

The Herald.

CARLISLE, PA.
Friday, January 30, 1863.

S. M. FETTERGILL & CO.,
NO. 37 Park Row, New York, and 6
State St. Boston, are our Agents for the Heralds
in those cities, and are authorized to take advertise-
ments and subscriptions for us at our lowest rates.

Is T. Jefferson Boyer the same person
who formerly kept bar at Hollidaysburg and
more recently in Carlisle?—*Pittsburgh Gaz.*

Don't know. Ask his keepers in this city.
Perhaps the tory organ can answer. How
is it, copperheads, did T. Jefferson sell tan-
gle foot in either of the localities indicated
by the *Gazette*?—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

We can answer the above question with
an emphatic "no!" Our "Jeff," although
a bar-keeper, is far too decent a man to offer
himself body and breeches for a stated sum,
and then whine a string of dolorous lies to
the public, because he was not taken at his
own price. Carlisle, we are sorry to admit,
has produced some very bad characters, but
we believe, has never been disgraced with
as mean a swindler as this fellow. Will the
above papers please correct their innocents,
as our Mr. Boyer has a character to lose?

THE NEW JERSEY SENATOR.—The *Westchester*
Republican rejoices in the election of
Mr. Wall to the Senate, and says, "he is the
fit representative of New Jersey." This is
the hardest poke at New Jersey we have seen.
Wall is not the only traitor who has found his
way into the United States Senate. A number
left with Jeff Davis, and one or two have
been expelled since; but men who will affiliate
with traitors, will not be delicate about
crowding themselves into company where
they are not wanted.

THE LATEST CONTRIVANCE.—"There is reason
to believe," says a reliable authority,
"that an attempt will be made in New York
at an early day to feel the public pulse on the
question of leaving New England out in the
cold, provided it is not otherwise possible to
stop the war and reconstruct the Union."—
This antipathy to New England is a favorite
sentiment of the sympathizers; but so long
as the bones of sons of Massachusetts and
Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and New York,
lie together on twenty battle-fields, remem-
bering their love for the Union, their brothers
will remain together in a holy and lasting
Union.

DINNER TO HON. SIMON CAMERON.—On Fri-
day last, Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of
the Treasury, gave a dinner to the Hon. Simon
Cameron. It was a re-union of the personal
friends of the distinguished Pennsylvania, at
the residence of one between whom and
Gen. Cameron the most pleasing social and
enduring feelings of friendship have ever ex-
isted. Among the guests of the occasion, we
noticed the names of the following distinguished
gentlemen:—Hon. George Bancroft, the his-
torian; John Jay, grand son of John Jay of
Revolutionary memory; Senator Collamer, of
Vermont, Collector Barney, of New York;
Representative Hittcock, of Pennsylvania;
Nixon, of New Jersey; Thomas, of Massachu-
setts; Sheffield, of Rhode Island; Edwards,
of New Hampshire; Potter, of Wisconsin; Shel-
labarger, of Ohio.

A PLEA FOR THE DISOBEDIENCE.—Their is
one consolation in contemplating the Procla-
mation, and that is, that one man, at least, is
pleased. What man? No other than our
ward sister Van Buren. On the 13th of
July, 1849, he made a speech in Cleveland,
Ohio. Will you taste a plum from it, this
morning? Here it is, at your service:

"Yet there is one thing which remains to
be done to perfect this proud fabric (the
government), and render it as enduring as time.
Strike the manacles from the slaves, and restore
him to the position of a moral, rational, intelli-
gent, and if need be a political being!"

It is clear what Mr. Van Buren went to Wash-
ington for. It was to urge the President not
to falter. And the President has done the
very thing which our ward sister thought
was the only thing wanting to make the govern-
ment eternal!

It is related of Gen. Rousseau that at
the battle of Stone River, while the 38th In-
diana were lying down in line of battle dur-
ing the first day's fight, expecting the enemy
to make a charge on that part of the line,
Gen. Rousseau passed along the line. Capt.
Carter, of Company K, sprang to his feet to
salute the General, who said to Captain C.,
"Lie down, lie down; it is enough for gen-
erals to be exposed. You should not un-
necessarily put yourself in view of the enemy."
This incident is in keeping with the almost
reckless disregard for his personal safety
which is evinced by the gallant Rousseau.

