

The Western Democrat.

OFFICE
ON THE
WEST SIDE OF TRADE STREET

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

\$3 per annum
IN ADVANCE

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1863.

ELEVENTH VOLUME--NUMBER 552.

THE
WESTERN DEMOCRAT,
Published every Tuesday,
BY
WILLIAM J. YATES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS, PER ANNUM
\$3 IN ADVANCE.

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

Hides and Tan Bark.

I want to purchase Green and Dry HIDES for the purpose of tanning; also a large quantity of TAN BARK. For these articles the highest market cash price will be paid.
JOHN TRELOAR,
Charlotte, Oct. 28, 1862.

MILITIA NOTICE.
HEADQUARTERS 85th REG'T. N. C. MILITIA,
Charlotte, Oct. 23, 1862.

NEW MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
STEVENSON, SCHUTT & McLEAN,
Proprietors.

FLAX SEED.
THE AYR OIL COMPANY will pay the highest price for Flax Seed, in any quantity. Apply at E. Nye Hutchison & Co.'s Drug Store.
October 14, 1862.

Prospectus of the DAILY STATE JOURNAL.
On and after the 1st day of November, the State Journal will be published Daily, Tri-weekly and Weekly. The Daily State Journal will contain all the news received up to the latest hour before mailing, and will consist of two editions daily. The Morning Edition will contain the news by the evening mails, and all telegraphic news up to 10 o'clock the previous night, and will be supplied to city subscribers and sent by the morning mails North and East; the Evening Edition will be printed at 3 o'clock p. m., and will contain the additional news by telegraph up to 2 o'clock p. m., and will be sent to subscribers by the train west and by the Fayetteville mail. Thus subscribers, no matter in what direction they may live, will have the news up to the departure of the mails.

Flour Mill for Sale.
The subscriber, having entered into a contract for building the Railroad from Danville to Greensboro, is desirous of devoting his whole time to that work, and offers his STEAM MILL for sale. The property is situated in the town of Charlotte, on the North Carolina Railroad, has six run of Mill Stones, and the Flour has a high reputation throughout the Southern Confederacy.

VESUVIUS FURNACE IRON WORKS.
The subscriber informs the public that he is manufacturing Pig Iron at his Furnace in Lincoln county, five miles north of Sharon Station on the Wm. Clar. & Rutherford Railroad. He is also prepared to cast Machinery, such as Mill Gearing, Thrashing Machine Irons, &c., also Hollow-Ware and Saw Plates.

NOTICE.
I wish to hire 10 or 15 negro men to chop wood. I also want to purchase five or six negro men.
J. W. DERR,
Spring Hill Forge,
I am prepared to cast machine irons of all kinds, hollow-ware, salt pans, &c. Orders solicited—terms cash.
July 22, 1862.

HOTEL FOR SALE.
The King's Mountain Hotel in Yorkville, S. C., is offered for sale. The property is situated on Main street, a few hundred feet north of the Court-House, measuring about 150 feet on Main street by about 400 feet. The buildings are extensive and good, embracing two well finished store rooms, about forty beds, with dining room, parlor, hall room, &c. Also the Furniture belonging to the house. Address me at Lincolnton, N. C.
JASPER STONE,
Dec. 3, 1862.

THE SOUTHERN Hepatic Pills.
This combination of medicines was first prepared by the proprietor in 1825, when he was pronounced by three eminent physicians in a Southern city as in an advanced stage of Consumption. These pills cured him. He is now over seventy years of age and in discharge of active professional duties. Their good effects upon others created such a demand for them that he was compelled to desist from supplying them gratuitously.

They are not recommended by the proprietor as good for all diseases, but only such as arise from DISORDERS OF THE LIVER. Many persons have testified to their good effects in Chills and Fevers, Bilious Fever, Yellow Fever, Pneumonia, Dyspepsia, &c., &c. They are an excellent FAMILY MEDICINE.

