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AND STATESTOP FOR	ε
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.	
STATEMENT of the Receipts and Expendi- tures at the Treasury of Tioga county for the	
year 1862: RECEIPTS.	
Reo'd from collectors of Sealed tax for 1860,	
and previous years, \$492 14 Rec'd from collectors of Sealed tax for 1861, 1,313 38	
"Bac'd from collectors of Relief tax for 1861, 084 02	
Bee'd from collectors of Rested tax for 1862, 10,998 43 Rec'd from collectors of Belief tax for 1862, 1,618 72	
Rec'd from collections on Unseated lands for 1860. 2,540 70	
Rec'd from collections, in Unseated lands	
for 1861, 0,578 22 Reo'd from collections in Unsented lands,	WHITE THERE SHALL BE
Relief, for 1861, 423 05 Rec'd from collections of Easted lands re-	
turned.	
Theo d Home concernents on ways menwealth	
Costs, Devid from Contections Office Value 16 00 Costs, 16,815 00	unseated and seated lands, 458 56
Reo'd from Bounty Ioan for golunteers, 16,815 00 Reo'd from Bounty gift by Ribga R. R. Co., 300 00	vio. H. B. Bard, commission on \$22,-
\$39,519 77	188 46, at 3 per cent, 665 65 do. H. B. Card for receiving and dis-
EXPENDITURES.	barsing Co. Ioan and expenses, 200 00
Commissioners' Wages.	\$1,324 21
Am pain Amproved 216 00	Bonds. Am't paid Rob't Orr on hend No. 2, 8,333 33
de. Charles F. Miller, 245 62	do. Rob't Orr, interest on bond No. 2, 233.33
\$673 70	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Commissioners Counsel. Am't paid H. W. Williams, 40 00	\$3,800 00 Incidentals.
Commissioners Clerk.	Am't paid Way, Palmer & Co., two Co. Mans, 10 00
Am't paid J. A. Knapp, " 387 50	do. H. C. Johns, two Purdon's Digest, 10 60 do. B. T. Vanhorn, jury box, 5 00
Am't paid Charles F Veil, " 50 48	do. E. S. Farr, et al., express, 2 60
do. C. H. Goldsmith, 200	do. L. D. Seeley, settling with anditors, 5 80 do. J. A. Knapp, expenses, examining
do. James I. Jack on, 36 36	State account, 16 65 do. Hugh Young, et al., expenses in as-
do J. Emery, at Uting ac't of public	certaining quota of soldiers for
do. J. Emery, and sing ac't of public	county, &c., 24 35
officers, 146	Relief Fund.
\$192 80	Am't of Orders issued, 3,292 17
Traver el Jurors. Am't paid J. C. Beeman chal., 4527 74	do. Bounty paid volunteers, 16,140 09
Guan Jurors.	\$19,432 17
Am't paid J. C. Whittak, , et al., 766.58	Judgments. Am't p'd J. S. Watrons on Judgm't ee. Co., 1,313 85
Am't paid T. P. Wingate 140 00	
Constables und Tipstates. Am't paid E. Hart, et al., 481 94	Total Expenditures, \$41,283 92
Justics.	Ambrose Barker, Commissioner, in account with Tioga county: DR.
Am't paid A. Crowl, et al. 43 83 Associots.	To county orders, 212 08
Am't paid D. L. Aiken, et als	To balance due accountant, 32 24
Prif. May. Am't paid Hugh Young on contract 1862, 100 00	\$244 32 CR,
do. do. pianes 1802, 35 25	By 94 days service at \$2, 188 00 By 504 miles travel at 6c., 30 24
·····	By balance due from 1861, 26 08
Elections. \$152 25	\$244 32
Am't paid Israel Stone; et al., 1,019 13	Job Rexford, Commissioner, in account with Tioga
Am't paid J. D. Stone, American Strategies, 1,104 10	county: DR.
Distrut Attorney.	To county orders, 216 00 To balance due accountant, 58 88
Am't paid Henry Allon, 222 00 do. J. B. Niles, 69 00	\$274 88
\$991 00	CR.
Bounty on Wild Cats.	By 460 miles travel at 6c., 27 60
Am't paid B. C. Mann, et al., 6 00 Bounty of Wolves.	By balance due from 1861,
Am't paid C. R. Scouton, 1 25 00	\$274 \$8
Bridge Repairs. Am't paid Benson Tubbs, bridge, Osceola, 15 60	Charles F. Miller, Commissioner, in account with
do A. Sly, et al, Tioga, 40 15	Tioga county: DR. To county orders, 245 62
	To balance due accountant, 17 74
do. J. H. Gulick, M. Bloss. 21 45	\$263 36 CR.
do. G. H. Barte, M. Nelson, 2 50 do. Jared Davis Jr. Knozville, 10 00	By 98 days service at \$2, 196 00
\$187 62	By 380 miles travel at 6c., 22 80 By balance due from 1861, 44 56
Britgi Thews.	\$263 36
Am't paid F. E. Smith, it a (including Com'rs. wages for yit wing sites, &c.) 130 52	
New Aridges.	Tioga County, ss. Wa the Commissioners of all activity, un nereby certify that the Toregoing is a correct statement of
Am't paid G. W. Herringt in, bridge at Diuron creck, 165 00	the matter therein set forth. In testimony whereon, a
do. Plillips & Close, "it at Westfield, 448 50	we have hereunto set our hands this 2d day of February, A. D. 1863.
do. A. Lathrop, et al. at Lawrence-	AMBROSE BARKER,
¥1116, 435 01	JOB REXFORD, Commissioners. (CHARLES F. MILLER,)
Damage to Improvements.	Attest: J. A. KNAPP, Clerk.
Am't paid R. S. Mosher, 10 00	HENRY B. CARD, Treasurer of Tioga county, in
do. Alongo Stevens, 1. 48 00 do. Charles Hall, 2. 39 00	account with said county from January 18, 1862,
do. C. M. Dibble, 30 00 do. David Carey, 5 00	to January 22, 1863: DR. J To am't of judgments rendered on outstand. I



