CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT.

J. P. Benjamin, of Louisiana, Secretary of State.

G. W. Randolph, of Virginia, Secretary of War.

C. G. Memminger, of South Carolina, Secretary

of the Treasury.
S. R. Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy.

Thos. II. Watts, of Alabama, Chief of the Depart-

MEMBERS OF THE FIRST FERMANENT

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

SENATE.

HOUSE.

THOMAS S. BOCOCK, Speaker.

ALABAMA.

2 Grandison D Royster, 4 Thos B Hanly.

NORTH CAROLINA,

SOUTH CAROLINA.

TENNESSEE.

TEXAS.

KENTUCKY.

MISSOURI.

Total number, 26.

Robert W Barnwell,

Langdon C Haynes,

Gustavus A Henry.

Louis T Wigfall,

William E Simus.

W S Oldham.

H C Burnett.

John B Clark,

R S Y Peyton.

6 W Chilton.

7 David Clopton,

8 James L Pugh,

3 Augustus H Garland,

9 E S Dargan.

2 — Hilton.

6 William W Clark,

9 Hardy Strickland,

11 R J Breckinridge, Jr.,

4 Lucien J Dupre,

6 John Perkins, Jr.

5 John F Lewis.

5 H C Chambers,

6 O R Singleton,

7 E Barksdele.

5 W W Cook.

6 Thos W Freeman.

6 Thomas S Ashe.

7 James R McLean,

8 William Lander,

4 John McQueen,

6 L M Ager.

7 G W Jones,

10 —— Bullock.

8 Thomas Mences,

9 J D C Adkins,

11 David M Carrin.

4 Wm B Wright.

9 William Smith.

11 John B Baldwin.

13 Walter Preston,

14 Albert G Jenkins,

15 Robert Johnson,

16 Charles W Russell.

12 Walter R Staples,

10 Alex R Boteler,

5 Malcolm Graham,

9 B S Gaither.

7 Thos A Harris.

7 Robt P Trippe,

8 L J Gartrell.

10 A B Wright.

7 H W Bruce,

8 S S Scott.

9 E M Bruce,

10 J W Moore,

12 John M Elliott.

KENTUCKY.

George Davis,

Wm T Dortch.

James L Orr.

ment of Justice or Attorney General.

ALABAMA.

ARKANSAS.

FLORIDA.

GEORGIA.

LOUISIANA.

MISSISSIPPI.

VIRGINIA.

Robert W Johnson,

Charles B Mitchell.

Benjamin H Hill.

Edward Sparrow,

Albert G Brown,

R M T Hunter,

1 Thomas J Foster,

2 Wm R Smith,

3 John P Ralls,

4 J L M Curry,

5 Francis S Lyon,

1 Felix J Balson,

I Julian Hartridge,

Wm B Preston.

A E Maxwell,

John W Lewis.

T J Semmes.

James Phelan

J M Baker.

Wm L Yaney,

Clement C Clay.

J. H. Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General.

Jefferson Davis of Mississippi, President. Alex H Stephens of Georgia, Vice President.

OFFICE

WEST SIDE OF TRADE STREET

per annum

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1862.

THE

# Published every Tuesday,

WILLIAM J. YATES,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

\$2 IN ADVANCE.

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

A STATEMENT

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

FEDERAL SUCCESSES.

Dates Battles. 1861 June 3 Phillippi, June 18 Boonville July 12 Rich Mountain

July 13 St. George. 691 ..... Aug 28 Hatteras, Nov 7 Port Royal

43 143 8 50 100 ..... 186 278 1249 86 207 ... .. Battles. .... 150 I James B Hawkins. Feb 16 San Antonio, Mar 12 Fort Brown, Apl 13 Fort Sumter, 100 15 Fort Bliss, Apl 20 Indianola, May 19 Sewell's Point May 31 Fairfax C. H.

July 5 Carthage,

July 18 Bull Run,

July 21 Manassas,

July 25 Mesilla.

July 17 Scary Creek,

July 28 Fort Stanton

Aug 10 Springfield,

Aug 20 Hawks' Nest.

Aug 27 Bailey's X Rds

Aug 27 Cross Lanes,

Sept 3 Big Creek,

Sept 11 Lewinsville.

Sept 20 Lexington.