Read the following:
S. D. WALLACE, Esq., Treasurer of the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road, (Aug. 30, 1862.) says: "It has been said that 'Dyspepsia' is our national disease. However this may be, it caused me long and severe suffering. Provisionally a friend furnished me with a box of the 'Hepatic Pills,' and the use of them has perfected a cure. In my family they have been used frequently with eminent success. Among my acquaintances, many cases originating from diseased liver, have been relieved and cured by them. I regard them as an invaluable medicine, and take pleasure in forwarding this voluntary tribute."

Full directions and other certificates will be found on the wrapper of each box.
The great rise in the price of medicines, compels the proprietor to put these pills at 50 cents a box. As it may soon not be possible to procure all the ingredients, it would be well for the afflicted to order them at once.
From the price above stated, a liberal discount will be made to dealers as long as the pills can be furnished.
Address GEORGE W. DEEMS, Wilson, N. C.
For sale in Charlotte, N. C., by F. SCARR, Druggist.
Nov. 25, 1862.

WILLIAMS & OATES
Have this day associated with them in the Mercantile and Commission business, LEWIS W. SANDELS. The style of the firm will hereafter be WILLIAMS, OATES & CO.
NOTICE—All persons indebted to the late firm of Williams & Oates will please call and settle up, as we wish to close our old business.
Dec. 9, 1862.

Lincolnton Female Seminary,
LINCOLNTON, N. C.
S. LANDER, A. M., Principal.
Miss M. J. TUCKER, Mrs. C. ROSEMAN, Miss A. M. HAGEN, Mrs. M. J. LANGDON, Mrs. L. A. LANDER, Assistants.

The Spring Session, 1863, will begin on Monday, February 2nd, and close on Friday the 15th of June.
CHARGES PER SESSION.
Board, including fuel and washing, at \$4 00 per week, including Tuition, \$80 00
Incidental Tuition, 1 00
Regular Tuition, including Latin and Singing, 10 00
French, 10 00
Music on Piano or Guitar, 20 00
Use of Instruments, 2 50
Pupils furnish their own candles, towels, and toilet soap.
TERMS—Seventy-five dollars required in advance; the balance at the end of the session. No deduction for absence unless in cases of serious illness.

The Town of Lincolnton has long been proverbial for its healthiness. It has daily Railroad communication with Charlotte, from which it is only two hours distant. For the benefit of pupils from sickly sections, our long vacation is in the winter.
Our building will accommodate about sixty boarding pupils. The boarding department is under the immediate charge of the Principal and his wife, who, with most of the teachers, habitually eat at the same table, and lodge under the same roof with the girls.
The fact that we have semi-annual classes enables us to enforce a higher standard of scholarship than is usual in the best institutions conducted on the ordinary annual plan. Diplomas of Graduation will be given to those who complete our College Course.
Thankful for the liberal patronage given us while at High Point, we appeal with confidence to the public for a continuance of the same in our new and superior location.
For additional information address the Principal.
Nov. 11, 1862.

Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford RAILROAD.
On and after the 10th of November, the Passenger Trains will run on this Road (Western Division) daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

ARRIVE:	GOING WEST:	LEAVE:
8 48 A. M.	Charlotte,	8 00 A. M.
9 23 "	Tuckaseegee,	8 51 "
9 54 "	Brevard,	9 28 "
10 25 "	Sharon,	9 59 "
10 56 "	Lincolnton,	10 30 "
11 27 "	Cherryville,	

GOING EAST:

ARRIVE:	LEAVE:	
12 45 P. M.	Cherryville,	12 M.
1 10 "	Lincolnton,	12 55 P. M.
1 35 "	Sharon,	1 24 "
2 10 "	Brevard,	1 53 "
2 35 "	Tuckaseegee,	2 28 "
3 10 "	Charlotte,	

Passengers are required in all cases, without exception, to purchase tickets, wherever there are ticket agents, and also to furnish the right change, as the Company cannot procure change for every one. An omission to do either subjects the party to an extra charge of 25 cents, which the conductor is strictly required to collect.
By order,
V. A. McBEE,
Acting Master of Transportation.
Lincolnton, Oct. 28, 1862.

Salem Almanacs for 1863
FOR SALE AT THE "WHIG" PRINTING OFFICE,
a few doors below Oates & Williams' store.
SALT.
250 SACKS OF SALT, from the coast, for sale by
ELIAS & COHEN.
December 30, 1862.

