

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.

\$10 per annum
IN ADVANCE

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1864.

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BY
WILLIAM J. YATES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE MILITIA AND A GUARD FOR HOME DEFENSE.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the exemptions from service in the Militia of the State, shall be for the same causes, and to the same extent and no farther, than are prescribed in the acts of Congress of the Confederate States, providing for the enrollment of men for the public defence and granting exemptions from the same, commonly called the conscription and exemption acts.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Governor to cause to be enrolled as a guard for home defence all white male persons not already enrolled in the service of the Confederate States, between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, resident in this State, including foreigners not naturalized, who have been residents in the State for thirty days before such enrollment, excepting persons filling the offices of Justice of the Peace, or of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, the members of the General Assembly and the officers of the several Departments of the Government of the State, Ministers of the Gospel of the several denominations of the State, and such other persons as the Governor, for special reasons, may deem proper subjects of exemption.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That all persons above the age of fifty, who may volunteer for service in said guard for home defence, shall be deemed to belong thereto, and shall be held to service therein, either generally or for any special duty or expedition as the commanding officers of regiments or companies, according to the nature of the particular service in question may determine.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That the Governor shall cause all persons enrolled in pursuance of the two preceding sections, of this act to be formed into companies, with liberty to elect the commissioned officers of such companies, and thence into battalions or regiments, brigades and divisions according to his discretion, and he shall appoint the field officers of such battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions, and shall issue commissions in due form to all the officers aforesaid.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That members of the Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers, may be exempted from the provision of this act by paying the sum of one hundred dollars to the Treasurer of the Convention of this State in that behalf, ratified the 12th day of May, 1862. Provided that when a Quaker shall have paid or levied of his property the sum of five hundred dollars under the act of Congress called the conscription law aforesaid, he shall not be required to pay any sum of money for his exemption under this act.

Sec. 6. That the said guards for home defence may be called out for service by the Governor in defence of the State against invasion, or to suppress invasion, either by regiments, battalions, or companies, or by drafts or volunteers from the same, as he, in his discretion may direct; shall be under his command, through the officers appointed as herein provided; shall serve only within the limits of this State, and in terms of duty to be prescribed by the Governor, not exceeding three months at one term. They, or so many of them as may be at any one time called into service, may be organized into infantry, artillery or cavalry as he may direct, and the infantry and artillery may be mounted if he so order. The men furnished by their own horses and accoutrements and arms, when approved by the Governor, on such terms as he shall prescribe.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, That the Governor may furnish to said troops the arms, accoutrements and ammunition of the State when called as aforesaid into active service, and shall prescribe rules for their return and to prevent the waste, destruction or loss of the same.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, That all laws and clauses of laws coming within the meaning and purview of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, That the commissions of officers of the Militia, called into service by this act, are suspended until the expiration of such service.

Sec. 10. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from the date of its ratification.

[Ratified the 7th day of July, 1863.]

Amendments to the above Law. AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE MILITIA AND A GUARD FOR HOME DEFENSE.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That neither the Governor or of this State, nor the officers acting under an act ratified on the 7th day of July, 1863, entitled "An act in relation to the Militia and a Guard for Home Defense," shall call out for drill or muster the persons enrolled under said act, oftener than once a month in company drill, or oftener than twice a year in battalion drill, which battalion drills shall take the place of the company drills for the month in which they are appointed, unless when called into actual service to repel invasion or suppress insurrection, or to execute the laws of the State.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the Governor shall have the power to use the Guards of Home Defense for the purpose of arresting conscripts and deserters; provided, they shall not be ordered upon this duty beyond the limits of the counties in which they reside or the counties adjacent thereto.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That in addition to the exemptions contained in the act to which this is an amendment, there shall be exempt County commissioners appointed under an act entitled "An act for the relief of wives and families of soldiers in the army," regular millers, blacksmiths who have established shops, necessary operatives in factories and foundries, the Attorney General, Solicitors of the several circuits and counties, physicians of five years' practice, contractors with the State, or Contractors of the State, and such other persons as the Governor, for special reasons, may deem proper subjects of exemption.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That for failure to attend the battalion or regimental drill, each field officer shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars; each Captain shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars; each Sergeant and other officers who shall fail to muster and drill their companies at the times appointed, shall forfeit and pay for each failure fifty dollars, and if a non-commissioned officer or private shall fail to attend at any drill, he shall forfeit and pay not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars; provided, that every absentee shall be allowed until the next muster to make his excuse.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That for failure to attend company courts-martial, and judgments are to be entered upon and the fines collected in the same mode and in accordance with the provisions of the Militia Law of North