Sept 11 Toney's Creek

1 Steam'r Fanay

9 Santa Rosa,

Wiferenbrier.

Sept 19 Barboursville.

Oct 12 Miss, Passes,

Nov 9 Guyandotte,

Nov 18 Falls Church.

Nov 16 Upton Hill.

Nov 22 Pensacola,

Dec 2 Anandale,

Dec 13 Alleghauy,

Dec 28 Sacramento

Dec 17 Woodsonville

Dec 26 Opothleyholo,

Wounded,...... 3,634

Prisoners, ..... 1,477

Total, ...... 6,231

Oct 16 Bolivar,

Oct 21 Leeshurg

Nov 6 Belmont,

Nov 8 Piketon,

Sept 10 Gauley.

Aug 15 Mathias Point, .....

2 C J Mannerlyn. 6 10 ..... 3 Hines Holt, 5 ..... 4 4 A H Kenan, ... ..... 5 David W Lewis, June 1 Aquia Creek. June 5 Pig's Point, 7 ..... 150 250 ..... 1 Alfred Boyd, June 10 Great Bethel. June 16 Vienna, 2 John W Crockett, 50 150 150 June 17 Kansas City, 3 H E Read. 3 7 .... 4 George W Ewing, Jine 19 New Creek, June 26 Romney, 5 J S Chrisman, 6 10 ..... June 27 Mathias Poin 85 53 6 T L Burnett, July 2 Haynesville, 12 .....

70 200 ..... 300 200 .....

3 1 ..... 50 100 ..... 13 53 3 200 300 20

2 .....

72 .....

2 3 ....

20 30

30 .....

95 373 117 400 600 200

984 3356 218 4825 7614 8777

8 ..... 219 100 .....

30

100 200 .....

201 18

13 53 378 1489 30 1000 2500 1600 2 Charles in Lines, 10 25 .... 265 800 30 1000 1200 300 1 John J McRae, 5 ..... 2 S W Clapp, 30 ..... 3 Reuben Davis, 1 ..... 5 4 Israel Welch.

1 Charles J Villiere,

150 250 ..... 1 John Hyer, 5 9 6 2 Casper W Bell, 50 3 George W Vest, 2 4 A H Conrew,

39 120 3500 1 W N H Smith, 45 .... 6 31 12 100 150 ..... 32 2 Robert R Bridgers, 3 Owen R Kenan 19 20 30 17 4 T D McDowell 5 Archibald Arrington, 10 A T Davidson. F) 10 ...... 15 40 12

27, 111 ...... 500, 800, 726 1 W W Boyce, 2 W Porcher Miles. 40 50 98 3 M L Bonham, 7 ...... 10 1 J T Heiskell, 10 20 ..... 2 W G Swann, 10 ..... 26 3 W H Tebbs. 4 E L Gardenshire,

30 45 8 5 H S Foote, 75 125 100 6 M P Gentry. 1 John A Wilcox. 2 Peter W Gray.

3 Claiborne C Herbert, 6 B F Sexton. Fed. losses. | 1 M R H Garnett, 2 John R Chambliss, 3 James Lyons, 4 Roger A Pryor, 5 Thomas S Bocock, 6 John Goode, Jr.

7 James P Holcombe, 8 Dan'l C Dejarnette, Total number 107. GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

CHARLOTTE, N C., Will attend promptly and diligently to collecting and remitting all claims intrusted to his care. Special attention given to the writing of Deeds, Con-During hours of business, may be found in the Rufus H. Page, Secretary of State. Salary \$800. Court House, Office No. 1, adjoining the clerk's office.

SAMUEL P. SMITH,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

12

Attorney at Law, CHARLOTTE, N. C. GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT.

Office over the Drug Store, Irwin's corner.

## Has constantly on hand

WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATED WARE, &C., Of the hest 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.

Watch and Clock Maker, Jeweller. &c., OPPOSITE KERR'S HOTEL, Charlotte, N. C.

(Late with R. W. Beckwith.) Fine Watches, Clocks & Jewelry,

HENRY T. CLARK. Governor ex officio. Salary \$3,000 per annum. Pulaski Cowper, Secretary to the Governor. Salary, exclusive of fees, \$300.

Daniel W. Courts, Treasurer. Salary \$2,000. Salary \$1.200.