THE GREAT FIGHT IN TENNESSEE.
Southern accounts—Interesting Particulars.
The Murfreesboro Rebel, of January 2d, contains a graphic account of the fighting up to the close of the second day, which we subjoin:
The enemy commenced the advance from Nashville on Friday, by several different routes of march, driving in our cavalry under Generals Wheeler and Wharton, who slowly fell back, gallantly contesting every foot of the way.

On Sunday our line of battle was formed about two miles from Murfreesboro, and stretching transversely across Stone's river, from the Lebanon pike, on the right, to the Franklin road on the left. On Tuesday the enemy had deployed into line of battle upon the ridge whereon stands the residence of Mr. Cowan, at a distance of something more than fifteen hundred yards from our first line, and considerably overlapping our left flank. During Monday, they opened with artillery at long range, and on Tuesday heavy skirmishing ran up and down the line from the left to the centre, swelling almost into a battle at one period when the enemy attempted two charges upon Robinson's battery.

On the night of Tuesday it had become evident that the attack in force would be upon our left, and Cleburn's Division was detached from the right for the purpose of strengthening that point, and extending our line, which gave to the left wing four Divisions—Chatham's, Withers', McCowan's and Cleburn's.

THE BATTLE.
The sun rose clear, after several days of funeral gloom, rifting the mists which hung like silvery curtains over the field, dancing and glistening along the serried line of steel, which glittered in the morning light like the sparklings of countless diamonds, bathing the gay banners which floated in the front with a flood of refuge, and rifling in golden showers through the emerald fringe of cedar which enclosed the field. Far as the eye could reach stood the two vast armies, silent and motionless, and it almost seemed instead of foes drawn up for battle, to be some brilliant holiday parade, but at length a volley of musketry from the extreme left told plainly that the work of death had in reality begun, and in an instant afterwards the strife had leaped from point to point, until the whole line from left to centre was one unbroken blaze of fire.

About eight o'clock a. m., the divisions of McCowan, Cleburn and Cheatham were ordered to charge. The enemy were strongly planted in a dense thicket where the out-cropping of the limestone rock formed a natural fortification. Swiftly, but with a perfect line our troops emerged from the skirt of timber in which they had been sheltered, and moved across the open plain which intervened. The battle now became terrific; crash upon crash of musketry stunned the ear; the ground trembled with the thunder of artillery; the cedars rocked and quivered in the fiery blast, and the air was rent with the explosion of shells. The enemy seemed determined to stake the fortunes of the day upon holding the position which they occupied, and offered a most gallant resistance, but nothing human could withstand the impetuosity of that charge. A spirit of fury seemed to possess our men, from the commanders down to the common soldiers, and as they swept, shot and shell, canister, grape and bullets tearing through their ranks until the way could be traced through the dead and dying. Still on they went, overturning infantry and artillery alike, driving the enemy like the hurricane scatters the leaves upon its course, capturing hundreds of prisoners, and literally blackened the ground with dead. Such a charge was never before witnessed. For two miles through fields and forests, over ditches, fences and ravines, they swept. Brigade after brigade, battery after battery, were thrown forward to stay their onward march, but another volley of musketry, another gleaming of the bayonet, and like their predecessors they were crushed into one common ruin.

Meantime the brave old Withers was not idle. His line of battle ran diagonally across an extended field, and the enemy had been pouring a murderous fire into his position, until driven almost to the verge of madness by the destruction of his men, he threw his division forward upon the ridge occupied by the enemy. Here was perhaps the bloodiest struggle of the day. The enemy was stronger at this point than anywhere else upon the field, and long and fiercely contended the position. Directly in front was a wide area of cleared land, and across this it was necessary to advance, under the sweeping fire of six batteries, but with dauntless hearts, and steps as proud as though upon parade, his men sprang forward at the word, and marched on into the face of death. Once they wavered, as the enemy poured a perfect hail of iron through their ranks, but at this moment Bragg dashed by, the battle fires burning in his eyes, and the fate of nations in his hand—again they rushed upon the foe; shot down the gunners at their pieces, and drove the supporting divisions far back to the rear.

