Dates

Mar 12 Fort Brown,

Apl 13 Fort Sumter.

Apl 20 Indianola,

15 Fort Bliss.

May 19 Sewell's Point,

May 31 Fairfex C. H.,

June 1 Aquia Creck,

June 5 Pig's Point, June 10 Great Bethel,

June 17 Kansas City,

June 27 Mathias Point

July 2 Haynesville, July 5 Carthage,

July 17 Scary Creek,

July 28 Fort Stanton,

Aug lu Springfield,

Aug 15 Mathias Point,

Aug 27 Bailey's X Rds

Sept 24, 1861

Aug 20 Hawks' Nest,

Aug 27 Cross Lanes,

Sept 3 Big Creek,

July 21 Manassas,

June 19 New Creek,

June 16 Vienna.

June 26 Romney.

OFFICE WEST SIDE OF TRADE STREET

AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS, AND THE GLORY OF THE ONE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF THE OTHER

\$2 per annum

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY

Published every Tuesday,

WILLIAM J. YATES,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. TERMS. PER ANNUM:

If paid in advance... If paid within 3 months, 2 56 If paid after the expiration of the year, 3 00 Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription (\$10) will receive a sixth copy gratis for one year. Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to us, can do so by mail, at our risk.

Transient advertisements must be paid for in Advertisements not marked on the manuscript for a specific time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

SAMUEL P. SMITH. Attorney and Counselor at Law, CHARLOTTE, N C.,

Will attend promptly and diligently to collecting and Special attention given to the writing of Deeds, Con-During hours of business, may be found in the Apl

Court House, Office No. 1, adjoining the clerk's office.

Attorney at Law,

January 10, 1862

CHARLOTTE, N. C. GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT. Office over the Drug Store, Irwin's corner. January 1, 1862.

Wm. J. Kerr, ATTORNEY AT LAW. CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

Will practice in the County and Superior Courts of Mecklenburg, Union and Cabarrus counties, OFFICE in the Brawley building opposite Kerr's Hotel. January 24, 1861

W. BECKWITH

Has constantly on hand WATCHES. JEWELRY, PLATED WARE, &C., Of the best English and American manufacturers.

Call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere. Watch crystals put in for 25 cents each. January, 1862



Oct 16, 1861.

John T. Butler,

Watch and Clock Maker, Jew- Nov 8 Piketon. eller, &c., OPPOSITE KERR'S HOTEL, Charlotte, N. C.

(Late with R. W. Beckwith.) Fine Watches, Clocks & Jewelry, of every description, Repaired and Warranted for 12 months.

J. G. WILKINSON & CO.,



Opposite the Mansion House, CHARLOTTE, N. C. Attention given to Repairing Watches and Jewelry. September 18, 1861.

New Supply of WATCHES, JEWELRY, Solid Silver and Plated Ware.

The subscriber has lately purchased a very extensive supply of the above articles. His purchases being made directly from the manufacturer, he is therefore enabled to sell at a very small advance on cost, and persons may rest assured that all his articles are warranted to be what he represents them to be. Watches and Clocks carefully repaired and will

receive my personal attention. R. W. BECKWITH. Nev. 27, 1861

DR. E. H. ANDREWS.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Would inform the public generally, and the citizens of Mecklenburg particularly, that he has resumed the I can get, for which the highest market price will b Practice of DENTISTRY and may be found at his old paid. stand. He is prepared to set Artificial Teeth on Gold. Silver, Vulcanite, or on the Cheoplastic process, as patients may desire, and fill Teeth with Gold, Tin. Amalgam or Os Artificial,

He is also prepared to perform any operation belonging to Dentistry, and need not say that he will be pleased to wait upon any of his old friends or new friendsyou may take that for granted. February 5, 1861

The Charlotte Mutual Fire Insur-

ance Company, ONTINUES to take risks against less by fire, on Houses, Goods, Produce, &c., at usual rates. President-A. C. STEELE, Vice President-C, OVERMAN, Attachey-JOS. H. WILSON.

DIRECTORS:

A. C. STEELE. S. T. WRISTON. JNO. L. BROWN WM. JOHNSTON. M. B. TAYLOR. F. SCARR, CHAS. OVERMAN.

Executive Committee-S. T. Wriston, F. Scarr, Jno. L. Brown. April 10, 1861.