C. H. Brogden, Comptroller. Salary \$1,000.

Oliver H Perry, Librarian. The Council of State is composed of the following gentlemen: Council Wooten of Lenoir, President. John W Cunningham of Person, David Murphy

LITERARY BOARD-Henry T Clark, President ex manufacture of cannon? officio; Arch'd Henderson of Rowan, Jas B Gordon of Wilkes. Wm J Yates of Mecklenburg. INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD-Henry T Clark of slavery in the District of Columbia has passed charge of the land and cotton and rice culture in The watchful eye of God was over me still, and

over, N M Long of Halifax, The General Assembly commences its session on the third Monday of November every alternate year. those voting in the negative was Senator Sauls- prescribed by the Federal authorities, and then The next election fer memoers, and for Governor. will be held on the first Thursday of August, 1862. bury, of Delaware.

### North Carolina MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. after the term of two years all the slaves in the one to touch or collect any of the cotton or other

State, insures white persons for a term of years or during continuance of life, on moderate terms. Slaves insured for one or five years for two-thirds of their masters who are loyal, to be compensated at their masters who are loyal, to be compensated at their masters who are loyal, to be compensated at their masters who are loyal, to be compensated at their masters who are loyal, to be compensated at their masters who are loyal, to be compensated at their masters who are loyal, to be compensated at their masters who are loyal, to be compensated at their masters who are loyal, to be compensated at their masters who are loyal, to be compensated at their masters who are loyal, to be compensated at their masters who are loyal, to be compensated at their masters who are loyal, to be compensated at their masters who are loyal, to be compensated at their masters who are loyal, to be compensated at their masters who are loyal, to be compensated at their masters who are loyal, the continuance of life, on moderate terms. Slaves the continuance of the c insured for one or five years, for two-thirds of their of every description, Repaired and Warranted for 12 market value. For insurance apply to months.

THOS. W. DEWEY, Agt.,

# Che Western Democrat.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

SALT EXTRACTED FROM BRINE.-We publish, (says the Raleigh Register,) the annexed letter from Professor Emmons to Governor Clarke. There is, doubtless, a large quantity of brine in property therein liable to taxation, at the times the country, and salt may be extracted from it.

RALEIGH, April 11, 1862. tained as pure and white as table salt. Most truly your servant,

E. EMMONS, State Geologist. P. S .- If the brine is stirred while cooling, fine salt will be formed; if it is allowed to cool without stirring, a coarse salt will be deposited.

STARTLING FIGURES.—The debt of Lincolndom is so vast that the Yankees admit that unless by July it will reach \$1,000,000,000. Very few ople have an adequate idea of this sum. If it was in gold, allowing two hundred and fifty dollars to the pound, it would be four millions of pounds, or twenty thousand tons of two thousand pounds each. If in silver, at a dollar to the ounce, it would be sixty-two and a half millions of pounds. If carried on drays, a thousand pounds on each dray, it would take 65,000 drays to carry it. Suppose a person could count a dollar each second and work six hours each day, then it would take one hundred and twenty years to count it. If in a pile of half dollars, allowing ten to the inch, it would make a pile over 3,156 miles high, or if laid down on a line, each an inch across, it would be nearly seventeen thousand miles long. People of the South, the enemy say that you shall pay this vast amount.

STOCKS .- North Carolina 6 per cent. bonds are quoted in Richmond at 105, Virginia 96.

EXTORTIONERS AND SPECULATORS .- We have reason to believe that speculation in the necessaries of life is still carried on in this place by several persons. They have and are still hearding up | delinquency to the county solicitor who shall bring large quantities of flour and bacon, and refusing | suit for said penalty. to accommodate those who are in want. We have no hesitation whatever in saying this should not be allowed, as we honestly believe it is highly should be done by those who have authority to do tribes, territorial area, &c .: so to put a stop to such an unholy business. No christian should engage in it, and patriotism ought to prevent every man from following such low down business. It may do for the greedy Yankee who makes his living by the misfortunes of others and swindling, but for a Southern man professing loyalty, it is too disreputable, and people may well

We very respectfully call the attention of the authoricies of the State to this great evil. If they do not by the strong arm of the law put a stop to it, the people will, and then who can tell where the vengeance of an outraged people will stop .-Salisbury Watchman.