THE GREAT BATTLE.
In our yesterday's necessarily brief and imperfect account of the sanguinary battle of Wednesday, December 31st, we brought the events of the engagement up to nightfall. Our left had driven the enemy's right for several miles, occupying the field of battle, capturing the hospitals and most of the wounded, and resting within two hundred yards of the Abolition pickets. Our right was not so actively engaged, the enemy concentrating and massing his troops in a strong position. Byrnes' battery of seven pieces and Cobb's Kentucky battery were very actively engaged during the afternoon with the batteries of the enemy, but the casualties on our side were small.

The New Year dawned upon us with a bright, smiling and propitious face. The previous night was intensely cold, and must have seriously affected the condition of the wounded on the field. But the genial sun dispelled the white rim of frost that covered the landscape and changed the icy air into a pleasant spring-like atmosphere.
Everything was perfectly quiet in front until about 8 o'clock, when the cannonading opened on the right centre, and was kept up spiritedly for a short while. There was another lull. The enemy seemed indisposed to show himself, and under

cover of heavy timber it appeared was making preparations for a retreat.
The battle field presented the usual horrible, sad, heart-appalling scenes. The dead lay scattered in every direction—the Confederate grey uniform and the Yankee blue in fearful proximity, "after life's fitful fever." At points where our braves had charged and taken the batteries of the foe there were plain evidences of desperate struggles. But it was quite evident that the dead of the enemy outnumbered ours two to one. This proportion may seem unreal and improbable, but it was the opinion of every one who visited the field. Upon every hand were the common debris of a battle—broken gun carriages, dismantled wagons, piles of dead horses, scattered accoutrements—all indicating the fearfulness and desperation of the contest.

Rosecrans' grand army of invasion numbered, according to the lowest estimates, 75,000 men. Gen. Bragg's force we have never yet heard computed at over 40,000, and not more than one-half those were engaged in the battle. The disparity in numbers, however, was more than atoned for by the difference in pluck and determination of the two combatants, as well as by the impulses that actuated the men.

The spirit of heroic endurance manifested by our troops during the perilous and fearful days and nights of the battle, was worthy of themselves and their holy cause. But what shall we say of the patience, the fortitude, the bravery, even the gaiety displayed by the wounded. We saw hundreds of them on the field and in the hospitals, and from not one of them did we hear a single word of complaint or repining. Many of their wounds were ghastly, many requiring amputation and the severest surgical treatment, but all of them bore up with the determined spirit of heroes.

THE BATTLE OF FRIDAY.
The Rebel gives the following account of the repulse of Breckinridge's Division, immediately preceding Gen. Bragg's retirement from Murfreesboro:
Friday the same as on Tuesday, with an exception. Rosecrans advances his left across Stone River, where it runs northwardly. In the afternoon, say 3 o'clock, Gen. Breckinridge with our right advanced also. Till dark they fought with very great desperation and very close. It was exceedingly bloody. We drove them across the river, but encountered so vast a body so securely posted that we retired to our position again. Our loss, for numbers engaged, was very heavy. It was here Gen. Hanson received his almost fatal wound.

Since Wednesday morning our cavalry, under Generals Wheeler and Wharton, have been active. They have made a complete circuit of the enemy twice, capturing and destroying several hundred wagons loaded with munitions and supplies, the enemy's stores at Lavergne and Nolansville, about a thousand head of horses and mules, besides killing a number of the Yankees, including a Brigadier General and taking several hundred prisoners. On Wednesday they rendered great service in picking up and securing prisoners, and capturing artillery, &c. Bravo! for Wheeler and Wharton and their gallant cavaliers.

The correct statistics of the combats of Wednesday and Friday, may be summed up as follows:

Federals killed,	3,000
do wounded,	6,000
do captured,	5,000
Our loss,	14,000
Balance,	4,000

Besides we captured from the enemy 61 pieces of artillery, 7,500 stand of small arms, and destroyed 950 wagons.