GEN. FRZ JOHN PORTER, whose trial
by Court Martial, closed a few days ago, has
been found guilty of all the charges and spe-
cifications against him, involving disobedience
and open contempt of the orders of Maj. Gen.
Pope, then his superior officer, at the second
battle of Bull Run. Among the charges is
one that "when peremptorily ordered into
battle he did shamefully disobey, and did re-
treat from the advancing forces of the enemy
without any attempt to engage them, or aid
the troops who were already fighting greatly
superior numbers, and was relying upon his
(Gen. Porter's) flank attack to achieve a vic-
tory." Gen. Porter was defended with such
obscure ability that it was thought he would
be acquitted. The record of the trial was
read before the President on Wednesday, and
was by him approved. The sentence was
that he be "Dismissed from the Service." The
news of this sentence was communicated to
Gen. Porter on Wednesday evening. He was
greatly affected, and greatly astonished,
evidently not having anticipated such a re-
sult. Indeed, it is more than probable, that
he counted on a full acquittal, as but a day
or two since he applied for temporary leave
of absence.

The Army on Northern Treason.

Just now while the Vallandigham crew in
Congress are prating of a disgraceful surren-
der to Jeff. Davis, and the entire disloyal press
of the North howling in concert for the dis-
banding of the army, and the abject bowing
of our necks to the slave power—it is refresh-
ing to hear a voice from the army, like that
received from the Indiana regiments in Roso-
crans' army. Along through the absence of
these brave men in the tented field and the
cowardly disfranchisement of them by the
stay at home Democratic traitors, has the
control of the politics of that State fallen into
the hands of these renegade Northmen.—
What a scathing, terrible rebuke of their re-
fractory, is this utterance from those who were
formerly their political associates, and only
left the party harness, when its leaders had
made Democracy a synonym for treason.—
Read the following account of the action of
these heroes, and see which of the parties is
actuated by love of country;

MURPHRESONO', Thursday, Jan. 22, 1863.
A meeting of officers of about all the In-
diana regiments in this army was held to-day,
and strong resolutions were adopted, amount-
ing to a denunciation of the disloyal course of
the Democrats of the Indiana Legislature;
also complimenting Gov. Morton for his en-
ergy and patriotism, declaring that the Union
shall be preserved unconditionally, and that
the soldiers of Indiana will devote their means
and their lives to the Union.

The resolutions were drawn by Col. Hunter
of the 82d Indiana Regiment, a Democrat,
who with Col. Goodin of the 22d Indiana, and
other prominent Democrats, made violent
speeches denouncing treason in the Indiana
Legislature and at the North. They also
pledged themselves that there not an In-
diana soldier whose garments wetted the field
of battle, who will not endorse the resolutions,
and who will not fight the enemies of the
Union, North and South, to the death.

THE VIRTUE OF TRIALS.

We feel really gratified to find, at length,
a prospect of seeing the national military
service purged of the drones in high places,
who, from the commencement of the war,
have contributed so liberally to bring dis-
aster and defeat upon our flag. We never
believed that this could be properly accom-
plished by the simple action of the Execu-
tive, as the pressure of sympathize to ensure
reconsideration and restoration is always
more than any individual can withstand.—
The true plan is to arraign all offenders be-
fore a tribunal of their peers, and put them
on trial according to law.

We do not value the punishment of offend-
ers by the mere individual act of the Ex-
ecutive, nor do we think it is sufficiently
respected by the people.—It affords traitors
an opportunity of raising a clamor about
tyranny and the usurpation of dictatorial
power. If these offenders are liable to pun-
ishment at all, it should be by due course
of law, and when once so tried and punished,
the people will be satisfied, as we are sure
they are in the cases of Colonel Thomas H.
Ford, cashiered for misconduct at the sur-
render of Harper's Ferry, and General Fitz
John Porter, dismissed for disobedience of
orders at the second battle of Bull Run.