Loss of Generals .- Since the war began the Confederates have lost six Generals-Garnett. Bee, Zollicoffer, McIntosh, McCulloch and Johnston. The Yankees have lost only two, we believe, Lyons and Baker .- E.cchange.

It is reported that four federal Generals were killed at the battle of Shiloh, viz: Sherman, Crittenden, and the two Wallaces.

Henry Ledbetter, of Auson County, N. C., living near Wadesboro,' is worthy of honorable mention for steadily selling corn at 75 cents after the speculators had placed it at \$1 15.

"A WEAK INVENTION OF THE ENEMY."-The ullet-proof vests of the Yankees-a new invention -did not protect them at Shiloh, from the bayonet charges of the brave Southrons, who met them there, face to face. A number of the dead found on the battle-field are said to have had on those patent W. R. Richardson, chief clerk to the Treasurer, yests. Truly, "a weak invention of the enemy."

THE BELLS .- The bells of every church, factory, work shop, and fire engine, may be easily replaced by a simple contrivance of iron or steel, after the manner of a triangle, or, as a contempoof Comberland. Wm A Ferguson of Bertie, J F rary suggests, an instrument in the shape of a W Graves of Sarry. J J Long of Northampton, W These can be made of different intonations, and to Governor's Aids-Hon Danl M Barringer, Spier substitutes. With this fact before us, should and director of all persons engaged in the cultiva- lost reputation. Two full car loads of Yankee Whitshop there be any hesitancy in donating bells to the

President ex officio; James Fulton of New Han- Congress and is now a law. The vote on its two independent Southern States. No one within thus my life was again spared.

The bill as finally passed, requires every slave- overseer. holder in the District to come forward and prove old and young.

The number of slaves in the District is estimaat Branch Bank N. C. | ted to be about three thousand.

LISTING TAXES.

As there is much enquiry about the mode of giving in Taxes, we append below the sections of ment of the Army of the Potomac, who was in the Law bearing directly upon the subject, for the information of all concerned:

liable to pay tax, residing in any district, or having ing real estate, which the assessors shall ascertain who, he was informed, were what remained of the To His Excellency, H. T. Clark, Governor of and abstract from the last valuation of real estate prisoners; and he was told by the guard who had North Carolina-Sir: The inquiry which you and the tax-lists filed in the office of the clerks of them in charge, that they numbered 5,700. made vesterday respecting the value of brinc the county courts for the year 1861,) setting forth had captured, he was told, 80 cannon, and that which has been employed for preserving meat is the number and value of his slaves, horses, mares, the enemy had recovered only four of them. important at this time. Old brine will contain a mules, jennets, jacks and neat cattle, (except such large proportion of the salt used, and may be re- as are for use or consumption on the farm, pro- loudly praised. He could not recollect their covered by boiling it. Let the brine be poured vided that such exception shall not include slaves;) names, but one of the Tennessee regiments had into an iron kettle, and stir in, while cold, the his household and kitchen furniture (except such suffered most severely of all, and the Kentucky white of several eggs. Boil the brine and skim as are specifically taxed) over and above the regiment of Gen. Breekinridge was extolled by off the dirt from the top as it rises. Now strain value of two hundred dollars; the number and every one. Its noble commander won for himself the liquid, while hot, in order to free it from a value of his ships, boats and other water craft of a name which can never perish. All our people string y sediment. Boil again and skim, if neces- the value of one hundred dollars or upwards; were most exultant. Another fight is expected, sary, reducing the quantity of brine by evapora- and in listing the amount of debt due to him but the belief was that the entire army of the tion until a pelicle of fine salt forms upon the sur- from solvent parties and his cash on hand, he enemy could be captured, with all their boats. face. It may now be set by to cool while crystals shall be allowed to deduct debts owing by him as Batteries had been erected on the river which of nearly pure salt will be formed. The brine principal, and also as surety, where the principal would prevent their escape. should never be boiled till a dry mass is formed, is insolvent, listing only the balance after making as in that case, it will be impure and dark colored. such deduction, and such listing and valuation Price, was approaching. By repeating the evaporation, the salt may be ob- shall have reference to the property owned and the subjects of taxation held by the tax-payer and its by the Hon. Mr Tibbs, of the House of Reprevalue on the first day of April in which such list- sentatives, who arrived in this city from Chattaing is to be done; and he shall also set forth all nooga on Saturday evening. His reports of the other articles of property or subjects of taxation glorious victory at Shiloh are the most gratifying which he is bound to list, with his estimate of the that we have read or heard. He states confivalue of such portions thereof as is taxed ad dently that the number of prisoners taken is not valorem, and the assessor shall administer to the less than 7,600, and the enemy's loss in the batpersons furnishing said list, the following oath: tles of Sunday and Monday, in killed and wound-"You solemply swear that the list by you fur- ed, by their own admission, reaches 15,000. Mr report of Capt. John H. Morgan of one of his