Tailoring.



JOHN VOGEL, Practical Taier, respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country, that he is prepared to manufacture gentlemen's clo-Butter, Eggs, Poultry, &c, at thing in the latest style and at short notice. His best exertions will be given to reader satisfaction to those who patronize him. Shop opposite Kerr's Hotel, next first Monday in February. Music Lessons given on door to Brown & Stitt's store. the Piano and Guitar. Jan 14, 1862 3t

A STATEMENT

of the killed, wounded and cuptured in the several battles and other engagements in the

la sel	FEDERA	L SI	CCE	SSES	3.	and a	
Dates	Battles.	Confederates killed.	Confederates	Confederates captured.	Federals	Federals wounded.	Federals captured.
	Phillippi,	7	20			15	D-300 Pt. 3100
	Boonville,	4	20	50	20		
	Rich Mountain	45	.55	1777	20	10	N. Alicano
	St. George, Hatteras,	13	*****	691			
	Fredericktown	. 15					
	Port Royal,	12	40		8	23	
	Drainsville,	43	143	. 8	50	100	
	Total,	186	278	1249	86	207	

CONFEDERATE SUCCESSES Battles. Feb 16 San Antonio

200 300

30 1000 1200 300

PALMER'S

Variety Store.

Yancy.

Yadkin.

265 800

BUTTER! BUTTER!!

The highest cash market prices will be paid for

SCHOOL NOTICE.

MISS S. F. DAVIDSON will re-open School on the

THE COST .- The expenses of the Lincoln Government, according to the New York Tribune, are over \$3,000,000 per day. The Milwaukie (Wis.) News remarks:

every man, woman and child in the Northern regiments and Columbia with an equal force. States. At this rate the war costs Wisconsin over rise and sun-set. The whole expense of the Gov- Carroll. ernment for one year would build a comfortable twelve months."

NORTH CAROLINA VOLUNTEERS.

men in service from each county in the State.