FROM VICKSBURG.
The Yankees routed—300 prisoners and five stands of Colors taken.
The Vicksburg Citizen of Tuesday, Dec. 30, has the following:
Our cause has been growing brighter every day since the commencement of skirmishing on the Yazoo. Every attempt at advance that the enemy has yet made has been promptly met, and effectually checked at every point. Heavy losses have already been sustained by the enemy.

On yesterday the most signal success of our arms was obtained at Willow Bayou, where the enemy attempted to advance on our works. Twenty-eight hundred of our soldiers engaged a force of eight thousand Yankees, and whipped them, killing over two hundred, taking three hundred prisoners, and capturing five stands of colors. The 3d Tennessee and 28th Louisiana, have the credit of this work. The Yankees advanced with a view of storming our works, and made three desperate charges, which were repulsed every time. On the third charge our men opened a deadly volley upon them with such stunning effect that the Yankees fell back in disorder and confusion, when our men leaped over their breastworks and charged the enemy, capturing five stands of colors and routing them completely.
Col. Thomas, of the 28th La., at a critical moment executed a flank movement in a masterly style, cutting off a part of the Yankee forces, which secured us three hundred prisoners. The enemy was signally defeated, and after they had retired a flag of truce was sent in asking permission to bury their dead.
This was a most glorious and decisive victory, fought as it was by a force of nearly three to one. As we go to press a courier has just arrived who states that this morning the Yankees again attempted to advance, and were again repulsed with terrible loss.

FULL ACCOUNT OF VAN DORN'S BRILLIANT RAID.
GRENADA, Miss., Dec. 28, 1862.

The town is in a furor of excitement at the return of Major-General Earl Van Dorn and his dashing command, from the brilliant raid upon Holly Springs, which has been so stupendously disastrous to the enemy, and so importantly successful to our own arms. Gen. Van Dorn first supplied his Cavalry command of 2,700 with fifteen days' rations, to support and satisfy the inner man, and a bottle of turpentine and box of matches each, to enable them the more perfectly to carry out their work of destruction upon Abolition property. Striking out North-east, the command passed through Pontotoc, and having no time to devote to the Yankee marauders who were at the time South of them on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, having more important work on hand, Van Dorn's forces marched on through New Albany and started out on the Ripley road, in order to perfectly deceive the enemy. Two hours after the force passed through Pontotoc, 1,100 of Yankee cavalry, which had been on a raid down the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, returned with a train heavily laden with the plunder they had stolen. They were informed that Van Dorn had only passed an hour before, with 15,000 troops. Taking a few minutes to destroy their train, they took the shortest route for Corinth and left on fear-impelling wings. Meanwhile, Van Dorn left the Ripley road to the left and took a by-way and meandering route through the swamp; and came within eight miles of Holly Springs, in the evening, where he bivouacked his force until two hours before day, when he moved cautiously into town, leaving the Texas Brigade upon the heights 'out-side as a reserve. As our forces dashed in from all sides, the entrance proved a complete surprise, and breaking streaks of day-light showing the Yankee tents with their yet undisturbed slumbers. A charge was ordered upon them, and the torch applied to the canvas which covered them.

The rapidity with which the tents of the enemy were vacated was marvelous; and impelled by burning torches and rapid discharges of side arms, the Yankees took no time to prepare their toilets, but rushed out into the cool atmosphere of a December morning, clothed very similarly to Joseph when the lady Pophar attempted to detain him. The scene was wild, exciting and tumultuous. Yankees running, tents burning, torches flaming, Confederates shouting, gumpopping, sabres clanking, Abolitionists begging for mercy, "rebels" shouting exultingly, women exultingly clapping their hands, frantic with joy, crying, "Kill them, kill them!"—a heterogeneous mass of excited, frantic, frightened human beings, presenting an indescribable picture, more adapted for the pencil of Hogarth than the pen of a newspaper correspondent.

The surprised camp surrendered 1,800 men and 150 commissioned officers, who were immediately paroled. And then commenced the work of destruction. The extensive buildings of the Mississippi Central Depot, the Station House, the Engine houses, and immense Store houses were filled with supplies of clothing and commissary stores. Outside of the Depot, the barrels of flour, estimated at half a mile in length, one hundred and fifty feet through and fifteen feet high. Spirits turpentine was thrown over this, and the whole amount destroyed. Up town, the court house and public buildings, livery stables and all capacious establishments, were filled, ceiling high, with medical and ordnance stores. These were all fired and the explosion of one of the buildings, in which was stored one hundred barrels of powder, which knocked down nearly all the buildings on the South side of the Square. Surely such a scene of devastation was never before presented to the eye of man. Glance at the gigantic estimates.