Carolina, passed at the second extra session of the General Assembly, 1861.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That the Surgeon General by and with the advice and consent of the Governor, may appoint surgical boards, not exceeding three, composed of two physicians each, who shall be called by their certificates those persons who shall be exempt from service under the act to which this is an amendment, on account of mental or physical disability, and they shall receive the pay of their rank and traveling expenses, to be determined by the Adjutant-General.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That the Guard for home defence, should they be called into service by the Governor, shall receive the same pay, rations and allowances as soldiers in the Confederate States' service, and shall be subject to the rules and articles of war of the Confederate States.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, That when the pressure of public danger shall prevent the observance of such a rule, the said Guard for home defence shall be called into service en masse, but by drafts of a number of men from each convenient company, so as to make up the aggregate force required.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force and take effect from and after its ratification. Be it three times read and ratified in General Assembly, this 14th day of December, A. D., 1863.

DR. J. M. MILLER, Charlotte, N. C.

Can be found at his Office next door to Hutchison's Drug Store, opposite the Democrat Office.
Jan. 12, 1864.

State of N. Carolina--Meeklenburg Co.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions--Jan. Term, 1863.
James Hood vs. Martin Harky.

Petition for the partition of the Land of John Harky, deceased.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Martin Harky, the defendant in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State, it is ordered by the Court that advertisement be made in the Western Democrat for six weeks, commanding said defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for said county, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 2nd and 3rd Mondays in April next, and plead, answer or demur to this petition, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.

Witness, Wm. Maxwell, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Charlotte, the 2d Monday in January, 1864.
WM. MAXWELL, Clerk.

NOTICE.

The firm of WILLIAMS, OATES & CO., is this day (Jan. 1st, 1864) dissolved by mutual consent. All persons interested will call and close their accounts with either of the undersigned.
L. S. WILLIAMS,
L. W. SANDERS.

January 12, 1864

SALT FOR SALE.

We have on consignment 2,000 bushels SALT in store and to arrive, from the celebrated "Clausen Works," Charleston. Equal in quality to any imported. Parties wishing a supply will do well to call on the undersigned before the salt is exhausted.
STENHOUSE & MACAULAY.

July 6th, 1863

CARRIAGE and WAGON WORK, And Blacksmithing.

The subscriber informs the public that he will continue to carry on the business of Repairing Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, &c., and shoeing stock, formerly occupied by John Harky, on College street, in the rear of the Mansion House.

He is also prepared to do any Blacksmith work that may be required, such as Shoeing Horses, repairing, &c.
CHARLES WILSON.

January 12, 1864

COTTON CARDS and SHOES.

Cotton Cards for sale, but an early call will secure a pair as we only have ten pairs.
We have on hand and can make to order calf-skin Shoes and Gaiters of very fine English leather.
Lots of thick Boots, large sizes.

J. F. BUTT, Mint Street,
Charlotte, N. C.

ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE OF Messengers OF THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY At Charlotte Office, Daily.

ARRIVES.
From Char. & S. C. Railroad 5 00 A. M. and 5 P. M.
" N. C. Railroad 6 25 " and 5 " "
" A. T. & O. Railroad 10 00 " "
" W. C. & R. Railroad 3 15 P. M.