Let proper trial follow swiftly upon mis-
conduct; let every offender be held to a se-
vere account, and we shall soon have less
trouble in the army and in civil life. There
are ample means of trying all offenders.—
Suspicion has been so universal, and in many
cases so well founded, that much of the
strange mystery which obscures our affairs
would be cleared up if a vigorous course of
civil and military investigations were pushed
on, and every man against whom charges of
a grave character have been made promptly
arraigned and subjected to a legal trial.

An Important Acknowledgment.

The *Richmond Examiner* of the 20th has
a remarkable editorial, in which it makes
the following singular admissions:

"It is not altogether an empty boast on
the part of the Yankees, that they hold all
they ever held, and that another year, will find
them masters of the Southern Confederacy.
They who think independence is to be ac-
chieved by brilliant but inconsequential vic-
tories, would do well to look with the natural
eye at the magnitude of the Yankee posses-
sions in our country. Maryland, Kentucky
and Missouri are claimed as constituent
parts of the Confederation. They are as
much in the power of Lincoln as Maine and
Minnesota. The pledge once deemed foolish
by the South, that he would 'hold, occupy,
and possess' all the forts belonging to the
United States Government, has been redeemed
almost to the letter by Lincoln. Forts
Sumpter and Morgan we still retain, but
with those exceptions, all the strongholds
on the seaboard, from Fortress Mifflin to
the Rio Grande, are in the hands of the en-
emy."

Very consoling and very easy to say that
it was impossible to prevent all this, and the
occupation of the outer edge of the Republic
amounts to nothing. Drewry's Bluff and
Vicksburg give the lie to this assertion,
and the onward movement of Rosecrans to-
wards Alabama, the presence of Grant in
North Mississippi, and of Curtis in Middle
Arkansas, set at naught the example of the
silly dream that a thin slip of sea-coast only
is in possession of our foes. The truth is,
the Yankees are in the very heart of the
Confederacy; they swarm on all our borders;
they threaten every important city be-
longing to us, and nearly two hundred thou-
sand of them are within two days' march of
the Confederate capital. This is no fiction.
It is a fact so positive that none can deny it.
"Nor is this all. The President tells us,
in his message, that the troubles with the
Indian tribes have been removed, and no
further difficulty is anticipated. The intelli-
gence we obtain from 'private' and 'trust-
worthy' sources does not confirm the Presi-
dent's sanguine assertions."

The *Examiner* goes on to say that the
condition of affairs is "distressing" for the
Confederates; that New Mexico and Arizona
are, for the time being, lost to them, and
that "the state of disaffection in Tennessee
and Mississippi (growing out of the appoint-
ment of incompetent officers and the fancied

neglect of that country by the Confederate
Government—not from any lack of ferocity in
the cause,) which President Davis' visit was
intended to heal, is likely to revive under
the depressing influence of Bragg's retreat,
and his continuance in command—add all
this to the foregoing, and it will be seen that
the Yankees have much to encourage them
in the prosecution of the war, and we not a
little to excite the apprehensions as to the
future.

The *Examiner* concludes its jeremiad by
urging the further enforcement of the con-
scription, and says:

"If within the next two months we do not
add seventy-five or a hundred thousand men
to our forces in the Southwest we shall come
to grief."

GEN. MCLELLAN AND THE DE- FENSE OF WASHINGTON.

Important Letter from Major General
Hittcock.

The following letter from Maj. Gen. E. A.
Hittcock, Advising-General of the War
Department, was called out by an erroneous
and inaccurate publication of the testimony
given by him before the McDowell Court of
Inquiry:

To the Editor of the *Daily Chronicle*:

Sir: The *N. Y. Times* of yesterday con-
tains what was designed to be received by
the public as a report of my testimony be-
fore the McDowell Court, now in session in
this city, but it is so full of errors and in-
accuracies of all sorts, misplacements of whole
passages, and in one material particular di-
rectly reversing my statement, that I beg to
request that you will afford space in your
columns for an accurate publication of my
testimony, together with the documents exhib-
ited with it, which can doubtless be had
at the Court-room.