1,800,000 fixed cartridges and other ordnance stores, valued at \$1,500,000, including 5,000 rifles and 2,000 revolvers.
One hundred thousand suits of clothing and other quartermasters stores, valued at \$500,000; 5,000 barrels of flour and other commissary stores, valued at \$200,000.
\$1,000,000 worth of medical stores, for which invoices to that amount were exhibited, and 1,000 bales of cotton and \$600,000 worth of sutler's stores.
As there was no time to remove these immense stores from the buildings containing them, they were all destroyed, comprising the Mississippi Central Depot, engine houses and store houses, the most elegant and capacious in all the South, the court house, livery stable, and the largest buildings on the public Square.

While the capture of the camp, paroling of the prisoners and destroying of the store houses were going on, the Texas Rangers comprising the 9th, 5th and 8th Legions, became engaged with the Michigan Cavalry, and drove them pell-mell through town and run them off North, with a considerable loss to the Abolitionists, and a loss of thirty killed and wounded on our part.
The Ladies rushed out from the houses, wild with joy, crying out: "There's some at the Fair Grounds. Chase them, Kill them, for God's sake! One lady said: 'The Yankee Commandant of the Post is now in my house, come and catch him,' and a search was instigated, but without success, when the noble woman insisted that he was there, concealed; and finally, after much ado, the gallant (save the mark) Col. Murphy the intrepid Yankee Commandant of the Post of Holly Springs, was pulled out from under the bed, and presented himself in his nocturnal habiliments to his captors.
The Provost Marshal was also taken, and in addressing Gen. Van Dorn, he said: "Well Genl, you have got us fairly this time. I knowed I was lying in bed with my wife when I heard the firing, and I at once said, 'Well, wife, it's no use closing our eyes, or hiding under the cover, we've gone up.'"

Our attention was given to Grant's Headquarters, which he had left twenty-four hours before. All his papers, charts, maps, &c., were captured, together with his splendid carriage, which was burned. Among his papers were found a pass to the bearer over all Railroads and Steamboats pass the bearer over the United States, as Government expense; and other papers that were interesting and valuable. Mrs. Grant was once captured, but no indignity was offered to her. Nearly every Store on the Public Square was

filled with sutler stores, and after all our men had helped themselves, the balance of the goods were burned. When our force first reached the Depot, there was a train about to leave. The engineer jumped off and ran away, and one of our men took his place, shut the throttle valve and stopped the train. Sixty cars and two locomotives were then fired and destroyed.
After the complete destruction of all public property about the place, and after each man had supplied himself with a suitable quantity of clothing and boots, at 6 o'clock in the morning, the march was renewed, and Davis' Mill was the next place attacked. Here the enemy were entrenched, and sheltered themselves in a block house and fort formed of cotton bales. The cavalry were commended to charge, and attempted to do so, but the swamp and intricate lagoons breaking off in front of the enemy's position would not permit it. The Yankees opened fire with some effect from their fort, and were supplied by a 9 pound rifled gun mounted on an iron-clad railroad car, forming a railroad battery. The Texans were again ordered to charge, and Maj. Dillon, of Van Dorn's staff, whose gallantry during the expedition was particularly conspicuous, attempted to lead them to the attack, but the men refused to follow, believing the way impassable and the position too strong for cavalry demonstration alone. Col. McCullough, of the Missouri cavalry, was ordered to get in the rear of the railroad battery, cut the track to prevent its escape and capture it. I believe he succeeded in cutting the road, but our forces were compelled to withdraw, and the steam battery was not taken. The forces then pushed on to Middleburg and Bolivar, and attacked both places, but found them too strongly defended and garrisoned to succeed in taking either of the points.
When the command turned back after its unsuccessful attack upon Bolivar, the enemy sent a force of 10,000, comprising the three branches of the service, out after Van Dorn, and made great efforts to flank and cut off his force, but this assaulting officer was too wary for them, and succeeded in returning with 400 head of captured horses and mules, laden with spoils taken from the enemy.
The presence of Gen. Van Dorn with the cavalry expedition the Yankees could not understand, and they believed he was advancing at the head of our whole army.
The people of Tennessee are represented as having been almost frantic with joy at the appearance of our forces once more upon their borders. They fed our soldiers with a bountiful hand, and wept for joy. "Thank God, you have come at last!" one and all exclaimed.
Van Dorn did not form a junction with Forrest, as we were led to believe, but their forces were at one time within a mile of each other. Forrest captured Trenton, and completely destroyed the railroad connection between Columbus and Humboldt, and Van Dorn did the same between Bolivar and Grand Junction.
Gen. Van Dorn's raid proved entirely successful, and it is to be regarded as one of the most important cavalry demonstrations of the war. It has caused the enemy a loss of stores which will take months to recover from, and has deprived his command of everything essentially necessary to the placing of his forces in the field.
The entire number of prisoners captured and paroled during the raid is 2,100 privates and 175 commissioned officers.
One thousand of our men supplied themselves with new revolvers. Truly, an important affair.—*Cor. Mobile Register.*

