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\$15 for SIX MONTHS

IN ADVANCE

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1865.

THIRTEENTH VOLUME--NUMBER 656.

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

TERMS, FOR SIX MONTHS \$15 IN ADVANCE.

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THE NEW HOME GUARD LAW. An Act to Increase the Efficiency of the Home Guard Organization.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, that it is hereby enacted by the authority of this assembly, that whenever the Home Guard shall be called into service beyond the limits of their respective counties, the Governor may cause two or more companies to be consolidated into one company so as to make not less than sixty-four men, rank and file, to each company and company so consolidated shall elect from the Captains commanding the companies so consolidated a Captain to command such consolidated company, and from the first Lieutenants, Second Lieutenants, and Junior Second Lieutenants of such companies, an officer of each rank to be assigned to duty with such consolidated company, such of the officers of companies so consolidated as may not be elected for service with such consolidated company, shall be required to perform service as non-commissioned officers or privates in the consolidated company, formed of their original companies, and while so serving their commissions shall be suspended.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the Governor may in like manner cause two or more battalions or regiments of the Home Guard, existing as such, to be called into service within such limits in connection with other portions of such force, to be consolidated: said battalions when so consolidated to be composed of not less than three companies, and said regiments of not less than ten companies, and not more than ten companies. The Governor may assign to the command of such consolidated battalions or regiments any officer or officers from the battalion or regiments so consolidated. Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That the Governor may, in his discretion, in constituting the consolidated companies contemplated by the first section hereof, take the one-fourth, one-third, or one-half of any company as at present organized with a due proportion of its officers, out of which to constitute such consolidated company, and such of the officers of companies as at present organized, as may be placed with fractions of their companies, to form a consolidated company, as may not be elected to command such consolidated company, shall be required to serve in such consolidated company as non-commissioned officers or privates, and while so serving their commissions shall be suspended. The Governor shall have power to discriminate in favor of farmers and mechanics, when he calls out a less number than the whole of a company, also to declare vacant the office of an officer who is declared by a medical board permanently disabled for field duty, either in the militia or Home Guards, or of an officer who absconds to the enemy. Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That all Quartermasters and Commissaries of regiments or battalions of Home Guards as at present organized, that may not be assigned to duty by the Governor with a consolidated battalion or regiment, shall be required to serve as non-commissioned officers or privates, in some company of their respective counties, and while so serving their commissions shall be suspended. Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That the Surgeon General, by and with the advice and consent of the Governor, shall appoint a Medical Board for each Congressional District in this State, whose business it shall be to examine all persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability, that these examinations shall be made at such time and under such rules and regulations as may be established by the Surgeon General. The members of said Boards shall receive the same pay and allowances while on duty as the Confederate Conscrip Boards. Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That when such companies, battalions or regiments, have been consolidated as herein provided for, they shall continue in such organizations until further provisions shall be made in their behalf. Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, That the second section of an act in relation to the Militia and Home Defense, ratified the 7th day of July, 1863, be, and the same is hereby amended, by striking out the word "these" in the ninth line of said section, and inserting the word "the"; that the third section of an act in relation to the Militia and Home Defense, ratified the 14th day of December, 1863, be, and the same is hereby amended, by inserting between the words "regular" and "militia" the words "and public"; and by inserting between the words "militia" and "blacksmith" the words "and that the provisions at the end of said section be and the same is hereby repealed; that in addition to the exemptions specified in the acts aforesaid, there shall be exempt from Home Guard duty all county trustees, regular and public teachers, and all school teachers, and all members of the State Militia and Home Guards, who have received callings, and who were employed in the same prior to the first day of January, A. D., 1863, and have continued to be so employed since that time. Provided, that tanners shall sell one-third of their leather to indigent soldiers' wives and widows for their own use at schedule prices. Provided, that no provision of this act shall be construed as to exempt from military service any person mentioned herein, in case of actual service in connection with the invasion of the country by the forces of the Federal Government, except the persons and classes mentioned in 2d section of an act in relation to the Militia and a Guard for Home Defense, ratified the 7th day of July, 1863. Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification. Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this 23d day of December, A. D., 1864.

