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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, first issued in 1841, in its twenty-second year, has obtained both a larger and a more widely diffused circulation than any other newspaper ever published in America.

Aggregate.....215,375

Pre-eminently a journal of News and Literature, THE TRIBUNE has political convictions which are well characterized by the single word REPUBLICAN.

It is Republican in its hearty adhesion to the great truth that "God has made of one blood all nations of men."

It is Republican in its assertion of the equal and inalienable rights of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

It is Republican in its steadfast, earnest, defiant hostility to every scheme and effort of the Slave Power, from the Annexation of Texas to the great Rebellion, to grasp the empire of the New World and wield the resources of our country for its own aggrandizement.

It is Republican in its antagonism to the despots of the Old World, who fondly hail in the pains and calamities suddenly thrust upon us by their American counterparts the overthrow and ruin of the United Republic.

It is Republican in its lofty and just effort, that this atrocious Rebellion must result in the signal overthrow of its authors, and the firm establishment of equal rights and equal laws throughout the whole extent of our country.

It is Republican in its belief that Liberty and Union shall in the end be one and inseparable; hence, with it forever.

THE TRIBUNE devotes attention in other times, and to some extent in these, to Education, Temperance, Agriculture, Inventions, and whatever may minister to the spiritual and material progress and well-being of mankind; but for the present its energies and its columns are mainly devoted to the investigation and success of the War for the Union.

Its special correspondents accompany every important incident of that great struggle, which we trust to result in the final and conclusive triumph of the National arms and in the restoration of Peace and Unity to our distracted and bleeding country.

We believe that no more accurate view of the progress and character of this momentous conflict be obtained than through the regular reports of our columns.

And we earnestly solicit the co-operation of thousands of the National cause, which we regard and uphold as that of Universal Humanity, to aid us in extending its circulation.

TERMS.

The enormous increase in the price of printing paper and other materials, compels us to increase the price of THE TRIBUNE.

Our new terms are:

DAILY TRIBUNE.....3 cents.

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BEAVER ARGUS.



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Army Correspondence

NEWBERNE, N. C., Mar. 14, '63.

Dear Friends: I take the present opportunity of dropping you a few lines to let you know that I am still in the land of the living, although we have had an exciting day. This is the anniversary of the taking of Newberne. We captured it this day one year ago. We intended this day a review to day, of all the troops, in commemoration thereof, but on yesterday they attacked our pickets on the Trent road, about eight miles from here.

An orderly came in post-haste for reinforcements. He did not spare horse flesh, as the horse dropped dead a few minutes after he got in. Then you ought to have seen our cavalry going out; they went as fast as their horses could go. It was an exciting sight.

We sent out all our cavalry, four regiments of infantry, and two batteries of artillery, and we stopped them for the time being; but we were waked up this morning by the sound of artillery. It turned out that another force had attacked one of our regiments on the opposite side of Neuse river. You must know, to understand me, that we have one of our Brigades stationed over the river where they are fortified; it is the 92d New York. The rebels opened on them this morning with sixteen pieces of artillery, and completely riddled their camp, and strange to say, only three were wounded. The rebels sent in a flag of truce to Col. Anderson, commanding, to surrender the point, and the answer he sent back was, "I cannot see the point." They gave him five minutes to surrender, but he could not "see the point"; and they opened on them again; and while they sent in another flag of truce, giving him a half hour; but it was no go. By this time the gunboats had got in range and opened out. It was very exciting. I stood on the beach and saw it all. I felt sorry for our poor fellows over there, but could not get over to help them. I have a good many friends in the regiment. It was regular cannonading until noon. By that time we had got the 85th New York over in flats to reinforce them. We could see the "rebels" quite plain; but finally they fell back. We are looking for an attack to-night, and God only knows the result; but we have God on our side, and He will do everything for his own good. At the time the 92d was fighting they attacked one of the regiments, and there was some sharp cannonading; but I guess it did not amount to much, although I did not hear the result.