If my testimony was worth publishing at
all, it ought to have been published as I gave
it. It was the duty of the Court to deter-
mine the questions I should be called upon
to answer, and mine only to state the truth,
as sworn to. The Court asked my opinion
touching the responsibility in case of a dis-
obedience of orders by Gen. McClellan, in
not leaving for the security of Washington
the force designated by the four com-
manders of the four army corps composing
the Army of the Potomac.

In answering this question, I placed the
responsibility where military law and army
usage has always placed it—with the officer
who, as was assumed in the question, had
disobeyed the orders by Gen. McClellan,
and not with the President, who, in making
good his original order, by the detention
of part of McDowell's corps in front
of Washington, merely took a neces-
sary step to repair a mischief committed by
Gen. McClellan himself, in not attending to
the order of the 8th of March, which was
reiterated through the Secretary of War on
the 13th of the same month.

In the *Times*' report of my testimony, this
portion of it is reported, and I am put
forward—I am bound to suppose by accident—
as placing the responsibility with the Presi-
dent, and not with Gen. McClellan.

My opinion was, and was so stated to the
Court, that Gen. McClellan, in disobeying
the orders of the President, took upon him-
self the responsibility for all the consequent
disobedience of orders by the President.
This is a plain military principle, which
every soldier understands.

I will add here, that General McClellan's
proper course, under the orders of the Presi-
dent, was, first, to obey the orders punc-
tually and precisely, and then to consider
whether he had sufficient force left for the
execution of his plan for going to Richmond
via Yorktown and to Peninsula. If not,
he should have reported to the President
before starting on his expedition. If, in that
case, the President had required him to
proceed in the execution of his plans, all
the world would have placed the responsibility
at the door of the President. General
McClellan did not do this.

He commenced the expedition "neglect-
ing" the point so "explicitly" ordered by the
President, and put a large part of his force
in motion for the purpose of relieving the
President of that "neglect," and thus took
upon himself the entire responsibility for all
that followed.

A brilliant success has often protected an
officer from the penalty inflicted by law—see
the 2d Article of War—to disobedience of
orders; but it will be a new feature in mili-
tary history when failure, resulting from a
departure of plans and orders, shall be great
enough to deprive the superior, whose plans
were not followed and whose orders were
"neglected."

Respectfully, &c.
E. A. HITCHCOCK.
Washington City, D. C. Jan. 21, 1863.

THE FORREST DEFORCE CASE.—

About 20 years ago, Mr. Forrest, the actor, married
Miss Sinclair, of London. Twelve or more
years ago he "put away" his wife. In a suit
for divorce, Mrs. Forrest obtained a decision
giving her \$3,000 a year alimony.—Mr. For-
rest appealed from this decision, and his
counsel sent to California to find testimony
against Mrs. Forrest. The attempt failed,
and the appeal resulted in a decision for
\$1,000 a year instead of \$3,000. Since then,
the case has been carried from court to
court, until last week it reached a final de-
cision, which gives Mrs. Forrest about 40,000
of accumulated alimony, and thenceforth
\$1,000 a year.

WHAT THE DEMOCRATS THINK OF OUR SOLDIERS.
—Recently the Republican Union Legislature
of Connecticut voted to give the voters among
her 20,000 soldiers the right to vote; the Dem-
ocrats voted against it. Dissatisfied with the
result, and following the example of the Dem-
ocratic leaders of this State, the Democracy
of Connecticut carried the matter up to the
Supreme Court, and the Judges being Benoi-
crats, the law was declared unconstitutional.—
The men are despised of even common great
citizens to our soldiers for their heroic sufferings
in defence of the homes and firesides of the
very men who disfranchise them. It is shame-
ful.

PAYMENT TO THE SOLDIERS.—Let the families
of the soldier and sailor rejoice at the news
of the fact that the soldiers and sailors in
the service of the country are at once to be paid
in full the amount due them by the govern-
ment Twenty four millions, one hundred and fifty
dollars is now in the hands of the various
paymasters of the army, who have been in-
structed to proceed at once to pay the troops. May
we not hope that the soldier father and his
band will remember his loved and loving ones
at home, as he grasps his portion of the green
backs, and at once remit all that he can spare
for the relief of those who have a claim upon
his support. As the government has respon-
ded to the soldiers, so let the soldier respond
to those who have claims upon him.