The following are the sections of former laws to which the above law refers:

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, beyond the age 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 Governor, Judges of the Supreme and 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 charged with the duties of churches, and such other persons as the Governor, for special reasons, may deem proper subjects of exemption.—Law of July, 1863.

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, and persons engaged in 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 Confederate Government, one editor to each newspaper and the necessary composers, mail carriers, professors in colleges and teachers in academies; Provided, that this exemption shall only apply to the drills specified in this bill and not to service when the Guard for Home Defence is called into the field.—Law of Dec., 1863.

The proviso in the above section is repealed. The persons mentioned are subject to Home Guard duty only when the county in which they reside is invaded, or in case of insurrection in the county.

Notice. All persons leaving Charlotte by Railroad are required to obtain Passports at the Provost Marshal's office. By order, Lieut. G. W. GRASON, Provost Marshal. Oct 17, 1865.

The Western Democrat. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The yankee papers state that Mrs Foote (wife of hon. H. S. Foote, who recently attempted to go into the enemy's country without permission from our authorities,) arrived at Washington and was escorted from the boat to Willard's Hotel by Mr Seward, Lincoln's Secretary of State, and received much attention from other yankee officials. A resolution has been introduced in the Confederate Congress to expel Foote as an unworthy member. The meanest yankee in the North is deserving of more respect than a southern man who has acted like Foote. All such men (who are deserting their country in its hour of peril) will meet with the scorn and contempt of mankind sooner or later, no matter how the war ends.

Gen. D. H. Hill has assumed command of the District of Augusta, Ga., and has issued an order, by direction of Gen. Hardee, for removing all the cotton from the city of Augusta. He says it shall be burnt on the approach of the enemy, and thinks the Mayor had better have it removed so as not to endanger the city. Gen. Bragg has issued a similar order at Wilmington. That's right. There is cotton stored here in the centre of the town of Charlotte that ought to be removed. It endangers the main business portion of the town, and we hope the civil or military authorities will order its immediate removal.

The Legislature has passed a resolution to loan to the town of Wilmington, to be paid back in kind, 10,000 pounds of bacon, 1,000 bushels corn, and 800 sacks flour. The unsettled state of affairs about Wilmington has deterred producers from sending in supplies of provisions for sale, and the result is many of the citizens of the town are suffering for food.

Some time ago a silly story was published in some of the southern papers, that Gen. Sherman had said in a conversation that he was opposed to changing the status of the negro, and that he expected after the war to own a plantation of negroes in the South. Sherman has written a letter to a friend in the North denying this report. He says he is in favor of putting all the negroes he can get hold of in the yankee army.

If Congress passes a law to take charge of all the cotton and tobacco in the country, how somebody will howl against "the Administration." Despotism and thunders will be the order of the day among the sharpies!

RESIGNED.—The following officers of North Carolina Troops have resigned: Lt. R. D. Horton, Co. C, 7th regiment. Lt. G. W. Parker, Co. D, 44th regiment. Lt. M. Charles, Co. C, 1st regiment.

FROM MEXICO.—A letter from Monterey says that Gen. Almgate is now the great Marshal of the Court and Minister of the Empire. Hon. Pierre Soule has arrived in Mexico on a mission for the Confederate States. On the frontier the authorities are more friendly to the Confederacy.

The Lincoln newspapers, in evident tribulation from the reported determination of the Confederates to employ Africans in our service, howl out at the top of their throats that it is evidence of desperation. If the arming of the negroes by the Confederates is an evidence of desperation, what is the arming of them by the yankees an evidence of? They must have become desperate long before we did, for they have been employing them for years; and some of their leaders have openly confessed that, without their aid, they could not have carried on the war.

Two burglars have been convicted in London, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment each, on the indirect testimony of a parrot, who told its mistress that one of the prisoners came into the room and stole the money.