LIST OF PRICES
Charged the Quartermaster's Department by the Factories in North Carolina.

The Quartermaster for this State at Raleigh makes the following statement showing the price he pays various Factories for their goods:

Rockfish Man' Co., 4-4 sheeting, 30 cents per yard; Blount's Creek Co., sheeting 30 cents per yard; cotton yarns \$3 per bunch; Fayetteville Mills, 4-4 sheeting, 35 cts per yard; Beaver Creek Co., 4-4 sheeting, 30 cts per yard; Marchion, Held & Co., 4-4 sheeting 35 cts per yard; J. M. Morehead, 7-8 osenaburg, 60 cts per yard; Rockingham Co., 4-4 sheeting, 25 cts per yard; 7-8 osenaburg, 35 cts per yard; Thos. H. Tate, 7-8 osenaburg, 35 cts per yard; H. M. Holt, 4-4 sheeting, 35 cts per yard; 7-8 osenaburg 38 cts; J. McDonald & Son, 7-8 osenaburg, 35 cts; Yadin Co., 4-4 sheeting, 30 cts; Powell & Shuford, 4-4 sheeting, 35 cts; J. Coffin, Foust & Co., 4-4 sheeting, 35 cts; Union Factory, 4-4 sheeting, 32 cts; Cedar Falls Co., 4-4 sheeting, 30 cts; J. Newland & Son, 4-4 sheeting, 30 cents per yard; cotton yarns \$3 25 per bunch; Thos. M. Holt, cotton yarns \$3 25 to \$3 75 per bunch.

PROTECTION TO YANKEES.—The Georgia Legislature has passed an act, which authorizes the arrest of every Yankee found within the State, and upon trial and conviction of the fact that he is a Yankee, directing that he shall be forthwith hanged.

This is a subject worthy of the speedy and earnest consideration of all the Southern States. At present, all our penal laws extend the same protection to a Yankee, which they do to our own citizens. If a Virginian were to kill a Yankee, not in arms, he would be subject to the same pains and penalties as though he had killed a civilized and christian citizen. This is a monstrous injustice, and should everywhere be corrected at once. The Yankees are missionaries of evil; they are enemies of the whole human race; they have desolated a large portion of our land, and are seeking to lay waste the whole of it. When they fail in that, and peace is restored, they will swarm among us in a guise even more baneful than in that of professed enemies. Now is the time to adopt measures to prevent that demoralizing inundation.

The Georgia Legislature is positive in its character, and contemplates trial and conviction as preliminary to punishment. We would prefer a different mode. We are under no obligations of any kind to make laws for the protection of the scoundrel race. We have only to modify our penal code, by exempting all the citizens of Yankeeedom from its protecting clauses, and then, if they come among us and meet the fate of sheep-killing dogs, they will have no one to complain of but themselves.—*Richmond Whig.*