Resolution for the Expulsion of Senator Saulsbury.

In the U. S. Senate on Wednesday last,
Mr. Clark (N. H.) offered the following res-
olution:

WHEREAS, Willard Saulsbury, a Senator
from the State of Delaware, on the 27th
inst., bringing into the Senate a concealed
weapon, and did then and there, in the Senate,
behave in a turbulent and disorderly man-
ner, and when called to order by the Vice Presi-
dent did refuse to observe order, but did con-
tinuous such turbulent and disorderly behav-
ior until he was ordered into the custody
of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and did there and
then make threats to use said weapon upon
the said Sergeant-at-Arms, and in the pres-
ence of the Senate did draw the said weapon
and threaten to shoot the said Sergeant-at-
Arms, and behaved in a manner disgraceful
to the Senate and destructive of all order
and decorum; therefore,

Resolved, That the said Saulsbury be and
hereby is expelled from the Senate of the
United States.

Mr. SAULSBURY. I did not hear who it
was that introduced that resolution.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It was introduced
by the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. SAULSBURY. I have not a word to say
in reference to the merit or demerit of that
resolution, I have no favors to ask. It may
be unbecoming in my position and my char-
acter as a Senator, and the foreign State to say
more upon the introduction of such a resolu-
tion as that; and, sir, I will say no more.—
Let the Senate act as the Senate may think
proper. I will neither avow nor disavow
what is charged. Let the proof be made to the
Senate, and let the Senate act according
to its own judgment. The resolution was
laid over.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Resignation of General Burnside.

GENERAL HOOKER IN COMMAND.

GENERALS SUMNER AND FRANKLIN RELIEVED.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, Jan. 25,

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 9.

By direction of the President of the United
States, the Commanding General this day
transfers the command of this army to Major
General Joseph Hooker. The short time that
he has directed my movements has not been
fruitful of victory or any considerable advance-
ment on our lines, but our losses and disor-
der have been a source of constant anxiety,
and endurance that under more favorable cir-
cumstances, would have accomplished great
results.

Continue to exercise these virtues; be true
in your devotion to your country and the
President, and be true to the honor and
dignity of the Army of the Potomac, and
you will be identified with your organization,
and you will be successful in your efforts,
and you will be successful in your efforts,
and you will be successful in your efforts.

In taking an affectionate leave of the entire
army, from which he separates with so much
regret, he bids adieu to his brave and
courageous associates of the Ninth corps.

His prayers are that God may be with you,
and grant you continued success until the re-
bellion is crushed.

By command of Major General Burnside,
LEWIS HITCHCOCK, A. G.

It is understood that Generals Sumner and
Franklin have also been relieved from their
command of the right and left Grand Divisions,
but the names of their successors have
not been divulged, if appointed.

General Burnside, with most of his late
staff, has been ordered to leave the army
of about a month, and will go to New York.

The weather is warm and pleasant, and the
mud is fast drying up.

SKETCH OF MAJOR GENERAL HOOKER.

Major General Joseph Hooker was born in
Massachusetts about the year 1817, and is
consequently about forty five years of age.
He entered West Point in 1837, and graduated
in 1841, standing No. 28 in class. He was in-
cluded in the list of cadets who were ap-
pointed by President Lincoln on the
17th May, 1861, and was on his arrival, placed
in command of a brigade of the Army of the
Potomac, and subsequently of a division.

From July, 1861, to February, 1862, he was
stationed in Southern Maryland, on the north
bank of the Potomac, his duty being to pre-
vent the rebels crossing the river. This duty
he performed admirably.

When the Army of the Potomac moved to
the peninsula, Hooker accompanied them in
charge of a division. In the contest at Wil-
liamsburg his division bravely stood the brunt
of battle. At Fair Oaks the men again showed
their valor, and the general his fighting qual-
ities. In the various contests Hooker took
his part and bravely went through with his
share of the seven days' fight. When Mc-
Clellan's army was placed under the command
of Gen. Pope, we find the names of "Fight-
ing" Gen. Hooker and the late general, in
the list of the general staff, and in the
not mentioned together in the thickest of
the struggle; and again at South Mountain
and Sharpsburg he seems to have been second
to no one. At the latter fight he was shot
through the foot and obliged to leave the field.