The state of the s	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	100			The second secon	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T	
Sept 10 Gauley,	5				Alleghany,	191	3.3
Sept 11 Lewinsville, Sept 11 Toney's Creek		20	30	50	Alexander,	330	5.39
Sept 19 Barboursville,	2	2.0	20	2	Alamance,	370	7,9
Sept 20 Lexington,	25 72	39 1	20	3500	Anson,	360	6,50
Sept 25 Alamesa,	2	100000	••••		Ashe, Beaufort,	334 670	7.43 8.13
oct I Steam'r Fanny oct a Greenbrier,	6 31 12		50	45	Bertie.	183	5.8
et 5 Chicamacom'o				32	Bladen,	397	6.2
et 9 Santa Rosa,	20 42 19	20	30	17	Brunswick,	164	4,5
ct 12 Miss. Passes, ct 16 Bolivar,	11 10		40	12	Burke,	887	10.6: 6.6
ct 21 Leesburg,	27 111	200000000000000000000000000000000000000	300	726	Cabarrus,	602	. 7.49
ov 6 Belmont,	95 373 117	25.	500	1	Caldwell,	269	6.29
ov 8 Piketon, ov 9 Gnyandotte,	5 8		100 50	98	Camden,	219	2.9
ov 16 Upton Hill,				30	Carteret,	197	6.0
ov 18 Falls Church,	1 2	7		10	Caswell,	405 366	6,5
ov 22 Pensacola, ov 26 Near Vienna,	1 6	3.00	20	1.00	Catawba, Chatham,	513	9.0 12.5
ec 2 Anandale.	2	3 5 7 7 5		26 15	Chowan,	149	2.9
ec 13 Alleghany,	25 60	200 0	200		Cleveland,	705	10.1
ec 17 Woodsonville,	4 10		45	1111111	Columbus,	431	5.7
ec 26 Opothleyholo, ec 28 Sacramento,	12 20 - 2 1		20	70000	Craven,	636	8.7
ec 20 Sacramento,	2 1	-0	.20	- 10	Cumberland, Currituck.	758 162	9.5 4.6
Total,	984 3356 218	4825 76	114	8777	Cherokee,	513	8,6
			-		Clay,	83	0,0
	APITULATION.				Duplin,	475	8.2
	onfed, losses.			sses.	Davie,	202	6.0
lled	1,120		911		Davidson, Edgecombe,	341 577	13 3 6.8
ounded,isoners,			777		Franklin,	439	6.4
					Forsyth,	360	10.7
Total,	. 6,231	21.	602	9	Gates,	260	4.1
				***	Granville,	6:32	11.1
OOD-WORK a	nd BLACK	SMIT	HI	NG.	Greene, Guilford,	122 308	2.8 15.7
The subscriber is pre					Gaston,	299	7.0
ork and Blacksmithin g Wagons and Buggie	g, such as mal	ting and	re	pair-	Halifax,	420	6.5
at his residence, no	early opposite	Mr W F	Ph	ifer's	Harnett.	271	5.3
dwelling, and he also has a Blacksmith Shop on the back-street in the rear of the Mecklenburg House. He solicits a share of public patronage, and feels					Haywood, Hertford,	387 295	5.4
					Hyde,	253	3,9 4.6
onfident be can give s	atisfaction both	in work	ma	nship	Henderson,	392	8.9
and charges. Give him a trial. J. H. PROPEST.					Iredell,	450	11.1
					Jackson,	314	5.2
January 7, 1862					Johnston, Jones.	410 149	10,5 2.2
COTTON S	EED W.	ANT	E.).	Lenoir.	308	4.9
The undersigned will	pay the highe	st cash t	Lincoln,	393	6.0		
otton Seed, at their	Oil Works, five	miles so	uth	-east	Madison,	199	5.6
Charlotte, at Isaac M				· m	Martin,	298	5.4
Dec 3, 1861 tf	STEPHENS &	WHISS	A	\1 .	McDowell, Mecklenburg,	282 912	5.5 10.5
				-	Mitchell,	143	10.5
BARLE	TO A.VI	ED.			Montgomery,	209	5.7
I want to purchase,			AB	LEY	Moore,	353	8.7
can get, for which the	e highest marke	t price	wil	II be	Macon,	337	5.3
tid.			LLE	R.	Nash,	282	6.3
Charlotte, Oct 29, 18	51. tf	The state	-	1	New Hanover, Northampton,	1073	10.6 5.9
Quinn's Rh	eumatic I	Remed	· v	No.	Onslow,	398	5.1
s effected cures of Rh				dered	Orange, -	686	11.3
peless, certificates to			Pasquotank,	362	4.4		
The suffering are invited to give the medicine a trial.					Perquimans,	194	3,2
ders addressed to th					Person,	336	5.7
ceive prompt attention April 10, 1860.	Price \$1 5	W. Q			Pitt,	413 100	7,4
April 10. 1000.	21100 @1 0	o per or	rere		Randolph,	552	14.7
RECRUI	TS WANT	ED.			Richmond,	280	5.2
CAPT. J. M. MILLE			£,	e liše	Robeson,	480	8.5
avalry Company now			14	or mis	Rowan,	631	10,5
Apply to		LEXAS	OF	ER.	Rockingham, Rutherford,	446 541	9.0
					Sampson,	617	9.1
om federate			Stokes,	256	7.8		
Disti	OF NORTH		Surry.	422	8.9		
At a send of section	DISTRICT OF				Stanly,	299	6.5
At a session of this C the above named Dis					Tyrell, Union,	70 451	3.2 8.9
mber, A. D. 1861, it		any	-51	4104	Wake,	820	16.4
Ordered, That the m	ext term of the		Warren,	395	4.9		
the Court House in					Washington,	244	3.5
Monday of February nding in said Court,	be adjourned	d that al	I C:	auses	Wilkes,	358	13.2
returned to that da	y				Watnaga,	241 580	4.7
	NO. L. CANT	WELL.	Cle	rk.	Wayne,	580	8.7

Che Western Democrat.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The Richmond papers state that the Confederate authorities have, or will, issue an order to seize all corn intended for distillation. This is done to prevent the soldiers and horses of the Army from starving for food. We repeat, that unless the distilleries are stopped, people will suffer.