The 101st and 103d Pa. regiments have been out on a scout thro' Hyde county. They have been gone nine days, and just returned this evening. They did not have any fighting, but they brought in eleven prisoners; they captured seventy-nine in all, taking everything they came across, and destroyed everything they could not bring along with them. Adjutant Stewart, the Ass't. Adj't. Gen., was along, and brought a pair of nice ponies; our regiment brought in a thousand and hams. I saw a Lieutenant this evening who was on this expedition; he told me they had a train of carts, wagons, oxen, horses and mules over a mile long and loaded with everything imaginable. The boys all appear in good spirits, and are ready and willing to meet the rebels at any time.

We can have some fun to-night, and I will not close my letter until tomorrow, as I may have some news to write you. Our General, Wessell, is not here; he has gone to New York to attend the funeral of his wife. Oh how I wish he was here, as our boys all have the utmost confidence in him. But Gen. Foster is a good General, and one that knows all the country. They expected to catch us napping; as a good part of our force has been sent to Charleston to reinforce them; but we may have fighting to-morrow (Sunday). The "rebels" always take that day to fight on. If they were we will have to meet them. We are making all preparation to-night to give them "fits." There was a deserter came in the side which the 92d is on, and he says the regiment was attacked by 10,000 men, and that little regiment of only 350 kept them at bay until the gunboats got ready to help them.

I saw a man who was over there, and he told me that their camp was completely riddled. It is a miracle how any of them escaped. The Adjutant's tent has seven cannon shot and more than five hundred grape-shot; but they stuck to their post, and would not surrender, although they had a large force to contend with. The gunboats are now laying in the stream in front of them, ready to open upon them. The deserter that came in says that he saw twenty-five dead rebels and saw several wounded. They burst one of their cannon—a twenty pounder—not more than three hundred yards from the breast works of the 92d; so you can see that they were pretty close upon them.

SUNDAY MORNING, March 15.

I again commence my letter to let you know that all is quiet while I now write—10 o'clock. I saw several men of the 92d, who were participants in the engagement yesterday, and one of them heard the officers report that they had only two men wounded yesterday's fight, but the day before they had one killed and one wounded; he told me that the Colonel's quarters

had one hundred and sixty shots thro' it. Gen. Foster gives the boys great credit for holding out when there was such an overwhelming force against them. Gen. Pettigrew had command of the rebels; we have had him to contend against in nearly every engagement we have been in. He sent a flag of truce to Col. Anderson, asking him to surrender and save the effusion of blood. He wrote on the back of the order that he "could not see the point," as he belonged to Wessell's Brigade, and they never surrendered. He said they might come and take him, but surrender was not in his dictionary. That's the stuff Wessell's Brigade is composed of. There is not many of us, it is true; but what is left are good. Gen. Pettigrew would rather capture one regiment of our Brigade than a whole Brigade of any other. Well may Gen. Foster be proud of us, as he has called upon us wanting. Whenever we are there, and when "Old Bill" Wessell, as the boys call him, takes the lead, the air resounds with cheers, and when we have to fight he is always with us.

Well, how are the "opperheads" in your county? I see you have some of them there. Well, those that are not for us are against us, and the sooner they are rooted out the better. How do you like the power that has been given the President? He now has whole control of all these United States, and these same "opperheads" will have to look out. It is a disgrace to any American Congress to have such men as Vallandigham and several others in it.

I have not been over to the regiment since its return, but will go over this afternoon, providing nothing turns up to hinder me. While I write, the Church Bells are ringing, as you must know we have some Churches here. The Stars and Stripes were raised over the Churches yesterday.

I have just learned that George Fetterman has resigned and is going home to-day. He is a son of N. P. Fetterman, of Pittsburgh. He was a Lieutenant in our regiment. Sam'l Lawrence has resigned also, and is going home, at least I have been so informed. You Son,

WILLIAM HALL.

PATRIOTISM OF THE SOLDIER.

The Army Against the Copperheads.

Below we give a series of resolutions adopted by the soldiers of our own and other loyal States. These manifestations of patriotic loyalty are the more pleasing and must become the more potent, because they spring from men who are suffering all the deprivations and dangers of a camp life, and a field struggle, in defence of their country. The resolutions thus adopted, need neither approval or commendation at our hands. They embody the truth in its majesty, and therefore appeal to the judgment of all true patriots:

A VOICE FROM THE 149TH PA.—BUCKTAILS—ENCAMPED NEAR BELLE PLAIN, VA.