Greeley, editor of the New York Tribune, wrote in 1860: "If the cotton States unitedly and earnestly wish to withdraw from the Union, we think they should and would be allowed to do so. Any attempt to compel them by force to remain would be contrary to the principles enunciated in the immortal Declaration of Independence; contrary to the fundamental ideas on which human liberty is based." General Scott wrote to Mr Seward: "A debt of \$250,000,000 (it is long gone over \$1,000,000,000) and fifteen devastated provinces not to be brought in harmony with their conquerors, but to be held by heavy garrisons for generations at an expense quadruple the taxes it would be possible to extort, followed by a Protector or Emperor—that I would prefer to say to the Southern States, "Wayward sisters, depart in peace." John Quincy Adams, long ago foresawing the probable contingency, said: "Far better will it be for the dis-United States to part in friendship from each other, than to be held together by restraint."

CASTOR OIL.—We have before us a bottle of this useful article, made by our fellow-citizen, John Smith, Esq. of Broad River; he raised the bean himself, of which he has a quantity on hand, and will take pleasure in giving the necessary instruction for making the oil.—Yorkville Enquirer.

Gen. Grant's orders to Butler show that the movement against Wilmington was intended primarily to effect the capture of Fort Fisher, and the consequent closing of the port. Secondly, the capture of the town of Wilmington seems to have been included as part of the programme if it could be done at once, but apparently not otherwise.

THE FALL OF FORT FISHER. From the Raleigh Confederate.

We have received the following account, from the lips of a gentleman who, we are sure, is as accurately informed concerning the late engagement between our forces and the enemy, at Fort Fisher, as any one. The movement of the enemy was sudden as we all know. After the previous failure, it was not anticipated that so quick a repetition of the effort would be made. General Hoke had been withdrawn towards Wilmington, or above it. On Saturday, a Mr McMillan—as our informant heard—discovered from near Tapsall Sound, the approach of the enemy, and sought to communicate by telegraph to General Bragg, the fact; but the operator was not in a condition to send the dispatch, and it became necessary to transmit the news by a messenger. In two hours after the intelligence was received, Gen. Hoke was on the march to confront the enemy at his point of landing. On Friday, the enemy landed under cover of his fleet, near Battery Gallop, about nine miles from Fort Fisher. While he was landing, Gen. Hoke appeared, and drew up in line parallel to watch his movements, and intended them when possible to do so. It was not possible to prevent the landing, owing to the situation of the point chosen. The enemy landed on the banks, just above the neck of the Sound, thus interposing a small surface of water between them and an attacking force; or compelling such force to circle around the lower extreme of the Sound;—either of which movements would have to be done under the fire of the whole fleet. When Gen. Hoke found this to be the situation, he established a line facing the sea, and threw out what cavalry he required, (if he had it) on his right flank, towards Battery Anderson, which was down the beach, towards Fort Fisher—about four miles. The intervening country here is broken; and the low places are grown up with thick bushes, and are marshy. The purpose of this cavalry was to observe the movements, and give the signal of the first advance of the enemy towards establishing a line across the neck of land to the river, it being the order and purpose of Gen. Bragg to have Gen. Hoke attack him as soon as he advanced. In this condition matters rested until Friday night. During the night, the enemy, passing between the cavalry, and threatening their way through the thick marshy undergrowth, made their way to the river, and on Saturday morning, Gen. Hoke found an entrenched line on his right flank, extending across the peninsula, from the sea to, or near to, the river. He succeeded, however, in maintaining his base at Sugar Loaf, immediately changed his line, and informed Gen. Bragg of the status. Then Gen. Bragg gave the order to charge the enemy in their works. In the meantime, Gen. Hoke had made a close reconnaissance, under the fire of the enemy, and discovered the strength of their force and position. On receiving the order to charge, he communicated the result of his observations, and asked Gen. Bragg to reconnoitre in person, which he did; and both these officers concurred that it was not proper to assault the lines. It was then determined to reinforce the fort; and steps were taken which, but for a natural, but as far as we can see, unblamable miscarriage, ought to have succeeded, failed to a great extent. By this time, the enemy, four thousand strong, were secure behind their works; and the fleet proceeded to bombard Fort Fisher, which was done uninterruptedly, until Sunday, about six p. m.