DEPARTS.
For N. C. Railroad 6 30 A. M. and 5 00 P. M.
" Char. & S. C. Railroad 7 00 " and 5 00 " "
" W. C. & R. Railroad 7 30 " "
" A. T. & O. Railroad 3 00 P. M.

It is desired that all Parcels, Packages or Freight to be forwarded by either of the above Trains, be sent to this Office ONE HOUR PREVIOUS to its departure.
T. D. GILLESPIE, Agent.
Charlotte, Sept. 7, 1863.

EXPRESS NOTICE.

OFFICE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY,
Charlotte, Sept. 24, 1863.
In order to avoid misunderstanding and to make our charges conform to the liability assumed, this Company hereby gives notice that from and after October 1st, 1863, shippers will be required to place their valuables in each package before it will be received. Such valuation will be inserted in the Company's receipt, and establish the liability of the Company for the amount. The act of God and the public enemy only excepted.
T. D. GILLESPIE,
Agent.

Tailoring.

JOHN VOGEL, Practical Tailor, respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country, that he is prepared to manufacture gentlemen's clothing in the latest style and at short notice. His best exertions will be given to render satisfaction to those who patronize him. Shop opposite Kerr's Store, next door to Brown & Sitt's store.
Jan. 1, 1863.

BLANK DEEDS, Warrants, Ejectments, &c. for sale at this Office.

Taxes Due on Lands.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA--UNION COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Jan. Term, 1864.
C. Austin, Sheriff, returned to the term the following Tracts of Land for an order of sale for arrearages of Taxes for the years 1856, '57, '58, '59, '60 and '61, viz:

- One Tract belonging to James J. Orr, lying on Duck Creek, containing 175 acres, for 1856 tax due \$1 40.
- One Tract belonging to Joel Horne, on Grand Vine Creek, containing 200 acres, for 1857 tax due \$1 05.
- One Tract belonging to Jonathan Ross, on Richardson Creek, containing 98 acres, for 1858 tax due \$4 70.
- One Tract belonging to B. T. Davis, on Brown Creek, containing 357 acres, for 1859 tax due \$4 50.
- One Tract belonging to W. T. Gullidge, on Brown Creek, containing 80 acres, for 1859 tax due \$4 50.
- One Tract belonging to James Plunkett, on Lane's Creek, containing 200 acres, for 1859 tax due \$1 80.
- One Tract belonging to Thomas Smith, on Lane's Creek, containing 200 acres, for 1859, '60 & '62 tax due \$5 14.
- One Tract belonging to F. B. Barino, on Negrohead Creek, containing 153 acres, for 1860 '62 tax due \$5 45.
- One Tract belonging to Wm. Head, on Grassy Creek, containing 102 acres, for 1860 & '62 tax due \$8 06.
- One Tract belonging to J. J. Colman, on Grassy Creek, containing 250 acres, for 1862 tax due \$8 95.
- One Tract belonging to James Hinson, on Grassy Creek, containing 71 acres, for 1859 tax due \$3 62.
- One Tract belonging to the heirs of Wm. Hinson on Grassy Creek, containing 421 acres, for the year 1859 tax due \$5 78.
- One Tract belonging to Edmond Green, on Lane's Creek, containing 49 acres, for the year 1859 and '62 tax due \$2 08.
- One Tract belonging to John A. Green, on Beaver Dam Creek, containing 87 acres, for 1862 tax due \$2 17.
- One Tract belonging to the estate of Thos. Cureton on Waxaw Creek, containing 377 acres, for 1860 tax due \$30 80.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next term of this Court for an order to sell the above lands for the above arrearages of taxes.
Witness, J. E. Irbly, Clerk of our said Court, at office, in Monroe, the 1st Monday in January, A. D., 1864.
J. E. IRBY, Clerk.

TAX NOTICE.