fantry, artillery and cavalry. That of the enemy was much larger. Our forces were anded by Maj. General Foster-the enemy's by Maj. General Evans. MOUNTAINEER.

From Hammond's Company.

CAMP NEAR BELL PLAIN, VA., January 29, 1862.

FRIEND AGITATOR: After & time sgain I write you a few words concerning this conpany, which may repay a perusal by our friends at home.

Of the prospects of a march so long and eagerly discussed among our soldier friends here, something over a week ago of the frequent inspections, of the great activity in the quartermaster's department in supplying this rmy with all things necessary to its efficiency, of the large fatigue parties employed in he construction of ronds, all precursors of an active movement, and at last, of the peremptory order, "three days rations cooked; and to be in readiness to march at a moments notice" -of all these it will perhaps be unnecessary to speak, for you will have talked them all over long 'ere this reaches the public. Even when

perhaps, I might give you some accounts that move was disputed, for "marching ordera" is will be a little interesting. We left our camp a phrase which creates more excitement among new recruits than even among us, who know traveled to the landing on the Blackwater river, | comparatively little of soldiering; and we a distance of thirty-five miles, in one and a half should scarcely have believed it plausible, had it days. There we shipped for Newbern. Arri- not occurred to us, that Mr. Tabor, our sutler, ved on the 10th, and on the 11th we started for had but recently joined us at this place, after Goldsboro. The distance from the former to running from here to Washington, and from the latter place is eighty miles. The first day Washington here, spinning "red tape" for the out we drove in the rebel pickets, and captu-nearly three-quarters of a mile, but our negro from the limited luxuries one might get even pioneer corps cleared it out by daylight. Next at sutler's prices. It was a long time that morning we again started at daylight, and be- there were no sutlers with this army; and a fore 10 o'clock we were on their pickets and piece of butter, a cake, a cigar, an apple, &c., kept up a running fight with them for several were things entirely out of season. Nothing miles, capturing five and killing and wounding of the kind could be obtained at any price ; eight. The next day we came on them at and when suffers, after lying idle for months, South creek, in strong position on the opposite with no inconsiderable expenses, and with bank, posted with infantry and artillery. That stocks on hand, succeeded by dint of much was six miles from Kinston. We quickly drove exertion, in getting here with scanty stocks, them from this place, and captured two pieces limited by the "Wilson bill," it would have of artillery and a number of prisoners, and been ungenerous to have expected other than some paid the penalty of treason with their exorbitant prices. Thus, it was a long time lives. Up to this time we lost but one man before sutlers were allowed to come down with killed and three taken prisoners. After we stocks at all; and when they did come, they crossed the creek we pursued them three miles were allowed to bring on such articles as were specified in that bill. Instead of mentioning Our pickets were within three miles of E 7- what must not be sold by sutlers, (i. c., what is ston. Your humble servant was on picket that contraband,) they undertook to specify what night, and we could hear the tread of their sentinels as they paced their beat. They were being really necessary to the comfort and health of reinforced all night, and we could hear them the soldier. This encouraged smuggling; and cheer as the trains of rars came pouring in I was told that contraband goods would be troops from Goldsboro, Weldon and Wilming- fornished in quantities, at rising 100 per cent. Yankees a good threshing the next day; but, things were sold without license by foot pedalas! for human expectations, they were doom- dlers, and soldiers, and eagerly bought at any But to return to the subject which only is