WHEREAS, There is being nourished and encouraged, among a certain class of politicians at the North, a sentiment of opposition to the Administration; and whereas, this sentiment, and such a course as they who adhere to it are pursuing, is, at this critical juncture, nothing less than treachery to the Government; and intending encouragement to covert traitors in the North and the armed traitors in our front; therefore,

Resolved, That we hold a cordial support and quick obedience to the Administration to be the first duty of all, and the only doorway out of these troublous times; therefore we earnestly entreat all citizens and all soldiers to support heartily and obey with alacrity all laws and orders coming from those charged with the administration of our government.

Resolved, That we recognize the faithful struggle the country is now engaged in as a struggle of freedom against slavery; right against wrong; of God against Satan; and we hold those who are against the Administration as against the Government, against right, against the Constitution and the glorious liberties of which it is the guarantee; and we brand them as traitors, while we assure them of our unmitigated hatred and contempt.

Resolved, That the Emancipation Proclamation and the conscription act—those measures most odious to insidious peace men, copperheads and traitors under other titles—meet with our hearty approval, as measures dictated by the best administrative wisdom and firmness for the honest purpose and in the earnest effort to suppress rebellion, and save to posterity our noble republican government.

Resolved, That the lying reports spread broadcast throughout the land, that the army of which we have the honor to form a part is demoralized and clamoring for peace, are but the base utterances of traitorous tongues, doing our gallant comrades in the field the grossest injustice.

Resolved, That we are ready and willing to put forth every effort, and dare every species of hardship and fatigue—do anything and everything required to suppress the accursed war

now being waged against us; that we have the fullest confidence in the present administration, and generally over us, and which we are immediately connected.

Resolved, That we will never give up the noble cause in which we are now engaged until, under the good guidance of kind Providence, treason and rebellion shall be banished from the Union of States, when the old flag, doubly dear from its double baptism in the best blood of our land shall again wave proudly over all.

The above resolutions were offered to the 149th Penna. Bucktails, by Lt. Col. W. Dwight commanding at dress parade, March 18th, 1st, and were unanimously adopted by the regiment. Speeches appropriate and becoming in the nature of the resolutions, were made by Col. Dwight, Capt. John C. Johnson, Bro. John E. S. Osborne and other great enthusiastic patriots.

The regiment, numbering 795 rank and file, is eager for the decisive blow for the nation's honor and freemen's vindication, at any cost of life or fortune.

W. ALLEN, Serg't Major, 149th P. V.

THE NEW JERSEY SOLDIERS ON THE ACTION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

CAMP OF THE 11TH N. J. VOL'S., BELOW PALMOUTH, VA., Mar. 10.

WHEREAS, The Legislature of our native State, a State hallowed by the remembrance of the battles of Princeton, Trenton and Monmouth, fields stained by the blood of our forefathers in the establishment of our Government, has sought to tarnish its high honor, and bring upon it disgrace, by the passage of resolutions tending to a dishonorable peace with armed rebels seeking to destroy our great and beneficent Government, the best ever designed for the happiness of the many; and

WHEREAS, We, her sons, members of the 11th regiment New Jersey Volunteers, citizens representing every section of the State, have left our homes to endure the fatigues, privations and dangers incident to a soldier's life, in order to maintain our Republic in its integrity, willing to sacrifice our lives to that object, fully recognizing the impolicy of a dishonorable peace, and deeming it due to the honor of the State, and the welfare of our country, to voice our sentiments in this manner: therefore,

Resolved, That the Union of the States is the only guarantee for the preservation of our liberties and independence, and that the way for the maintenance of that Union commands us, as it ever has done, our best efforts and our heartfelt sympathy.

Resolved, That we consider the passage, or even the introduction of the so-called Peace Resolutions as wicked, weak and cowardly, tending to aid by their sympathy the rebels seeking to destroy the Republic.