> to the best of your knowledge and belief." Sec. 13. If any person liable to pay tax, shall west. fail or refuse to give such list of his taxable property on oath, or if the assessor shall have reason to believe that such person has not rendered a true account of his taxables, or has fixed the valuation less than the true cash value thereof, he shall assess such person such an amount as he shall have reason to believe correct, according to the best information he can procure; and the assessor is hereby authorized to address written interrogatories to the person listing or any other person, for the purpose of obtaining such information, and to require written answers thereto upon oath, which oath the assessor is hereby authorized to administer; and if any person being so interrogated, shall refuse to answer such interrogatories, he shall be liable to pay the sum of one hundred dollars, to be recovered by action in the name of the State, to the use of the county, and it shall be the duty of the assessor to report such

### THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

Hon. S. S. Scott, acting Commission of Indian detrimental to the best interests of our country. affairs of the Confederate Government, furnishes Before it is too late to prevent damage, something the following information in regard to the Indian

country (its extent being unknown) nor the 800, 000 acres belonging to the Cherokees, which lie between Missouri and Kansas-embraces an area of 82.073 square miles; more than fifty-two and a half millions of acres, to-wit:

The land of the Cherokees, Osages, Quapaws, doubt his loyalty to our country in this her time of Senecas, and Senecas and Shawnees, 38,105 square miles, or 240,388,800 acres.

That of the Creeks and Seminoles, 20,531 sqr miles, or 13,140,000 acres. That of the Reserve Indians, and Choctaws and

Chicasaws, 23,437 square miles, or 15,000,000 Total, \$2,073 square miles, or 52,528,800 acres.

Its population consists of Cherokees 23,000, Osages 7,560, Quepaws 320, Creeks 13,500, Se-17.500, and Chicasaws 4,700-making an aggregate of 71,520 souls.

a magnificent one. It is one of the brightest and other mineral treasures, and broad reaching plains | missing. capable of grazing, for a large portion of the year, junct of the Confederate States.

The Northern papers, some time ago, published an leg and cutting one of the arteries. He bled to for the appointment of a "general superintendent he preferred rather to die than not retrieve his tion of the land and the employment of the officers went up the road last night, and amongst blacks" within the military department of South them Gen Prentiss. During the fight I had one Carolina and Georgia. By the terms of this of the buttons cut off my coat sleeve. It passed LINCOLN CONGRESS.—The bill for the abolition order, the Federal Government assumes to take through the back of my coat, but only burnt me. passage in the Senate was twenty-three to nine- the military department referred to will be allowed every Northern Secator voting for it. Among to cultivate his own land except upon the terms only under the direction of a superintendent or

It appears, also, from the terms of this order, his loyalty within the period of three months; that "written permits" are necessary to enable This Company, the oldest and most reliable in the District are to be positively emancipated, and produce left behind by the planters who were given to no one but Federal tools and agents.

If our people submit to Lincoln, all their farms will be managed by yankee overseers.

THE BATTLE OF SHILOH. An intelligent member of the 5th Texas Regi-

Section 12. It shall be the duty of every person He passed Corinth on Thursday morning, and while stopping an hour, collected this information: We had captured 8,000 prisoners, a part of whom and places appointed by the assessor, to furnish to had been sent to New Orleans, and a portion to the assessor a written list of his taxables, (except- Memphis. He himself saw a large body of men,

The gallantry of several regiments were most

Gen. Van Dorn, with the army of the brave

Still later accounts than the above, were brought they can conquer and rob the South this spring, nished, contains a full statement of all the prop- T. also states that nearly the whole of the ammuerty and subjects of taxation which you are bound nition and stores captured by our army on Sunday, which we published some days ago, affords a strikto list, either in your own right or in right of any and which Gen. Beauregard had to leave behind ing illustration of this. In that report, Capt. Morother person, and that the property valued is not him when he retired to Corinth, had been saved gan, after recounting what had been accomplished worth more in cash than the valuations annexed, by the gallant and indefatigable Morgan, whose by his little command, says: very name is a terror to the enemy in the South-

incalculable, and the blow inflicted perhaps the up their arms." most stunning which the enemy has received in the progress of the war.-Richmond Disputch.

