the Act of Oct. 11, 1862, there shall be exempted all State officers whom the Governor of any State may claim to have exempted for the due administration of the Government and laws thereof; but this exemption shall not continue in any State after the adjournment of the next regular session of its Legislature, unless such Legislature shall, by law, exempt them from military duty in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States.

11. Militia officers are hereby exempted from the operation of the Conscription Act, so long as they yield prompt obedience to the orders issued from this office. The services of refractory and negligent officers will not be considered as necessary "for the due administration of the Government, and laws of the State."

By order of Gov. Vance: DAN'L G. FOWLE, Adjutant General. Raleigh, May 15, 1863.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, the time limited in my proclamation, dated the 13th of April, for bidding the exportation of certain articles from the State, is about to expire.

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of State, issue this Proclamation, continuing said prohibition thirty days from the 13th inst., subject to the exceptions and restrictions contained in said Proclamation of the 13th of April, with the following alterations:

The prohibition is not to embrace the articles of salt, and lard is to be added to the articles prohibited.

Justices of the Peace are also enjoined to assist in carrying out this Proclamation.

In witness whereof, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, have signed these presents and caused the great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this 8th day of May, A. D., 1863, and in the 87th year of our Independence.

By the Governor: Z. B. VANCE, R. H. Battle, Jr., Private Secretary. May 9, 1863.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, I HAVE LEARNED WITH great pain that there have been latterly numerous desertions from the ranks of our gallant army, and that there are many persons in the country who incite and encourage these desertions, and harbor and conceal these misguided men at home, instead of encouraging them to return to duty:

Now therefore I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do issue this my proclamation commanding all such evil disposed persons to desist from such base, cowardly and treasonable conduct, and warning them that they will subject themselves to indictment and punishment in the civil courts of the Confederacy as well as to the everlasting contempt and detestation of all good and honorable men.

Certainly no crime could be greater, no cowardice more abject, no treason more base, than for a citizen of the State, enjoying its privileges, and protection without sharing its dangers, to persuade those who have had the courage to go forth in defense of their country, vilely to desert the colors which they have sworn to uphold, when a miserable death or a vile, skulking and ignominious existence must be the inevitable consequences: no plea can excuse it. The father or the brother who does it should be shot instead of his deluded victim, for he deliberately destroys the soul and manhood of his own flesh and blood. And the same is done by him who harbors and conceals the deserter. For who can respect either one or the other?

What honest man will ever wish or permit his own brave sons or patriotic daughters, who bore their parts with credit in this great struggle for independence, to associate, even to the third and fourth generations with the vile wretch who skulks in the woods, or the still viller coward who aided him, while his bleeding country was calling in vain for his help? Both are enemies, sneaking, mean enemies to their country, before whom our open loss will be infinitely preferred. Both are foes to their own kindred and noble countrymen who are electrifying the world by their gallant deeds, and pouring out their blood upon the field of battle to protect those very men who are supping the vitals of our strength. And we unto you, deserters, and your aiders and abettors, when peace being made and independence secured, these brave comrades whom ye have deserted in the hour of their trial return honored and triumphant to their homes! Ye that hide your guilty faces by day, and prow like outlaws about by night, robbing the wife and mother of your noble defenders of their little means, while they are far away facing the enemy, do you think ye can escape a just and damning vengeance when the day of reckoning comes? And ye that shelter, conceal, and feed these miserable depredaters and stimulate them to their infernal deeds, think you that ye will be spared! Nay! rest assured, observing and never failing eyes have marked you, every one. And when the overjoyed wife welcomes once more her brave and honorable husband to his home and tells him how in the long years of absence, in the lonely hours of the night, you who had been his comrade rudely entered her house, robbed her and her children of their bread and heaped insult and indignities upon her defenceless head, the wrath of that heroic husband will make you regret in the bitterness of your cowardly terror that you were ever born. Instead of a few scattered militia, the land will be full of veteran soldiers, before whose honest faces you will not have courage to raise your eyes from the earth. If permitted to live in the State at all you will be INFAMOUS.—You will be hustled from the polls, kicked in the streets, an honest jury will not believe you on oath and honest men everywhere will shun you as a pestilence, for he who lacks courage and patriotism can have no other good quality or redeeming virtue. Though many of you rejected the pardon heretofore offered you, and I am not authorized to promise it, yet I am assured that no man will be shot who shall voluntarily return to duty. This is the only chance to redeem yourselves from the

disgrace and ignominy which you are incurring.