the victims of their wrath preparatory to their struction of one of the best and most glorious pertinent at this time, if it be but to mention ruin? Can they suppose that the South are as governments in the world will be. The next morning the first shot was fired topic is comprised in the question, "Why don't by one of the rebels at the Major of our Regi- the Army of the Potomac move ?" This army ment as he was strolling on the road a little did move, and counter-move. On the 20th beyond our lines, to see how the land lay,- inst., at about mid-day, our brigade set out on It was quickly returned by one of our bays, the march, predestined to be unsuccessful. At eight o'clock one company of the Massa- For a month we had lain here, the weather, chusetts regiments was deployed as skirmish- meantime, though somewhat wintry, being ers, and then the hell anonad in good earnest. very pleasant a circumstance of this the of the 85th, 103d and 101st Pennsylvania vol- comfortable homes, as they hoped, for the wet unteers, and the 85th, 96th and 92d New York season-and I assure you that they left these regiments. By 92 o'clock the engagement he- comfortable quarters with much reluctance.--came general-artillery replying to artillery, The roads were very good, and good progress ters have relapsed into inactivity in the coun-ters have on the south side of the Poto-try west of the Tennessee river. And this mac or the north-to have no traffic and no in-in artillery was on our side. The battle lasted erally prevailed that we should succeed in mauntil two o'clock, when the rebels broke and king a safe crossing; and should carry the works which cost us so much to no purpose, We captured about four hundred prisoners, on the 13th of December ultimo. Some doubt-eleven pieces of artillery, several hundred stand ed, and many took advantage of the occasion

Out from the land of bondage, and he free ! " -Glad as a soul in pais, who hears from heaven The angles singing of his ains forgiven, And, wondering, sees His prison opening to their golden keys, He rose a man who laid him down a slave, Shock from his locks the ashes of the grave, And outward trod Into the glorious liberty of God. He cast the symbols of his shame away; And passing where the sleeping Milcho lay, Though back and limb Smarted with wrong, he prayed, "God pardon him. So went he forth, but in God's time he came To light on Uillines hills'a holy flame; And, dying, gave The land a saint that lost him as a slave. O dark, and millions, patiently and dumb Waiting for Ged, your hour, at last, has come And freedom's song Breaks the long silence of your night of wrong ! speak of it to Mr. Hotze. Arise and flee! shake off the vile restraint The oppressor spare, Heap only on his head the coals of prayer! Hon. JANES M. MASON, London. Go forth, like him ! like him, return again, To bless the land whereon in bitter pain Ye toiled at first, And heal with freedom what your slavery cursed ! J. G. WHITTIEB. the rebels. The following is the reply which A SOUTHERN VIEW. An Intercepted Letter from Colonel L. Q. Washington to Ez-Hon. James M. Mason-How Things Looked in October last. Although the following letter, found amongst the Sanders budget, was written at Richmond

as long ago as the 29th of October last, its speculations are quite interesting, and we basten to give Mr. Mason the benefit of them : RICHMOND, Va., October 29, 1862. MY DEAR SIE: I avail myself of the occasion

of sending despatches, to add a few lines. 245 62 The campaign seems almost to have closed. 17 74 Bragg's sloth and want of heart, and Van \$263 36 Dorn's folly, have lost us the results we hoped for. Bragg has given up Kentucky with a fine 196 00 army of seventy thousand men, and we have nothing to show but the victory in the partial battle of Perryville. Bragg did not concen-44 56 \$263 -36 trate his troops; he seemed to have no plans; egoing is a correct statement of to forth. In testimony and, in the oninion of all or meaning all has sprown away the summer and the finest chan. ces for fame. Still, we have argood army inset our hands this 2d day of tact in East Tennessee, and more of Tennessee than we held at the start.