When he had recovered from his wound
he was again called to the field, and he
so, and was made commanding general in
the fifth army corps. On the 14th of November,
he was placed in command of the entire grand
division of General Burnside's army in
Virginia. His promotions have thus taken
place: On July 4, 1862, he was promoted
to the grade of major general; and on
the 20th of September, 1862, was appointed
a brigadier general of the regular army in
the place of General Mansfield, deceased.

A LOUD CALL FOR MCLELLAN.—An exchange
says that the call for McClellan is growing
louder and louder every day. We think the
testimony and the verdict in the Fitz John
Porter case, is the loudest as well as the last
he will receive—unless it is a call to appear
before a court martial.

ADDRESS OF GEN. HOOKER TO THE TROOPS.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 27, 1863.

The following order has just been published
to the army:

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 1.

By direction of the President of the United
States, the undersigned assumes command of
the Army of the Potomac. He enters upon
the discharge of the duties imposed by this
trust with a just appreciation of their re-
sponsibility. Since the formation of this army
he has been identified with its history.—
He has shared with you the glories and vic-
issitudes of our common life, and he trusts
that no other desire than that those
relations might remain unchanged until his
destiny should be accomplished. In the re-
cord of our achievements there is much to be
proud of, and, with the blessings of God, we
will contribute something to the renown of
our arms and the success of our cause. To
secure these ends your commander will re-
quire the cheerful and zealous co-operation
of every officer and soldier in this army. In
equipment, intelligence and valor the enemy
is our inferior. Let us never hesitate to give
him battle wherever we can find him.

The undersigned only gives expression to
the feeling of this army, which he conveys to
our late commander, Major General Burnside,
the most cordial, good wish for his future.—
My staff will be announced as soon as organ-
ized.

(Signed) JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major General Commanding
Army of the Potomac.

The only movement to-day is a change of
locality for the headquarters. A rain is fall-
ing with the wind southwest, and the tempera-
ture mild.

PATRIOTIC DEMOCRATS.—How noble the at-
titude of a man when patriotism rises above
partisanship! Such is the enviable position
of some of the leading Democrats of the day
—men who dare to brave the frown of party
leaders, and have merited the gratitude of
the nation. Among these we enumerate:

Gen. Butler, the first general to receive ne-
groes and refuse to deliver them up.

Gen. Cochrane, one of the first to favor
conscription and military conscription.

Gen. Hunter the first commander to issue a
war power proclamation of freedom.

Gen. Dix, who first ordered to shoot down
on the spot any one who should attempt to
tear down the American flag.

Gen. Butler again who first hung a man for
leaving it down.

Gen. G. N. Fitch, ex-Senator, who hung
rebels for treachery to his troops.

Senators Rice and Wright, who were among
the most earnest for negro soldiers.

Col. F. S. Nickerson of Maine, who offered
to lead a colored regiment.

D. S. Dickinson, one of the most efficient
advocates for using the negro in any way that
will quell the rebellion.

Gen. Busted, one of the same.

Gen. Hunter again the first to raise a col-
ored regiment.

Gen. Sprague, of Rhode Island, the first
who proposed to head a colored regiment.

How many of the Democrats of our present
Legislature will show a similar determination
to do right at all hazards.

"DEMOCRATIZED"—The *New York Tribune*
tells a good story of a stout, athletic Yankee
who, running away from the battle at Fred-
ricksburg, was checked by a lieutenant with
a drawn sword. Said the latter, "Stop sir!
Go back to your regiment, you infernal cow-
ard; you are not wounded." "For Heaven's
sake, let me pass," implored the fugitive:
"I know I am not wounded, but I fear I am
democratized."

It is probably one of the fellows who are
writing to the Democratic papers descriptions
of the fearful demoralization of the army.

Letter From North Carolina.
Assistant Quartermaster's Office,
NEWBERN, N. C., Jan. 16, '63.