SUBSTITUTE FOR LEATHER .- The Charleston Courier says it has seen a superior article of home made leather, made of the skins of alligators taken from the swamps of the Mississippi and prepared near New Orleans. Boots and shoes from these skins are now very generally worn in New Orleans, and the article is highly commended both by dealers and citizens as a substitute for the ordinary leather in the manufacture of brogans, boots and shoes. Its durability will surpass the common leather. We hope other substitutes may also be discovered, so as to bring down the price of boots

50 50 100 2 3 Volunteers. White Pop. 150 250 39 120 350 30 12 100 150 20 42 19 20 30 1 27 111 500 800 726 95 373 117 400 600 200 5 8 219 100 5 40 50 9 75 125 10 20 20 1 984 3356 218 4825 7614 877 Fed. losses WOOD-WORK and BLACKSMITHING The subscriber is prepared to do all kinds of Wood

> 314 376 356 Transy lvania

9,110 102 34.715 631.489 The Above report was made on the 9th Dec, 1861-

5.944

8.229

since that time enough men have entered the service to increase the number to over 40,000. We may also add that probably two hundred men

part of the State,

BATTLE OF FISHING CREEK, KY. We copy from the Bowling Green Courier an

account of the Battle of Fishing Creek, contributed to that paper by a Mississippian who was in the fight. The narrative is well written and is warmly endorsed by the Courier.

The same journal contains the Northern official account in which the loss of the enemy is given at 39 killed and 127 wounded, and our loss at 114 killed, 116 wounded and 45 prisoners. No great difference, our evenies being the witnesses:

LIVINGSTON, TENN., Jan. 25, 1862. As everything concerning the contest in Kentucky is of peculiar interest to you and to the readers of your paper. I propose giving you some account of the battle of Fishing Creek, fought in Wayne county, on the Upper Cumberland, on Sunday, the 19th day of this month

It will be remembered that some two months ago, Brigadier General Zollicoffer moved with a portion of his command to Mill Springs, on the Southern bank of the Cumberland river, and soon after advanced across to Camp Beech Grove, on the opposite bank, fortifying the camp with earthworks. At Beech Grove he placed five regiments of infantry, ten or twelve pieces of artillery and several hundred cavalry; and at Mill Springs he had two regiments of infantry and several hundred cavalry. About the 1st of January, Maj. Gen. Crittenden arrived and took the command. The "This is at the rate of about 15 cents daily for enemy in front occupied Somerset with several

About the second week of this month two more hour, and over \$150 every minute between sun- company with four guns, and Brig Gen. W. H.

Somerset is north-east of Beech Grove, and house for every family in the Northern States. It Columbia north-west. A road connects Somerset Somerset, and from that point along with it two ment of his own command; and that he rode up Report of the Adjutant General showing the number of miles, to the upper crosssing of Fishing Creek, to give them a command, when he was coolly shot which is distant six miles from Somerset. Running from north to south between Somerset and tous banks, and emptying into the Cumberland river above Beech Grove.

> a large Federal force was moving on the road from him. His friends remonstrated against this reckles: Columbia to Somerset, and on the evening of that day was camped at the point where the Beech Grove road runs into the Columbia and Somerset road, distant from Beech Grove ten miles. It was also ascertained on the same day that the Federal forces from Somerset had moved to the lower crossing and were camped on the Somerset side of Fishing Creek. It was also ascertained that other reinforcements were moving from the direction of Columbia, and that the junction of all was intended for an attack on Camp Beech Grove. On the 17th and 18th it rained so much that Fishing Creek could not be crossed and so the Somerset force of several thousand could not

join the force from Columbia before the 20th. From the face of the country in front of Camp Beech Grove there was very bad range for artillery. and it could not be of very material benefit against an attacking infantry force; and from the extent of the front line and the number of works to be defended, there was within the camp an insufficient force. At the same time, for several weeks, bare existence in the camp was very precarious, from want of provisions and forage. Regiments frequently subsisted on one third rations, and this very frequently of bread alone. Wayne county, which was alone productive in this region of Kentucky, had been exhausted, and the neighboring counties of Tennessee could furnish nothing to the support of the army. The condition of the roads and the poverty of the intervening section rendered it impossible to transport from Knoxville, a distance of 130 miles. The enemy from Columbia commanded the Cumberland river, and only one boat was enabled to come up with supplies from Nashville. With the channel of communication closed, the position became untenable without attack. Only corn could be obtained for the horses and mules and this in such small quantities that often cavalry companies were sent out on unshod horses which had caten nothing for two days. The roads in every direction were extremely bad, and from the landing up either bank to the camp difficult to employ wagons; and in addition to this the crossing of the river was bad in the small ferryboats used for that purpose. Description would fail in portraying the difficulties of this position to one who has not seen and suffered.