After Van Dorn's repulse at Corinth, mattry west of the Tennessee river. And this mac or the north-to have no traffic and no inquiescence seems to be followed west of the | tercourse of any description whatever with Mississippi.

Treasurer of Tioga county, in county from January 18, 1862, 53: DR. McClellan's advance, but the latter shows no the Confederate States. readiness for a "forward movement," although

the country at large? New Orleans has 140,-000; Mobile, say 15,000; Savannah, 25,000; Charleston, 35,000; Nashville, 20,000; Rich-mond, 45,000; Wilmington, 10,000; Peters-burg, 15,000; Norfolk and Portsmouth, 25,-000-total, 330,000. Our population is eleven or twelve millions. Suppose all our cities were lost, what would it amount to? It is different in Europe and at the North. London hes onesixth of the English population. Paris has not so many, but to win Paris is generally to win France. It is hard for Europe to understand. that we are a people of farmers, who have had nearly all their manufacturing and commerce done for them by factors and agents. The distinction is important. Mr. Adams says we have lost our principal city. If that city numbered five hundred thousand people, there would be something in his argument. I think this view important to be pressed. Please

Yours, very truly, L. Q. WASHINGTON.

THE POOR DIRT-EATERS!

The "peace-at-any-price democrats" in the Free States get little comfort from their friends

comes up from Richmond, in the Dispatch of January 10, to the peace propositions made by Mr. James Brooks recently in this city :

"Mr. Brooks appears to be in earnest in these extravagant propositions, strange as it may appear to any man who has possession of his senses; for, upon the occasion of presenting them, he made a long speech, and expressed himself confident of their success. Are the northern people all natural born fools, or are they only stricken with that judicial madness which we are told the gods always inflict upon galless and as lily-livered as themselves, and that they are willing, for mere considerations of interest, to forget the unheard-of outrages under which they have suffered during the war ! Can they believe them capable of so soon bury-

ing in oblivion all that they have done, and all that they have suffered ? * * * "If the whole Yankee race should full down will dust to morrow and read to masters, we would spurn them even as slaves. Our only wish is to be separated from them finally and forever-never to see the face of one of them again-never to hear the voice of them. We are fighting for separation, and we So, too, on the Potomac. Lee has awaited will have it, if it cost the life of every man in

"We are aware that many persons believe

at Suffulk; Va., on the 5th of December, and

and camped.

ton, They felt sure that they would give the in advance of Baltimore prices; an ed to a great disappointment; just as I hope price. and believe that all their schemes for the degovernments in the world will be.

fied, in every direction.

of arms, besides a large amount of commissa-ry stores. The rebels attempted to burn the asserting that we could never overcome the

Charles Hall, C. M. Dibble, 30 00 do. do. David Carey, 12 00 25 00 do. do. do. do. S. P. King, Wm. Watking, George W. Phelps, Joseph Walker, B. Short, Caleb Close, do. \$385 00 Road Tiews. 411 75 Am't paid David Heise, et al., Am't paid Charles Herrington, Stationary, &c. 28 50 Am't paid Andrus, McDhajp, et al., Clerk of Essions. Am't paid J. F. Dopaldsond, Protho otdary's Fees, '89 37 348 30 17 93 Am't paid J. F. Donal: son; Inque: !.on! Stodies. Am't paid Joel Rose, : al. fon body of Miss Stovens; 15 15 E. J. Bosw rth, it al., on body of E. J. Doen June Rob't Totiguer, E. Kiff, et U., ion body of E. M. 10 62 19 27 \$45 04 Distributing Assessment Books, &c. Am't paid Ambrose Birker) do. Job Rexfor(', 'e do. Charles F. 1 iller? 28 84 35 89 Repairs on Jail, Co. Irt House & Co. Grounds.
Am't paid S. B. Elliott etalli, 195 41
Pisoners.
Am't paid H. Stowell, Jr., der board, &c., 420 99
do. H. Stowell, Jr., for carrying prisoners to Penilectiary, 140 00
do. H. Stowell, Jr., for carrying Meina Farrer to Lungitie Hospital, 39 38
do. J. R. Bowen, et al., for clothes and bedding for presoners. &c., 34 55
do. S. A. Mack, ironang prisoners, 3 00
do. L. M. Johnson, et al., for medicines, &c., 17 50 \$39 68 cines, &c., 17 50 \$655 33 Sheriff s Fces. Am't paid H. Stowell, Jr., fogsummoning jury, 126 00 Money Refunded. Am't paid Charleston tup, Mm't collected by Treas'r and iprid into Co. fund, 39 3/ Brookfield twp. " Bingham Trustees, " Fox, Weston & Bronson, 53.75 23 66 Richmond Jones; William E. Donge, Lorenzo Allen E. S. Seeley, J. N. Bache, 11 30 . Baker, E. M. Stert, W. A. Rockwell 1 15 R. C. SHaw, William Thomas, 4 11 E. Hart, J. M. Hambry ·do. By am't con 1 53 \$225 82 fooda &c. Am't paid Bullard & Co., of al., Pennsylvania Lunatic Hospital. Am't paid John A. Wier, Frens's, for support of Margaret Burke, -Safe, iefc. Am't paid Herring & Co., a do. Tioga R. R. Co. et al., freight, \$129 69 ~ Insurance. Am't paid Pheepix Insurates company, et al., 109 59 County Treasurer. Am't paid H. B. Card, desday &c.; on sales of