We, the Assessors for Union county, hereby give notice that for the purpose of taking the Returns of all Pork slaughtered from the 24th day of April, 1863, to the 1st day of March, 1864, and also for assessing the value of all neat cattle, horses, jacks, and jennets, not used in cultivation, together with the amount of heaves sold from the 24th of April, 1863, to the 1st of Nov., 1863; we will attend at

- Asher's, Monday & Tuesday, March 14th & 15th, 1864.
- Wedge's, Wednesday, " 17th.
- Capl. Broom's, Thursday, " 18th.
- Mrs. H. Wilson's, Friday and Saturday, " 18th & 19th.
- G. D. Broom's, Monday and Tuesday, " 21st & 22d.
- James Richey's, Wednesday, " 23d.
- Crowell's, Thursday and Friday, " 24th & 25th.
- Col. S. S. S. Saturday, " 26th.
- Bacon's, Monday and Tuesday, " 28th & 29th.
- Grassy Creek, Wednesday & Thursday, " 30th & 31st.
- Monroe, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, April 4th, 5th and 6th.

At one of which places the returns must be made, or the penalties of the law will be enforced.
R. ROGERS,
V. T. CHEARS,
Assessors.

Feb. 23, 1863

State of N. Carolina--Cabarrus County.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1863.
William A. Smith vs. William Furr.

Original Attachment--Levied on One Horse and one two-horse Wagon.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that William Furr, the defendant in this case, has absconded and so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him, it is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Democrat, notifying the said Furr to be and appear at the Court House in Concord, on the 11th Monday after the 4th Monday in February, 1864, when and where he can plead, reply or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against him.

Witness, J. O. Wallace, Clerk of our Superior Court, at office in Concord, the 11th Monday after the 4th Monday in August, 1863.
[pr adv \$15] 10-6t J. O. WALLACE, CLK.

State of N. Carolina--Cabarrus County.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1863.
William R. Corbet vs. William Furr.

Original Attachment--Levied on One Horse and one two-horse Wagon.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that William Furr, the defendant in this case, has absconded and so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him, it is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Democrat, notifying the said Furr to be and appear at the Court House in Concord, on the 11th Monday after the 4th Monday in February, 1864, when and where he can plead, reply or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against him.

Witness, J. O. Wallace, Clerk of our Superior Court, at office in Concord, the 11th Monday after the 4th Monday in August, 1863.
[pr adv \$15] 10-6t J. O. WALLACE, CLK.

State of N. Carolina--Meeklenburg Co.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Jan. Term, 1864.
H. D. Stowe, adm'r of Harbert Stowe, dec'd, vs. Wm. H. Nicholson and wife M. H., and others.

Petition for Settlement of the Estate of Harbert Stowe, deceased.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that W. H. Nicholson and wife M. H., defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Western Democrat, a newspaper published in the town of Charlotte, notifying said defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for said county at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 2d Monday in April next, and plead, answer or demur to this petition, or judgment pro confesso will be taken and the same heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Wm. Maxwell, Clerk of our said Court at office in Charlotte, the 2d Monday in January, 1864.
Feb 23 WM. MAXWELL, Clerk.

State of N. Carolina--Catawba County.

In Equity in Spring Term, 1864.
Electus Connor vs. Wm. Long and Columbus Connor.

In this case it appearing from the oath of Electus Connor that Columbus Connor is not an inhabitant of this State, publication is therefore made (in accordance with an act of the Legislature) in the Western Democrat, published at Charlotte, for six weeks, for the said Columbus Connor to appear at the next term of the Superior Court of Law and Equity to be held at the court house in Newton, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be taken as to him.

Witness, O. Campbell, Clerk and Master at office, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in October, 1863.
[pr adv \$15.] O. CAMPBELL, C. M. E.

THE LATE YANKEE RAID.