By extraordinary exertions for several days, provisions enough had been gathered to ration the army with bread, meat, coffee and sugar for two days-the 19th and 20th. On the afternoon of the 18th, two cavalry com-

panies which had been sent out by Gen. Crittenden returned, reporting the position of the enemy unchanged and Fishing Creek so full that it could not be passed on the 19th. In view of this state of things it see as Gen. Crittenden determined to march out and attack the force at the junction of the roads before the Somerset brigade could unite with it, and if possible before it could be joined of the 18th Gen. Zollicoffer remarked to the writer that the enemy ought to be attacked, and on that evening Gen. Crittenden called a council at his quarters, with Gens. Zollicoffer and Carroll and the Colonels of regiments and Captains of artillery and Lt. Colonels of cavalry battalions, and it was there unanimously agreed to make the

In perfect silence at midnight the march began. In front moved the brigade of Gen. Zollicoffer, consisting of the 15th Mississippi regiment, commanded by Lt. Col. Walthall, in advance, and the Tennessee regiments of Colonels Cummings, Battle and Stanton, with four guns commanded by Capt. Rutledge. Then moved the brigade of Gen. Carroll, consisting of the Tennessee regiments of Colonels Newman, Murray and Powell, with two guns commanded by Capt. McClung. Then moved the 16th Alabama regiment, Col. Wood, as somewhere in search of provisions and forage. If have joined the service in South Carolina from this a reserve, and Branner's and McClellan's battal- no enemy had appeared the quitting of this porions of cavalry. In advance of the column moved tion of Kentucky had been gravely considered and

the independent cavalry companies of Captains Bledsoe and Saunders.

In the gray dawn, about 6 o'clock, two miles from their camp, the pickets of the enemy fired upon our advanced cavalry and wounded one in

Then two companies of the Mississippi regiment were deployed on the right and left of the road as skirmishers, and advanced parallel with the road. On the left in an open field was a house near the road, and near by and behind this house moving with short days' marches. From this was a skirt of woods. While the skirmishers point if the enemy should advance into East Tenwere advancing towards this, the enemy in the house and wood were firing at the head of the column where Generals Crittenden and Zollicoffer sat upon their horses about five hundred yards distant. When the skirmishers approached within one hundred yards of the house the enemy ceased to fire upon the column and directed it upon them, but upon its quick return and several rounds, retreated into the woods. The Mississippi Regiment then in line of battle was advanced, and the head of the column advanced near to the house. From this house the road runs straight for about half a mile, one-third of this distance up a hill, one-third down and one-third to the crest of another hill. On the right side of the road up and down the first hill was an open field. then a narrow strip of woods and again an old uneven field up to the crest. On the left side of the road up the first hill was woods, and down it an open field, and up the next to the crest, thick woods. Up the first hill and down it on both sides of the road the enemy was driven back be- they were confident of "bagging" this little army fore the impetuous charge of the brigade of Gen- it is ready yet to save East Tennessee, and to "bag eral Zollicoffer; and already he was ascending the \$116,000 every day, and nearly \$10,000 every regiments arrived from Knoxville, an artillery last hill to the crest, when the heaviest firing told where the battle raged. He sent for reinforcements, and the brigade of General Carroll was ordered up. When, in another moment, it was announced that he was killed, a sudden gloom would pay the ordinary expenses of all the State and Columbia. From Beech Grove the road runs pervaded the field and depressed the army. He governments for twenty years. It would buy north-easterly towards Somerset for five miles, had fallen on the crest of the hill—the stronghold of the County Courts on the first Monday of May nearly one-half of all the farms in the Northern when it forks-the lower fork crossing Fishing of the enemy-which he had almost driven them States. It will take all the wheat produced in Creck, at what is known as the lower crossing, from, and which, once gained the day was ours. 378 1489 30 1000 2500 1600 Wisconsin for three years to pay its proportion for which is distant seven miles from Beech Grove, It is said that the enemy in front of him in the and twelve miles from Somerset; the upper fork, woods, after a few moments' cessation of firing and running five miles into the road from Columbia to some movement, was taken by him to be a regi-