A. K. RHEEM, Esq., Editor Carlisle Herald.
Dear Sir:—As I have a little time this
afternoon I will drop you a few lines, giving
you and my Carlisle friends, some account
of our doings and of what we have seen
since we left home, on the 15th inst. The
Captain and myself remained in New York
till the morning of the 21st, when we pro-
ceeded on board of the "Star of the South,"
bound for Port Royal, S. C. On the morn-
ing of the 24th, when we were 25 miles from
Port Macon, N. C. we were dropped on board the
steaming "Star," and after much pitching
and rolling over a rough sea, we entered the
harbor of Beaufort, fair to behold but at-
tending in treacherous shoals, passed un-
der the guns of Fort Mifflin, and reached
the wharf at Morehead city, time enough to
catch the train bound that afternoon to this
place.

Newbern is quite a pretty place, situated
on a neck of land extending between the
rivers Neuse and Trent, 36 miles north-west
of Beaufort. The streets are well laid out,
meeting at right angles and quite broad,
and on each side by large oak trees, whose
boughs and branches meet and touch each
other, forming an arch of beautiful green,
and affording a refreshing shelter from the
heat of a summer sun. The houses are well
built, mostly of wood, and some present an
imposing appearance. When our forces,
under the gallant Burnside, entered this
place on the 14th of March, 1862, they found
these houses deserted by the whites, splen-
dently furnished. Large pier glasses reflected
the observer at full length; bric-a-brac and
walk upon; massive brass chandeliers hung
from frescoed ceilings, paintings of some
value graced the finely papered walls, pianos
of elegantly carved rosewood stood in their
appropriate places. Outside appearances
were none the less pleasing. Beautiful gar-
dens filled with flowers and stately fig-trees,
breathed refreshing perfumes; graveled walks
intersecting and crossing, well built stables,
and out-houses of comfortable appearance.
The town was beautiful. Everything gave
evidence of the wealth and taste of the origi-
nal possessors. Dignified with the name of
city, it had its Mayor and City Council, three
or four banks, and as many insurance com-
panies. But the birds of wealth have flown
to a more congenial clime, and none are left
but the original poor. When the remnant
of the rebel army passed through here on
their retreat last March, they burnt a few
buildings and a very fine bridge. The bridge
spanned the river Trent, and over it the rail-
road led to Morehead city. The Yankees,
however, quickly rebuilt a bridge, not as fine
looking as the original, but equally substan-
tial. We repaired the railroad from this
point to Morehead city, and now the shrill
whistle of the iron-horse, two or three times
a day, reminds me forcibly of the "old Com-
berland Valley." Sand, clay and negroes
seem to be the principal production, and
snuff the principal article of consumption.
The ladies of the south, I am sorry to relate,
are addicted to the pernicious habit of chew-
ing snuff ("snuff digging" they term it)
a part of civilization, thoroughly chivalric,
which our ladies of "Mud-sill" origin, have
yet not acquired. Of course you have long
since heard of the last successful expedition

under our gallant Maj. General Foster. I am
painfully reminded of it about twice a day,
by the approaching sound of muffled drum
and the shrill tones of the fife shrieking the
solemn dirge over the remains of some de-
parted patriot. Homes are being rapidly
converted into hospitals, and where there are
no homes they are fast putting up temporary
ones to receive the wounded who may sur-
vive the next great fight for which they are
rapidly and surely preparing. Troops arrive
almost daily from Morehead city, and I un-
derstand there are two new "Monitors," and
two iron-clad steamers at Beaufort, the
"Montauk" and "Passaic," and the "Iron-
sides" and "Naugatuck." The next expedi-
tion is all the talk now, and every indication
points to Wilmington as the next victim to
the just wrath of our much abused Uncle-
Samuel. In all probability Captain Henry
Porter will accompany the expedition in
charge of the train. If the Captain goes I
will accompany him, and on my return will
do my best to furnish you with muffled drum
and fife account of our doings. I think that after the return
of this expedition, which of course will be
successful, our go-ahead General, Foster,
will completely "clean out" the last vestige
of any secessionism that may survive his
present efforts to quell the rebellion in these
parts. All hail our noble Foster and unite
his name with chisel and stone among the
heroes of our country.