The Richmond Enquirer, in regard to the late attempt of the Yankee cavalry under Col. Dahlgren to capture Richmond, burn the city, and murder its inhabitants, says:

The body of Dahlgren has been brought to Richmond for the purpose of identifying it as that of the officer upon whom was found the papers ordering the murder of the civil officers of the Government and the burning and sacking of the city of Richmond. What is to be done with the officers and men of this Dahlgren command? Are they prisoners of war? If they are to be regarded as prisoners of war, then the deliberate murder of civil officers, the burning of cities, the dishonor and murder of women, are all acts of legitimate war. Is the Confederate Government prepared to assume such a position? Are our people willing to be placed in such a position? Can we deliberately countenance the arson, rape, pillage and murder set forth and ordered by these commands of Dahlgren as the legitimate acts of warfare?

What would have been the condition of Richmond this day, one week ago, had Dahlgren succeeded? Imagine ten to twelve thousand brutal soldiers released from captivity, inflamed with liquor, and burning with lust, turned loose with arms in their hands, without officers to restrain their violence--and so excited imagination is required to picture the smoking ruins, the dishonored women, and the murdered men of Richmond. Would that have been a legitimate act of war? No man, not even the Yankee, will contend that lawful war has any such horrors. These men are, therefore, not prisoners of war, but are land pirates, whose destruction is the duty of those having them in possession.

By immediately executing them we relieve our enemy of all suspicion of complicity with the brutal purpose of these wretches. If the Washington authorities choose to make this act their own by avowing it, choose to bring upon themselves the disgrace of sustaining such an outrage, it should make no difference with the Confederate authorities. But the Washington Government will not avow it; they will be thankful to escape all correspondence about the matter. No government would be quick to array itself as the instigator of arson, murder, rape and pillage. The public opinion of the world will justify us if we execute them; but if we do not the world will accept our action as proper, since we alone are interested.

We therefore expect the authorities to order the immediate execution of the officers and men of Dahlgren's command.

HABEAS CORPUS--AN EXCEPTION.

It is somewhat remarkable that every judge in the Confederacy, State or Confederate, before whom habeas corpus cases have been brought, inolving the question of the constitutionality of the act of the Confederate Congress of January 5th, 1864, putting an end to the exemption of persons by substitution in the army, has sustained the law and affirmed its constitutionality, with the single exception of Judge Pearson, of North Carolina, who has recently given an adverse decision.

It has also been remarked, and it is not a little remark-worthy, that in no single case brought before Judge Pearson, to which the Confederate Government has been a party, has he failed to decide against it. So uniform has been his course, so well-known and decided are his proclivities, that no matter what the case may be, the public are always prepared for the same result--a decision against the Confederate Government. Men see this, and say this. Whether this prevailing impression, apparently well-founded, is calculated to add to the confidence reposed in the judiciary, and the reverence entertained for its decisions, is a question that seems to us to admit of but one answer, and that in the negative.

It is a matter of deep regret, but we fear it is a matter of too much certainty, that the supreme judiciary of North Carolina does not now command that respect nor enjoy that confidence which pertained to it in the days of Gaston, Ruffin and others. No one doubts the ability of Chief Justice Pearson. We, at least, wish to say nothing against his honesty, even if others should not be equally careful in that respect, but it would be only hypocrisy for us to pretend confidence in the C. J.'s impartiality, where the Confederate Government is concerned. This may be readily accounted for by remembering the known and bitter prejudices of that officer, without attributing any more objectionable motives, though this is enough to render him capable of much harm at this time.

It is known that Judges Battle and Manly, differing the majority of the Supreme Court, concurring with the C. J., and that therefore the Supreme Court will sustain the Government and overrule the Chief Justice. The course of Chief Justice Pearson may, for a time tend to embarrass the action of the enrolling officers, and even to threaten with a collision between the State and Confederate authorities, but it will not alter the case, finally. The law will be enforced by the officers, and sustained by the Supreme Court, C. J. R. M. Pearson to the contrary notwithstanding.