> down, pierced by several balls. Beech Grove is Fishing Creek, with high precipi- General Crittenden in person rode up to the front of the fight and directed the movement of the day with perfect coolness, in the very midst of the fire On the 17th of January it was ascertained that of the enemy and where several were killed around ness, and entreated him to occupy a less exposed position, but he would not leave the front, and set on his horse unmoved, except when a regiment

> > To gain this hill the fight raged for two hours. Regiment after regiment advanced, but could not drive back the heavy forces of the enemy with our few gallant men. At last, when we could not drive them, and our charges were unsuccessful time and again, they began to flank us, our little army began to retire, and checking pursuit by several stands they could not break, moved back to our entrenchments at Camp Beech Grove. In the return one gun broke down and was left to the enemy. Upon the field we left about three hundred killed and wounded, and they got perhaps one hundred prisoners. Their loss in killed and wounded is thought by those in the battle, and is reported to us by those afterwards in their camp to be about one thousand. We lost a brave and noble General, whose place cannot be easily filled. Lieut. Balie Peyton, of Battles's Regiment,

was killed, and Lieut. Col. Carter and Sergt. Major Orville Ewing, of the same regiment, were wounded and taken prisoners; and Adjutant Battle was wounded in the shoulder. Col. Stanton was wounded in the arm while leading his regiment in a charge, and so was Col. Powell. The loss in the Mississippi Regiment was heaviest. To this regiment is universally accorded the praise of the best fighting and most distinguished gallantry. Col. Battle's Regiment also covered itself with

tacked twenty thousand, and after a conflict of holding all that they are not obliged to sell, desirthree hours and a half, unable to drive them from | ing to profit by the same chances of open ports. their position, retired without a hot pursuit to our The Georgia writer fears that "the present buoycamps, which we reached at 1 o'clock, P. M. At ant prices and the prospect for the removing of 3 o'clock the enemy came and invested the place, the blockade will lead to the seeding of a large and fired from two batteries into our entrench- crop." We are not of those who would discourage

their battery which commanded the landing, they soldiers may have an abundance to eat. had injured the boat, escape would have been im- The same writer says the nicest pork was selling possible, and surrender inevitable. Again, by in Savannah at nine cents a pound, though Sataking Mill Spring in our rear, which could have vannah is blockaded and has a large Confederate been done with a small force, retreat at any time army to feed. This does not look as if the yankees would have been cut off; and it would have been | were going to starve us out, as they have threatvain to think of cutting a way out in front, because ened .- Fayetteville Observer. by the reserve from Columbia. On the afternoon without rations the army would have been precipitated into a barren country, unable to afford subsistence whatever. To prevent these straits an immediate crossing of the river during the night was necessary, and as time permitted only to cross the men, baggage, camp equipage, wa-gons, horses and artillery had to be left—a great sa-stories of the fugitives from the scene of conflict; crifice, but not to be estimated in the balance with while families were anxiously awaiting tidings saving the army. This bold and masterly move-ment was accomplished on this night, and the next may have fallen, we heard a little girl, Effic ---, morning saw our army on the South of the Cum- bright and beautiful as a May morning, with berland, and the enemy in Camp Beech Grove.

> The crossing was effected during the night by the aid of the steamboat "Noble Ellis," which had before ascended the river with supplies, and which was efficiently commanded on this occasion by Captain Spiller, of the Cavalry.

The river crossed, it was necessary to move

almost determined upon, and in a few days would have been compelled. It was impossible to move further into Kentucky from the barrenness of the mountains between that point and the Blue Grass; and all the counties on the left and right, and the northern counties of East Tennessee were too poor to support the army one day. With a vastly superior force attacking, the movement to the Cumberland river at Gainsboro, a point of supply, was precipitated-and to this General Crittenden is nessee, an attack could be made on his flank and rear while passing through the hilly and barren region from Kentucky towards Knoxville and the Kailroad.