Again our troops have met the enemy and a great and glorious victory has been won. But several thousand of our soldiers fell in achieving it for us. Every man is needed to replace the gallant dead, and preserve an unbroken front to our still powerful enemy. Unless desertion is prevented our strength must depart from our armies, and desertion can never be stopped while either through a false and mistaken sympathy or downright disloyalty, they receive any countenance or protection at home. I therefore appeal to all good citizens and true patriots in the State to assist my officers in arresting deserters, and to frown down all those who aid and assist them. Place the brand upon them and make them feel the scorn and contempt of an outraged people. Unless the good and the patriotic all over the land arise as one man to arrest this dangerous evil, it will grow until our army is well nigh ruined.—The danger of starvation having happily passed away—the approaching and apparently bounteous harvest giving evidence of ample supplies for the coming year—our great army in Virginia again jubilant over a mighty victory—I am well assured that our danger now lies in the disorganization produced by desertion. You can arrest it, my countrymen, if you will but make a vigorous effort, if you will but bring to bear the weight of a great, a patriotic and united community in aid of your authorities.

In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed. Done at the city of Raleigh, this 11th day of May, A. D. 1863.

By the Governor: Z. B. VANCE, R. H. Battle, Jr., Private Secretary. May 13, 1863.

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What honest man will ever wish or permit his own brave sons or patriotic daughters, who bore their parts with credit in this great struggle for independence, to associate, even to the third and fourth generations with the vile wretch who skulks in the woods, or the still viller coward who aided him, while his bleeding country was calling in vain for his help? Both are enemies, sneaking, mean enemies to their country, before whom our open loss will be infinitely preferred. Both are foes to their own kindred and noble countrymen who are electrifying the world by their gallant deeds, and pouring out their blood upon the field of battle to protect those very men who are supping the vitals of our strength. And we unto you, deserters, and your aiders and abettors, when peace being made and independence secured, these brave comrades whom ye have deserted in the hour of their trial return honored and triumphant to their homes! Ye that hide your guilty faces by day, and prow like outlaws about by night, robbing the wife and mother of your noble defenders of their little means, while they are far away facing the enemy, do you think ye can escape a just and damning vengeance when the day of reckoning comes? And ye that shelter, conceal, and feed these miserable depredaters and stimulate them to their infernal deeds, think you that ye will be spared! Nay! rest assured, observing and never failing eyes have marked you, every one. And when the overjoyed wife welcomes once more her brave and honorable husband to his home and tells him how in the long years of absence, in the lonely hours of the night, you who had been his comrade rudely entered her house, robbed her and her children of their bread and heaped insult and indignities upon her defenceless head, the wrath of that heroic husband will make you regret in the bitterness of your cowardly terror that you were ever born. Instead of a few scattered militia, the land will be full of veteran soldiers, before whose honest faces you will not have courage to raise your eyes from the earth. If permitted to live in the State at all you will be INFAMOUS.—You will be hustled from the polls, kicked in the streets, an honest jury will not believe you on oath and honest men everywhere will shun you as a pestilence, for he who lacks courage and patriotism can have no other good quality or redeeming virtue. Though many of you rejected the pardon heretofore offered you, and I am not authorized to promise it, yet I am assured that no man will be shot who shall voluntarily return to duty. This is the only chance to redeem yourselves from the

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In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed. Done at the city of Raleigh, this 11th day of May, A. D. 1863.

By the Governor: Z. B. VANCE, R. H. Battle, Jr., Private Secretary. May 13, 1863.

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