We see that Chancellor Carroll, of South Carolina, has this week delivered an elaborate opinion, sustaining the constitutionality of the act of the Confederate Congress, putting into the army of the Confederate Government, persons heretofore exempted from service on account of having furnished substitutes.--W. Journal.

NO MORE INSULTS TO RICHMOND.--Gen. Bragg has determined to order fifteen hundred cavalry to be permanently stationed around Richmond. Such a force, picketing the roads, will effectively protect the city from the insults of raids, as well as the country from their injuries. Such a cavalry force in front of a raiding party, will always check them, until the cavalry from General Lee's army can come up.

Such a force has always been wanted here and the fact that no cavalry was permanently attached to the Richmond defenses, has encouraged the enemy in making these raids. The presence of these fifteen hundred cavalry will relieve us from raiding parties.

If General Hampton, with his "six hundred," could, blown and exhausted by hard travel from Fredericksburg, overtake and capture so many, what damage would fifteen hundred fresh cavalrymen have done under such a leader?--Richmond Enquirer.

SHERMAN DEFEATED AND HIS CAMPAIGN BROKEN UP.

The great campaign under Gen. Sherman, announced in the Yankee papers of several weeks past, to consist of 70,000 men, to move in three columns, successively from Vicksburg, West Tennessee, and Huntsville, Ala., to sweep through the cotton States of Mississippi and Alabama, break up their railroads, destroy their grain and manufactures, and capture and reduce their capitals; has been brought to grief.

The commanding general of this department, while deficient in troops, seems not to have been wanting in tact, energy, skill or judgment. The plans of the astute Sherman seem to have comprehended and baffled, his movements broken down and his army forced to retreat. Sherman left Vicksburg with 45,000 men, 10,000 of whom were sent up the Yazoo; the rest marched in one column through Jackson into the heart of Mississippi. This column was chiefly of infantry and artillery. This column was first confronted by the cavalry commanded by Gen. S. D. Lee, then by the small infantry force at the disposal of the commanding general. After crossing Pearl River, Lee's cavalry was thrown upon its flanks and rear, and with such success as to prevent all foraging. The stores in depots on all the railroads between Pearl River and the Tombigbee were sent East, and the whole of the rolling stock of those roads was accomplished, the commanding general placed his infantry on the East side of the Tombigbee, to defend the crossings, and concentrated the whole of his cavalry on the enemy's second column, from West Tennessee, which had now moved.

This column, which consisted of cavalry and mounted infantry, 10,000 strong, commanded by Gen. Smith, had been held in observation by Gen. Forrest. It was charged, first, with the destruction of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad above Meridian, and the large accumulation of Government grain in the prairie, then with the duty of foraging and subsisting the infantry from Vicksburg. To crush it was to crush the expedition.

So soon as it moved, Gen. Forrest, under orders, moved after it, and threw his command between it and Gen. Sherman. Gen. Lee was ordered, by forced marches, to join Gen. Forrest, who was further reinforced by a cavalry command under Gen. Ruggles, and the Mississippi State troops under Maj. Gen. Ghoslen. This complication accomplished the object. The Yankee Gen. Smith immediately fell back and attempted to escape. He was pressed by Gen. Forrest, overtaken and attacked at Okolona, and after a day's desperate fighting, was thoroughly routed, one hundred and fifty of his command killed, wounded or taken prisoners, and six pieces of artillery captured.

Gen. Sherman, finding his cavalry out of fell back toward the Mississippi, and, at the last accounts, was being pursued by the cavalry of Gen. Lee, while Gen. Smith was flying before the pursuit of Gen. Forrest.--Demopolis Cor. Mobile Register.

The State of Mississippi is almost wholly cleared of Yankees. Sherman is once more in his fortifications around Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and there are no Yankees whatever in the Northern part of the State. The enemy, therefore, now hold about the area of one county, and nothing more.