Resolved, That we regard as traitors alike the foe in arms and the secret enemies of our Government, who, at home, foment disaffection and strive to destroy confidence in our legally chosen rulers.

Resolved, That the reports spread broadcast throughout the North, by secession sympathizers, prints and voices, that the army of which we esteem it a high honor to form a part, is demoralized and clamorous for peace on any terms, are the lying utterances of traitorous tongues, and do base injustice to our noble comrades who have never faltered in the great work, and are now not only willing but anxious to follow their gallant and chivalric leader against the strongholds of the enemy.

Resolved, That we put forth every effort, endure every fatigue, and shrink from no danger, until, under the gracious guidance of a kind Providence, every armed rebel shall be conquered, and traitors at home shall quake with fear at the proud emblem of our national independence shall assert its power from North to South, and crush beneath its powerful folds all who dared to assail his honor, doubly hallowed by the memory of the patriotic dead.

(Signed by all the Officers of the Regiment.)

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE SECOND BRIGADE, GENERAL BAIRD'S DIVISION.

HEAD QRS. 2d BRIG. GEN. BAIRD'S DIV., Camp near Nashville, Tenn., Mar. 2.

At a meeting of the field staff and line officers of this brigade, (composed of the 84th Indiana, 92d Illinois, and 115th Illinois Regiments of Infantry, and the 9th Ohio Battery,) held at brigade headquarters, the following preamble and resolutions were read, separately acted upon, and adopted with entire unanimity. The same were read at the head of each regiment and the battery, this afternoon, at dress parade, and acted upon by the soldiers, with a similar result:

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, We, the officers and soldiers of this command, here, in common with our comrades in arms, cheerfully pledged our lives and every earthly interest, to save to ourselves and to our posterity a country and a Government, the same which in history, times, were bought with blood, and established by that quality of

wisdom which, though human, seems divine; and

WHEREAS, A number of intriguing demagogues at home have recently, by word and act, sought to create disaffection among us, block the course of wise legislation, excite discontent in the public mind; and, in every way, to baffle all earnest efforts to conquer the rebels; therefore,

Resolved, That we hold in utter detestation that clique of miscreants in the loyal States, who, under the garb of assumed loyalty, use the stolen revenue of each State to excite petty treason in their own communities, who have no consciences, who are the officers of our government, save for complaints, save that energetic measures are employed to crush the rebellion—no aspirations, save to embarrass our Executive and Legislative Departments, and engender animosities in our armies—and no hopes, save for an ignoble peace and the substantial triumph of the rebels; that we regard them as enemies to our country and mankind, who, to accomplish their belittling purposes, would not hesitate to blot forever from the hopes of man the cherished thought of self-government; and that they merit the scorn of all loyal citizens and true-hearted soldiers, combining, as they do, the deep guilt of the traitor with the essential meanness of the coward.

Resolved, That, despite the frenzied efforts of our foes before us and the despicable intrigues of our other foes behind us, we will abate not one jot of faith or hope; but, believing, the maintenance of our government is worth all the cost expended in its establishment, we emphatically assure all traitors at home, that not until we have undergone a seven years' struggle, (if need be,) will we cease this contest, and not until we have experienced such sufferings as were bravely endured at Valley Forge, will we begin to murmur. By all the sacrifices already made and hardships endured by us—by all the sufferings of our comrades in hospital and camp—by all the precious blood which has encircled our Eastern and Western waters—by all the heart-rending, made desolate, and heart-string-rent assaunders, because of this wicked rebellion—we do solemnly pledge our honor as Americans and soldiers, to see this contest through to a successful issue, or yield up our lives a willing sacrifice to our country's weal.

Resolved, That we are utterly opposed to any unwarlike and dishonorable terms, and that we will not be trifled with by any peace-loving traitors from the dome of every Capitol in our land.

Resolved, That we fully and unequivocally endorse the policy of our civil rulers, in using all necessary means to strike decisive blows at the unholy rebellion, and to bring the war to a speedy, sure and glorious termination, so that traitors in the South may meet with deserved punishment, and damnable traitors in the North may be brought to a terrible justice, that hemp be not created in vain.