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on outstand 11 10 returned, 1860..... To am't of taxes collected on seated lands To am't of taxes collected on scatter lands returned, 1861...... To am't of taxes collected on (relief) scated lands returned, 1861..... To am't of taxes collected on scatted lands returned, 1858 and 1859..... To am't of taxes collected on unscated lands (relief) 1861 5 33 288 41 To am't of taxes collected of unseated tands (relief) 1861...... To am't of taxes collected by sale of un-seated lands, 1860 and 1861..... To am't of taxes collected by sale of un-seated lands (relief) 1861..... To am't of Commonwealth costs received... To am't received of John W. Maynard on 669 36 47 35 276 25 judgment..... To am't received of J. S. Watrous on 121 44 judgment, 1861..... To am't received on certificates issued by Commissioners for Bounty loan...... To am't received gift by Tioga R. R. Co., 16.815 00 500 00 bounty..... To balance due the Treasurer..... 2,515 07 \$51,455 85 CR. By am't of judgments entered on taxes of 1.563 1860 and previous years..... By abatement on county tax of year 1861... By commissions allowed collectors 1861.... 471 32 569 44 By commissions allowed collectors 1801..... By outstanding tax in judgments 1861...... By abatement on relief tax in 1861....... By commission allowed collector, relief, ⁷61. By am't of outstanding relief in judg't ⁷61. 157 82 13 By am't error, double entry on bill book, 16 33 3.800 00 2, and interest (n No. 3...... By am't (rders cancelled, as por Commissioners' receipts. By am't orders cancelled, relief, as per Com-14.946 59 1.313 85 judgments..... By am't paid auditors, extra session, 1862... By am't paid auditors, Jan. 23, 1863...... By am't allowed Treas'r for receiving and 123 18 disbursing county logn and expenses..... 3y am't commission allowed Treasurer on 200 00 665 65 \$22,188 46..... \$51,455 85 70 21. We, the undersigned Auditors of Tioga county, having audited, adjusted and settled the above so-count with Henry B. Card, Treasurer of said county, do certify that we find, as above stafed, a balance due the accountant of two theorsand fare handred, and fifteen dellars and seven cents, as witness our hands the 22d day of January, A. D. 1863.
CHAPLES P. YERT. CHARLES F. VEIL, JUSTUS DEARMAN, JANES L. JACKSON, Welisboro, Feb. 4-41. CONCENTRATED LYE, for sale at

to him,) clamor for him to go over the Potomac | ren are representatives, desire and design to and attack Lee. The latter will wait awhile longer for his adversary, but, if he does not come, will, I conjecture, fall back to a point nearer Richmond and more convenient to supplies. Thus, land movements seem to pause, What, then, is to be looked for ?

First. The Yankees are getting ready naval expeditions. They are conjectured to be for Charleston, Mobile, and Savannah. I regard it as quite possible that the first two may fallthe latter is hardly possible. But the fall of all would have no appreciable effect upon the war. They would cut off a few supplies, but at the most would be simply a demonstration 375 69 of what is now pretty well demonstrated, viz : that steam iron-clads can run by a fort where it is impossible from the nature of the case to plant obstructions.