The Knoxville Register says:

The prisoners taken on Sunday were sent under guard towards Corinth. Buell sent a brigade of cavalry to attempt to rescue them, but a body of Confederate cavalry and artillery from Corinth, not only frustrated the movement, but also captured the whole of the brigade of Federal cavalry.

Our informant saw Gen. Prentiss a prisoner at Corinth, and saw him meeting with his command who were brought in prisoners after him. He made a speech on Monday night to his fellow captives. Several of the flags borne by the prisotroops were compelled to abandon a portion of the a picket of five men, who at the time were in a cannon captured on Sunday, we presume owing to house at the side of the road. Instantly forming their crippled condition, but spiked them before his purpose, Capt. Morgan loosened his revolvers. leaving them.

tire Federal regiment—the 22d Illinois.

We have been kindly furnished (says the Charleston Mercury) with the following extract The Indian Territory-not including the Osage | from a letter written by a young Charleston volunteer, who participated in the battle of Shiloh:

CORINTH, April 9 .- Doubtless before this time you have heard of the very terrific fight that we had here on last Sunday and Monday. I will tell you the battle of Manassas is not a circumstance to it.

On last Thursday, we were ordered to have three day's provisions ready to march on the next day. But, on account of the left wing of the army being further from the scene of action than was expected, the fight was delayed until Sunday. When the boys were ordered to pitch in, they went to work with the fury of madmen, and frequently through the day did I see the flags of the two armies brushing against each other, and from the first to the last did we whip them and minoles 2,500, Reserve Indians 2,000, Choctaws drive them back to the river under the cover of their guns. Our Generals on Sunday night thought the victory complete, for we had not only This Indian country is, in many respects, really the battle field, but all the enemy's tents, baggage wagons, one hundred and two pieces of artillery fairest spots of the great West. By the hand of and any reasonable quantity of small arms. We nature it has been blessed with advantages in great also took about 7,000 or 8,000 prisoners, and profusion, and of the highest and rarest character. killed and wounded about 15,000; while our loss Diversified by mountains filled with iron, coal and is from 5,000 to 7,000 killed, wounded and On Monday morning, we found out that the

innumerable herds of cattle-with the Red river fight had to be continued, on account of Buell running along its Southern border, the Arkansas landing reinforcements. It was not possible to river almost through its centre, and their tributa- find and bring into the field many of our men, for ries reticulating its entire surface-possessed of a their officers, thinking the victory complete, climate generally mild and genial, and a soil un- allowed their troops to go where they pleased. surpassed for depth and fertility, adapted to the growth of cotton, hemp, and all kinds of grain, it to fight the battle on the next day, in consequence is certainly the equal naturally of the most favored of which we will have to fight the battle over. It lands on this continent, and only needs the devel- cannot come off for six or seven days yet. There opment of its resources to become an invaluable is now an armistice established for three days to bury the dead. We are still in possession of the battle field. General Sydney Johnston was killed THE YANKEES IN THE COTTON STATES .- by a spent ball striking him in the calf of the

The Lynchburg Virginian says: Beauregard passed through this city yesterday, the South since the rebellion broke out, and since who reports that we captured and sent back 88 the "invasion" of his native State by General guns, of the most beautiful pattern. He men- Burnside, he thinks it his "duty' to return to tions that one battery, of eight pieces, was of rifled cannon, 24 pounders. He also says, that it was Hawks, notwithstanding his secession proclivities, for want of transportation that the captured stores has always been personally popular with the mahad to be destroyed, and were a loss to the ene-

entitled to the highest credit.

THE NORTH-WEST.

There are many signs that the Yankee States and North-Western States will not long hold to-Richmond ou Friday night, April 11th, made this gether after the establishment of the Independence of the Confederate States. And a belief in such a result is doubtless a moving cause in both those sections for prosecuting the war for subjugation with vigor. The North is unwilling to give up Southern trade, and the North-West desires to hold on to the navigacion of the great rivers which run through the Confederate States.