Resolved, That to the loyal millions who encourage us in our efforts, who sympathize with us in our hardships, and who rejoice with us in the successes of our armies, we tender such heartfelt gratitude as soldiers, facing a hostile foe only can feel.

Resolved, That to Governor Tod, of Ohio, Governor Morton, of Indiana, and Governor Yates, of Illinois, we extend our hearty thanks for their ceaseless labors in behalf of the soldiers from their respective States.

THE REBEL GENERAL STUART AND HIS SURROUNDINGS.—A correspondent of the Fayetteville (N. C.) Observer, writing from Fredericksburg, says: "I was at Gen. Stuart's headquarters to-day, and saw him eating some hard crackers and fat bacon. Gen. Stuart is a flashy, dashy, fancy, fast man, though by no means foolish, haughty, arrogant, or reckless. He is very free, sociable, agreeable, and lively, and is a gentleman of high-toned accomplishments and rare genius. He is more than ordinary size, some thirty years old, very handsome, fair complexion, with bright beaming eyes, of quick perception and deep expression. His dress and appearance correspond well with the rest of his character. He has several old and fantastic characters with him and on his staff. His cook is a Frenchman from one of the cafe houses in Paris, a ventriloquist and comical genius, and the principal business man in his office is a Prussian, a man of education, distinction, and wit."

THE FORT JACKSON MUTINEERS.—The following paragraph is from the Vicksburg Way of the 7th: "Three of the Fort Jackson mutineers were shot here yesterday. Their names were: Serg't W. H. Brown, company D, First Regiment Louisiana Heavy Artillery; and Dennis Kelly and Thomas Graham, of company B, same regiment. These mutineers, at Fort Jackson on the 27th of April last, and went over to the enemy's vessels, giving them, of course, information as to our strength, condition, &c. At the fight on Bayou des Allemands, some time afterwards, they were taken prisoners and brought here to be exchanged as members of a Vermont regiment. They were immediately recognized by the regiment to which they originally belonged, and judged, in justice, their fate, though hard was nevertheless just.

The Democracy and the Nigger

The Shorter Catechism on Negro Equality.

Who said that all men are created equal? Thomas Jefferson, the father of Democracy.

Who gave negroes the right of suffrage in New York? The Democratic party.

Who provided over the convention which gave this privilege to negroes? Martin Van Buren, a Democrat.

Who afterwards elected Martin Van Buren President of the United States? The Democratic party.

Who married a negro wench, and by her had mulatto children? Richard M. Johnson—a good Democrat.

Who elected Richard M. Johnson Vice President of the United States? The Democratic party.

If President Van Buren had died, and Richard M. Johnson had become President, who would have become the Democratic mistress of the White House? This same negro wench.

Who made the negro a citizen, in the State of Maine? An overwhelming Democratic majority.

Who enacted a similar law in Massachusetts? An overwhelming Democratic majority.

Who gave the negro the right to vote in New Hampshire? The Democratic party.

Who permitted every negro person owning two hundred and fifty dollars, in New York, to become citizens? A General Assembly, purely Democratic.

Who repealed the laws of Ohio, which required negroes to give bond and security before settling in the State? The Democratic party.

Who passed a law by which in Ohio the negro is placed on the witness stand alongside of the white man? The Democratic party.

Who voted for a bill in the Ohio Legislature, repealing all laws making a distinction on account of color in the State? George E. Pugh.

Who afterwards elected George E. Pugh to the United States Senate? The Democratic party.

Who voted in the Constitutional Convention of Ohio against a provision that would have disfranchised the colored race? Rufus P. Ranney.

Who voted in the same Convention to permit negro children to go to the same school with white children? Rufus P. Ranney.

Who supported Rufus P. Ranney for Governor of Ohio in 1859? The Democratic party.

Who decided in the Supreme Court of Ohio that mulattoes had the right to vote? Rufus Wood, a good Democrat.

Who after the decision, elected Benben Wood Governor of Ohio? The Democratic party.

Who refused, in the State Convention of 1850, to remedy the evil established by this decision? The Democratic party.