Any schemes of attack upon these places are felt by the Yankees to be a small matter compared with the taking of Richmond. Rich mond is, in the opinion of the best judges, im pregnable to naval attack. A land expedition is the only thing that promises anything. I do not think McClellan would like to undertake it before spring, but public opinion may force him to do it some time in the winter. He may (admit for argument's sake) bring a more for midable army than he did before. Per contra a much larger force can be arrayed for defence than we had before, with stronger fortifications, more complete preparations, and the advantages of experience.

You may be assured that the war would languish the whole fall and winter ahead, but for the fear of European recognition in such case. up as a useless expenditure of money and blood.

The Northern mind is undoubtedly changing. The rapid and large depreciation of their currency has startled the business men and set them to thinking. Thinking is fatal to foolish wars. So, too, the fierce divisions of parties, the triumph of the Democrats, and the frantic excesses of the Republicans, all put the North in that exact temper when European recognition would be hailed by a large classperhaps a majority-as a solution of a difficult problem. Recognition before January 1st 1863. would, I have little doubt, give us peace be-

fore spring. Congress has adjourned to meet in January next. They failed to fix upon a permanent seal for the Confederate States. There seems to be a poverty of invention on such subjects. There are persons in Europe whose studies on heraldry, &c., make their suggestions valuable ; perhaps one of these might suggest a good dcsign. If yon can obtain one, I will place it before the committee next session.

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The President's health is good, though he works hard. I shall try to send you fles, YE, for sale at though I am really ashamed to send such a Gen. Butler. The conciliatory pelicy would tage we were under-being the attacking force. are often lead to condemn, where; were the BOY'S DEUG STORE. press abroad. The editorial profession has not do. Gen. Batler's plan is again adopted. Our forces numbered eighteen thousand-in- agents of the government, their officere, expe-

the Northern press (both friendly and hostile that the party of which Brooks and Van Burestore peace, and that at present they dare not speak out their real sentiments, which are in favor of separation. We do not believe they are in favor of any such thing. They would like peace on condition of our return to the Union, and they are fools enough to believe that a majority of the people in the Confederscy are in favor of reunion. They would like peace on these terms, because it would restore the commercial supremacy of the North, and especially of the city of New York, which is gone forever if the Union he not restored. But they are as bitterly opposed to separation as Liucoln himself, or any of the thieves and murderers who lead his armies. In the event of a refusal to return to the Union, they would, to a man, unite in hounding on the assassing who are desolating our country and murdering our people, as fiercely as they have ever been hounded on by Beecher and Hale. They look only to their pockets when they preach of reconciliation and restoration.' If the same object could be effected by entirely destroying the people of the southern states, and they thought it as easy to do, they would reccommend it as the best of all possible policy. Let them be satisfied, however. President Davis expressed the sentiment of the entire Confederacy_ in his speech the other night, when he said the people would sooner unite with a nation of hyenas than with the detestable and detested Tankee nation. Anything but that. English coloniza tion, French rassalage, Russian serfdom, all, all are preferable to any association with the Yankees.

To any one who still retains a decent selfrespect such a rebuff as this would be sufficient. But such spaniels as John Van Buren and Brooks can take a dozen such cuffs, and be dragged through the spittle afterwards, and then turn round and lick the hand that smote them. Does any one believe that this contemptuous retort of a Richmond rebel will be resent getting down on their knees, and whining, just as before; it is the nature of some persons to like kicking; they even plume themselves on the contempt of a gentleman. Like those unfortunates in the southern states who are known as "clay eaters," they have contracted a filthy but unconquerable babit of eating dirt; their constitutions are habituated to the viscous practice, and there is no hope of their restoration to the healthy rectitude of Manhood.-Evening Post.

Two HUNDBED of the prisoners taken at Murfreesboro, and now at the Gratiot Prison St. Louis, have informed the Provost-Marshal they wish to take the oath of allegiance. They are mostly from Kentucky and Tennessee. The Provost-Marshal decided to exact bonds from part of them in addition to the oath, and make them reside in the Free States.

subsist our army but a few days; I mean what before another crop can be raised-at least some of them.