On Sunday, the column of assault, numbering about four thousand, moved from the enemy's lines, and as they advanced, they were plainly visible in the air. But her beleaguered garrison was kept close confined within the bomb proofs, by the concentrated and continued fire of seven hundred guns, pouring torrents of shell and other missiles on every spot. On the landing of Fort Fisher, we had seventeen guns—sufficient, could they have been used, to make it impossible that any force could have advanced under their fire.—But, as the line of assailants got near to the fort, the whole fleet concentrated the fire, in ricochet shot, on the land side, and speedily dismounted every gun; and this intermittent "feu d'enfer"—in plain English—hell fire—was kept up until the enemy's line was in sixty yards of the works. Then it ceased, and with a rush and yell the charge was made. Capt. Braddy, it is said, commanded the company guarding the sally-port. On his hope of the garrison hung, to keep the assailants out until the men and officers, who had been packed in the bomb proofs for fifty-six hours, could get out and make ready. Instead of making defence, this officer and his command, it is said, surrendered and the enemy entered the open gate. Our men were benumbed and exhausted, and the thing was the work of a moment. They were obliged to fall back in order to rally. Col. Lamb, with that cool presence which distinguishes him as an officer of great merit, brought his men into the rear Headquarters, Gen. Whiting being pre-paring, encouraging and cheering on the troops, and creating enthusiasm by his ardent and whole-souled heroism. Under these inspiring influences, our men were brought to the charge. The numbers were against them in the proportion of four thousand against two thousand marines, to two thousand, and a band to hand fight, of unmitigated desperation and fury, ensued, continuing from seven to about ten o'clock, when bravery, endurance and devotion failed to overcome numbers.—Our men were overpowered, and the work of assault was accomplished. But not until the enemy had paid dearly for his prize. He had not lost a man until he entered the fort. He lost two thousand, out of the six thousand that entered its precincts—we five hundred. Of the course of our officers and men on this occasion future tongues will speak.

Foremost in that little band of noble heroes, Whiting was everywhere where peril was most besetting. His voice cheered—his spirit animated—his arm struck down the foe's flag. He put his life in the hollow of his hand, and held it out a free offering to his country. And he did this so gloriously that whoever thinks of him in connection with this furious struggle, will yield to the gratification of being absorbed in contemplation of splendid courage, and will forget all else.

We are glad to learn that he is but slightly wounded, though in several places; and we mourn the fact, that that faithful and true officer, Colonel Lamb, is so severely injured. That he may be spared, and blessed with a speedy recovery, ought to be the prayer of all our people.

If there be any fault in this matter, we leave others to find it. However great our loss, and sad our disappointment, we feel only like re-echoing the just sentiment of the Conservative—"All honor to the noble defenders of Fort Fisher, if they did not overcome a frightful odds, which mortals could not do."

THE TASK BEFORE US.

We have now really reached the critical period of the war. The point decided is simply this—can the Yankees conquer us with the force which they have at present in the field, swelled only by the addition of such negroes as they may hereafter steal from the South, or buy and draft at the North, or will their Government be compelled to resort to an indiscriminate conscription of the population of the North? This is the question in a nut-shell. The revelations of Mr. Pollard put it beyond all doubt that if ever we force Lincoln to adopt that obnoxious measure which sends men to the field without respect to their wishes or their wealth, he will find the Yankee nation prepared to acknowledge, that it would be better to abandon the contest than to prosecute it at such a cost. It is clear, therefore, that the work before us is by no means so hard as we have been lately inclined to suppose; and that in order to put an end to the war, it is not necessary to expel the Yankee armies from our midst, nor even beat them thoroughly in the field, but only to make the subjugation of the South so difficult as to demonstrate to the people of the North, that without the measure in question, they might as well relinquish the enterprise. To do this, is, beyond peradventure, within our power. A little endurance and resolution, and the thing is achieved.—If within the next six months the enemy see no sign of falling spirit and relaxing energies upon our part, he will most assuredly come to the conclusion which it is so desirable he should reach. Could any other development of this strife have resulted in placing before us an easier task? We shall indeed deserve to be slaves forever, if we do not accomplish it before the grass of another summer shall deck the thousand battle grounds of the land.—Columbia Carolinian.