Never did an expedition prove such an abortion as has that of Sherman. He traversed a poor piney woods belt of land running through the Southern portion of the State, and burned the small cabins and villages of its inhabitants, and tore up in all about fifty miles of railroad. The plea of the Yankees now is that they set out only for the purpose of forcing back General Polk on the Tombigbee River--the merest stuff and nonsense. It is perfectly plain that they were after Mobile, and that Sherman and Farragut were to co-operate together.

We expect the latter has not heard of the retreat of his ally, or else he would abandon his efforts against the forts at the mouth of Mobile bay. Our works there and along the shore to the city are stronger than our works about the harbor of Charleston, and there need not be the slightest apprehension felt about Lincoln's admiral taking them. It is simply impossible for him to effect anything with his water craft in that locality.

Upon the whole, the situation in the West is perfectly satisfactory.

THE RAMS.--A later arrival from Europe, brings the intelligence that Lord Derby had attacked the policy of Earl Russell, in seizing the iron-clads, and attributed the action of the Government to the Yankee menaces. This foreshadowing assault from the opposition in England is the most favorable omen since the war. Last July, when Robuek's motion pending, no move at all favorable to us had been made by Lord Derby. Indeed, his very slight demonstrations were rather the other way. Now, the whole course of the opposition on the American question is significant, and to us hopeful.

From the day that the venerable Pontiff addressed his noble letter of sympathy to the President of the Confederate States, a stronger, more wide-spread, and more valuable sympathy has inclined towards us in Europe. We retain our conviction expressed last fall, that the Alexandria case will be decided finally in favor of the ship. That the iron-clads of Mr. Laird will be released--that we shall be recognized by Mexico and afterwards by Europe, and that all this will occur by the first of June, unless we meet with some great disaster. The way to guard against this, is to place every man in the service, who is not more useful at home. The soldiers and the soldier's families are looking anxiously to the Governor, on whom rests the responsibility to enforce this necessity, for the desired action. The prospect of recognition, affords no occasion for relaxing our own efforts. On the contrary, it urges to renewed and more earnest action, for it would be madness to hazard so important an advantage, by indifference or neglect. Put soldiers in the field, and our cause is safe.--Raleigh Confederate.

If President Davis has the power, we beg and implore him to take all the cotton factories, tanneries and salt works, in the South in hand, and that immediately. God knows they'll ruin everybody if not checked in their wild and dishonest strides, and that soon.--Milton Chronicle.

A TIRRSOME GUEST.

"HE SITS AND WILL FOREVER SIT."

There is belonging to the race of human beings, a sort of troublesome being who, setting no value on their own time, care but very little how much they trespass upon that of their more industrious neighbors. They are a sort of stay-far-away persons, who, having talked over the whole world at one sitting, commence again and talk it over anew from beginning to end before they are ready to take their leave. "In a word, they sit and sit, and sit, long enough, to fully justify the motto we have just quoted. Besides their disposition to hang on, there is generally about these persons a wonderful ebetude, a slowness in taking a hint, unparalleled with the rest of the human race. To give a single instance of this sitting propensity, we will introduce the story of a plain spoken old lady:

"I never seed the beat of that era Captain Spinout," said she; "would you believe it, he called at our house last night just as I had done milking, and wanted to borrow my brass kettle for his wife to make apple sauce in. Oh, yes, says I, she may have it and welcome, Captain Spinout; and I went directly and fetched it out of the back room, and set it down beside him. Well, presently our tea was ready, and I couldn't do no more than ax him to take tea with us. Oh, no, he said he couldn't stay a minute; but, however, he concluded he'd take a drink of cider with my husband; and so he did. Well, after I'd done tea, I took my knitting work and sat down 'till I rather thought it high time that all honest people should be a bed. But Captain Spinout had forgot his hurry and char he was still settin and talkin with my husband as fast as ever. I hate above all things to be rude, but I couldn't help hintin to the Captain that it was growin late, and may be his wife was waitin for the kettle. But he did not seem to take the hint at all--thar he sot, and sot, and sot.

Findin that words wouldn't have any effect,