On Monday, the 15th, we pursued them to White Hall. On Tuesday they made a stand ments. They could run through the pedigree at that place. They burned the bridge across the river, so that we could not cross after ing the Secretary of War, the President, do, them ; but there was a sharp fight kept up from our artillery and theirs, and our shapshooters and theirs, from each side of the river, and a number of men were killed on each side. Wednesday, the 17th, we arrived within three miles of Goldsboro, on the opposite side of the river Neuse. There we came to the Wilmington and Weldon and Petersburgh railroad. Our object was to destroy the bridge across the Neuse, which we accomplished .--The bridge and trestle is half a mile in length, and is said to have cost one hundred thousand dollars. It will take them some time to rebuild it. After we had accomplished the destruction of the bridge we left two batteries of brass pieces, and some infantry on the field The rest of the column took up their line of march for this place. We had not marched more than two miles when we were about-faced and The truth is, that the government at last than marched back. It seems that the rebs had a distinctive policy; and nothing is plainer learned that we were falling back, and they had been reinforced by one or two brigades. and crossed the river above us, and made a charge on our batteries. Our brave boys stood firm while they made a dash at the pieces, yell- great interests in the hands of those who oped by the poor creatures at whom it is levelled ? ing like demons; but it was the last yell that pose it, and really do all they can to subvert Not at all; they will go on fawning, begging, a great number of them ever made in this it, by placing those in power who believe the world. When they were within two hundred yards, our twelve pieces opened on them with double charged canister-and this they could and thousands of soldiers in this army to-day not stand. They tried hard to rally their shat- honestly believe that they are fighting for printered ranks, but two or three well directed ciples which they would not all support, were rolleys from the artillery sent them flying in they not bound by the most solemn obligation every direction. They immediately sent in a (having aworn to serve their gountry for a flag of truce, and asked permission to bury their dead and care for their wounded, which was of course granted. The column then mo-

ved back and was not again molested by the rebs. We arrived in camp, at this place, on Sunday, the 21st, having traveled one hundred and sixty miles, fought four battles, and two picket skirmishes. Our loss in killed and wounded amounted to about four hundred .---That of the eneniy to twice that number, be- a success, has to overcome, in addition to his them.

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The expedition proved a perfect success, and diery are of a most inteligent and worthy class, GEN. BANKS is carrying out all the orders of our loss was small, considering the disadvan- they are yet influenced by their leaders, and

town, but our boys were too smart for them. rebels at Fredericksburg. It was with difficul-We got into the place in time to extinguish the ty that I could keep even pace with the mofire, although they burned some of their King, aving forces, and towards evening, among others, cotton. They seem to think that the more of I "fell-out," (to use a term common here,) their King they can destroy, the sooner they and found myself in company with "strag can whip Uncle Sam. I think Uncle Sam can glera," generally. Perhaps it is due to myself get along without it better than they can afford to say what I would of another, that I had to lose the money it would bring them; for been untit for duty the past month, and had your correspondent has traveled through the not fully recovered. I only mention this to best portion of the State-at least, so say the give a reason for representing a phase of solinhabitants-and I am satisfied that it would dier life which I had never before seen. I doubt whether there was ever more straggling is in this corps. They must suffer and starve in this army than during this march. Many evidently were unable to march-that could plainly be seen; but many more were "noncombatants," or soldiers with disloyal senti-

of every important Republican official, blam for every failure of the war, and extolling democratic generals to the highest point of their powers of culogy. They condemn the antislavery policy of the President, chuckle over Union defeats, praise the counter-revolutionary party of the North, and hope for a speedy restoration of peace, under the policy of the nationalization of slavery, and a concession of all the principles involved in this war. I have often talked with officers and soldiers of this army when coming in contact with them on duty, or during a march; but I have never seen a demoralized crowd of traitorous slinks so clamorous in a bad chuse before, whom I se thoroughly detested as those I saw on the late unfortunate march. For my part, I think the sooner we are rid of such men, especially such men in responsible official positions, the better, than that it is emphatically necessary that the government have agents and ministers in responsible positions who will support, aye, and defend that policy, and not trust it and all our. contrary. I stated, in my last, some facts and reasons, endeavoring to show that many officers given time, not yet elapsed) to do so; and that they therefore oppose, by all the force of argument and opinion that they can command, the policy of their own government, as declared by Congress and the President, while they in reality are bound to lay down their lives in its support! Thus it goes from the officers to the men, and demoralization the most dangerous follows, so that the general who accomplishes sides seven hundred prisoners we took from enemies, this opposition in his own ranks.-Now, I believe that though our common sol-