Who with the above facts, and many others, staring them in the face, are continually yelling and hypocritically whining about "Nigger Suffrage" and "Nigger Equality?" All these things were done by the Democrats, and yet they deny being in favor of negro equality, and put upon others whose every action has been precisely the reverse.—Jackson Standard.

PRICES AT RICHMOND.—Gen. Dix, in a letter dated at Fortress Monroe, states the following as the prices of certain articles of provisions and clothing at Richmond, as communicated by a person lately from that place: Beef, per pound, \$1.15; butter, per pound, 83; bacon, \$1.50; tea, none to be had except at fabulous prices; coffee, do; eggs, per dozen, 82; rendered fat from \$80 to \$100; soft wool hat from \$25 to \$30; an ordinary pair of boots \$60.

Oh! what shall I do if John is drafted?" said a young girl, to her grandmother, while thinking that perhaps her lover might be obliged to shoulder his musket and go to the war.

"Do," said the old lady, her venerable eyes sparkling with the light of her last days, "do as I did for Nathan here: Make coarse shirts and pantaloons for him."

A gentleman, whiskered up to the very eyes, was passing along the street, when a couple of jolly tars on a land canoe observed him. "Shiver my timber, Jack," said one to the other, "that fellow looks like a rat peeping out of a bunch of oakum."

An English writer says you can tell when you are surrounded by a dozen Americans by the following unerring test: Three will be found smoking cigars, and nine reading newspapers.

Human deeds and human lives are never understood until they are finished. You can no more tell in advance how manhood will turn out than how a child will grow up.

The New Conscription Law

How it will be Enforced.

The appointment of provost marshals throughout the United States to carry out the enrollment bill will be made as rapidly as possible. There will be one for every Congressional district, and when the district is very large two or three will be appointed, as the case may require. In addition for each district, there will also be one civilian and one surgeon, to be paid as assistant surgeon of cavalry, except the rations, etc., leaving about \$118 per month. This will constitute the enrolling board, whose duty it is to divide each district into two subdivisions, and to appoint for each an enrolling officer, whose special duty it will be to make the enrollment.

Immediately after his appointment, the enrolling officer of each subdivision is to proceed to make the enrollment in such manner that each class shall be enrolled separately, and the age of the person enrolled is to be set down on the list as it will be on the first day of July succeeding the date of the enrollment. That is, if any person is not now twenty, but will be on the first of July next, he is to be placed on the list; or if any married man is not thirty-five now but will be on the first of July next, he is not to go in the first class, but in the second class; or if any person liable to duty is not now forty-five years of age, but will be on the first day of July next, he is not to be placed on the list at all.

All persons enrolled are to be subject to military duty for two years from the first day of July after two enrollment, and if called into the service shall continue during the rebellion, but not to exceed three years. But the persons of the second class shall not, in any district, be called into the service of the United States until those of the first class shall have been called. Whenever the President shall make a requisition, he is authorized to assign to each district the number of men to be furnished and their enrolling board shall make a draft of the required number, and fifty per cent. additional, and shall make a complete roll in the order in which the names are drawn. The drafted men are to stand on the same footing with the three years volunteers, in respect to advance pay and bounties as now provided by law; and the President, in assigning the required number to each district, is authorized to number among the men of that district during the war.

After the drafts made each person whose name is drawn is to be notified in writing within ten days, and he is to repair to a designated place of rendezvous; but before the day of assembling he may furnish a substitute, or he may pay to such person as the Secretary of War shall select, a sum of money in lieu of a substitute, which sum is to be made uniform by a general order, and is not to exceed three hundred dollars. Every person failing to report in person, or by procuring a substitute, or by paying the stipulated sum, is to be deemed a deserter.

Many persons are still of the opinion that the conscription act, as passed by the last Congress, is the same as that enforced by the rebels. The rebels act, takes all men between certain ages, leaving a blank, while our bill merely takes the required quota out of the whole number enrolled. This there might be in one district, 10,000 persons be given the ages of twenty and thirty-five, and the quota required might be only two or three thousand, which would still leave the majority at home. The rebels, on the contrary, take all they can lay hands upon whether old or young. As Pennsylvania has already furnished for the war more troops than any other State, and as some attention is now being paid