The Washington City Star of the 3d inst. gives an item which shows that Lincoln's late bid to the border States and to Europe is having a very different effect in the North-West from what he probably anticipated. The following is the para-

graph from the Star:--

"Anti-Abolition Sentiment in the West .- A prominent gentleman, and a Republican officeholder, who has just returned from Cincinnati, and other Western points, reports a general devel-opment of an intense Anti-Abolition sentiment in all quarters of the West, since Wendell Phillips' riot in Cincinnati. He says violent denunciations of Phillips and all of his kind are heard among all classes, and that threats are made against many Abolition members of Congress, that if they show themselves before the people in the West, they will fare worse than Wendell Phillips did. This feeling he reports, is based on the popular repugnance to "negro equality," toward which the Aboli-tionists are supposed to be tending-no white man being so poor in his own esteem as not to feel himself better than a nigger."

#### BRAVERY AND MODESTY.

It is undeniable that true courage and modesty almost invariably go hand in hand. The official

"Returning alone in the direction of Murfrees boro,' I encountered a picket of six men, who sur-The rich fruits of this glorious fight are almost | rendered to me on being summoned, and delivered

The Atlanta Confederacy gives the following statement of the affair as it actually occurred:

While the brave Captain is so modest in anouncing the successful accomplishment of one of the most daring deeds of the war, we must, for the benefit of history and the pleasure of our readers, tell of the affair as it actually occurred. After having taken 98 prisoners near Nashville with his 25 men, Capt. Morgan started them back in three different detachments. While subsequently returning alone with the intention of overtaking them, as he was crossing the pike he observed some distance in advance a Federal officer. Accosting a country-man who was approaching him from that direction, Captain Morgan ascerners were inscribed, "To Corinth or hell." Our tained that the Yankee was a Lieut. Burns, with buttoned his Federal overcoat so as to conceal his

The 19th Tennessee Regiment captured an en- own uniform, and galloped up to the picket. "How are matters, Lieut. Burns?" said Captain Morgan, addressing the Yankee officer.

"All right, Colonel," responded Burns. "Where are your men?" asked Morgan. "In the house there," replied Burns.

"Nice way of attending to your duty, sir. Conider yourself under arrest, and hand me your sword and pistol," said Capt. Morgan. His order was promptly obeyed, and Capt. Mor-

gan then directed Burns to call out his men singly. After requiring them to hand him their sabres and guns, he ordered them to march. "We are going the wrong direction, Colonel," said Burns, after they had started.

"No, it's all right. I am Captain Morgan!" said the brave partisan to his now thoroughly rightened captives.

At this juncture Capt. Morgan was joined by one of his men, Mr. Spaulding, who had with him four of the prisoners taken earlier in the day. After marching all night they safely reached their command with the ten prisoners.

All this but goes to show what can be accomplished by a daring, courageous, yet prudent and discreet man. We should have a Morgan, with his band, to cut off and destroy supplies, burn bridges, tear up roads, and harass, annoy, and cripple the vile Hessian invaders on every mile of road between the Confederate lines and the

FROM ROANORE ISLAND .- Ten free negroes recently reached Perquimans county from Roanoks Island, who report that the Federals are fortifying the latter place, and that they say they intend to make it as strong as Fortress Monroe.

These negroes were furnished with passes for the purpose of visiting their families, and inducing them to return with them. They say, however, now that they have reached home, that no inducement could cause them to go back again to their

The experience they have already had among the Yankees, has satisfied them that it is a misfortune of the direst character to fall into their hands; and they state that, though worked excessively, they receive but a scanty allowance of food, and not enough money to purchase sufficient clothes to render them comfortable .- Richmond Dispatch.

RESIGNATION OF A CLERGYMAN .- The N. Y. correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says: A sensation has been created in up-town circles

by the resignation of Rev. Dr. Hawks, rector of Calvary Church. The doctor, who is a native of North Carolina, has a son in the rebel army, and We understand that a messenger from Gen. has always expressed more or less sympathy with North Carolina, and hence his resignation. Dr. jority of his congregation, but under the circummy. These statements come to us from a source stances it is a matter of congratulation that both pastor and people are released from a situation The enemy acknowledge a loss of twenty thou- which was every day becoming more and more