I have thus briefly sketched our army move ments for the last few days. Victory does not gleam upon our banners, and we may not receive the loud plaudits which it brings; but in view of an overwhelming force of the enemy, and the absolute want of army supplies, and the distressing poverty of the country, it must be conceded to General Crittenden that in the bold and gallant attack and masterly retreat he has displayed the highest qualities of the military commander and he deserves the admiration of the country to which he has given his services, and in whose cause at Fishing Creek he so coolly exposed his life. Given a command most exposed and perilous, on the northern bank of the Cumberland River, he has saved it from the ablest Generals and an overwhelming army of the enemy. While any force venturesome enough to invade.

TO MAGISTRATES.

The North Carolina Convention having made a change in the Revenue Law, by which all estates without regard to value, are subject to taxation, (except where the regular term is held during the month of May or on the first Monday in June) to levy county taxes in conformity with the altered revenue law, so as to secure uniformity of taxation throughout the State.-Raleigh Journal.

Therefore, special terms will have to be held in the counties of Mecklenburg, Union, Cabarrus, Immediately on the announcement of his death Catawba, Cleaveland, Gaston, Anson, Lincoln, Macon and others.

THE RAILROADS.

The Railroad Convention in Richmond week before last was attended by officers from 18 Roads. It was resolved to establish Rolling Mills, Machine Shops and Foundries in each of four divisions of the Confederacy, viz: 1. Virginia. 2. North and would fall back under the heavy fire of superior, South Carolina. 3. Georgia, Florida, Alabama numbers, when he would in person, under fire, and part of Tennessee. 4. Mississippi, Louisiana, speak to, and rally the men. &c. The capital to be subscribed by the Roads

in each division; the Presidents of the roads to locate the works and manage them as a Board of Directors If the Roads fail to advance the capital, then advances to be made to individual enterprises, upon the condition that the works shall furnish iron, &c, to the Roads so advancing, at 50 per cent higher rates than were current in July, 1860, until the close of the war; and for three years afterwards at 30 per cent above cost. The Convention resolved to apply to Congress

to confiscate and sell the interests of alien enemics in Mines of minerals in the Confederate States, so as to enable citizens to work them. The Fayetteville Observer publishes the above

"It seems to us that the works for North and South Carolina will almost of necessity be located here (at Payetteville). The mineral region of Deep River will supply the coal and iron, and this place will be a nearer and better point than any other from which to supply three-fourths of the roads in the division with the manufactured articles, and to receive the old rails for re-rollings."

---PRICES OF PRODUCE.

A letter to the Richmond Dispatch, from Georgia, says that the average price of Cotton there honor. While it is invidious to make separate for 20 years has been eight cents, and it is bringmention of regiments, the notice of these two, at ing that very readily now. It is bringing 94 ets. least, will meet with general approbation in this here, and a good deal has been brought from a distance, even from South Carolina, tempted by Maj. Fogg, Aid to General Zollicoffer, and the high prices paid by the Factories and by sev-Lieut. Evan Shields were dangerously wounded. eral capitalists who are investing idle money in it. They behaved in the action with approved gallau- Should the blockade be removed within any short time, this speculation is likely to prove a very Thus with four thousand men we bravely at profitable one. Very many planters are, however, the planting of a fair erop of cotton; but yet we Then arose the question whether to defend or | think that every consideration of patriotism and evacuate the place. Suppose we could have held profit should induce the planting of the very fullit against the superior force attacking? In a few est crops of grain. Let us take care at least that, days we would have been starved out; and if, with with the blessings of Providence, our people and

The Knoxville Register tells the following touching little story:

"On the day after we heard of the battle at Fishing Creek, when the whole country was startled ruddy cheeks and sparkling eyes, inquire tremulously for a Mississippian, of Walthall's regiment. She blushingly asked a returned volunteer whether he had seen John -, a youth belonging to Captain —'s company. The answer was "I have not seen him about town." "Oh!" said the little girl, "I knew he was not here-Mississippians don't run! He told me they would not!"

This was well-deserved praise to the noble Mississippians, who left half their men on the field,

ware belt a more aft it said? - much be seen