HOOD'S TENNESSEE CAMPAIGN.

The following interesting account of Hood's Tennessee campaign is from the Augusta Constitutionalist:

An intelligent officer whose prominent position in the Confederate army gives him peculiar means of obtaining correct information, and who was personally cognizant of all the events of the recent campaign of Gen. Hood, has, in a lengthy interview, afforded us a very clear insight into the movement of our forces beyond the Tennessee River. The statements of the gentleman are so wholly impartial and so eminently satisfactory, that we feel it a duty we owe to the public to place them on record, that the people may see that the campaign was not so "ill-starved" and "fruitless" as has been generally imagined.

From the moment Gen. Hood entered the noble old "volunteer State," he drove the Federal forces before him until beleaguered within the strong defences of Nashville, which at last stood at bay. At Columbia, Thomas evidently intended giving battle, for he planted his army in a fine position behind formidable earthworks. Our commander, who, though impetuous and daring, is not, by any means, reckless, instantly saw the needlessness of sacrificing so many valuable lives as would be necessary in making a direct assault. Accordingly, he quietly evaded the Federals and by crossing Duck River at a point seven miles distant, successfully flanked the enemy. This necessitated the retreat of Thomas, our forces rapidly pursuing until reaching Franklin, where occurred the very short, yet obstinate and bloody battle, of which our readers have already been advised. Unfortunately the coming on of night prevented us reaping all the advantages of that dearly bought victory, and the next morning developed the flight of the Federals, after a heavy loss in killed and wounded, prisoners, artillery and munitions of war.

Hence, to the very gates of Nashville, the path was plain and unobscured; and our gallant boys trod it with lightness of step and buoyancy of heart. About the capital, Gen. Hood established his lines, throwing up works and disposing his forces with the skill of an old master of the art of war. Until the 15th of December he maintained his position, annoying the enemy by daily reconnoissances and expeditions against his lines of communication, exterior posts and garrisons.

On the 15th of December, Thomas, forced to do something by the pertinacious demands of his master at Washington, advanced upon Hood, and was thoroughly worsted. The succeeding day (the 16th,) he rallied forth anew, and attacked us with vehemence. Beaten completely upon each wing, he would have been completely overturned had not an unfortunate contretemps occurred which immediately and disastrously changed the whole tide of battle. Our centre though not severely pressed, gave way suddenly—our works were abandoned, and a flight ensued. The wings unable to contend longer, yielded, and what should have been a victory, with Nashville as the prize, resulted in a sad defeat. This was one of those inexplicable affairs that so mystify and darken the pages of history—especially in this war. It was wholly unaccountable, and we fear must ever remain so. We lost by this unlucky accident heavily in artillery, from the fact that our pieces were all placed in a battery behind the works, and the horses were in safety some distance to the rear. Our losses in men and other material were insignificant, whilst those of the enemy must have reached fully ten thousand.

That Thomas was very badly damaged is evident from the fact that he did not follow up his singularly obtained advantage. In truth, he was quite as much surprised at the issue of the contest as our own commander. Six days thereafter our army was only forty miles distant from the battle-field, and without molestation withdrew to the South of the Tennessee River, bringing with it, among other supplies, one thousand beef cattle and ten thousand horses.

The retreat was marked by no precipitancy—the abandonment of no trains, nor the desertion of any troops. At Columbia, the Tennessee soldiers flocked about their favorite leader, Gen. Cheatham, and though reluctant to leave their native State, expressed the noble and heroic determination to follow him wherever the good of the cause demanded. The spirit of the people, as evinced both upon the advance and withdrawal of our army, is mentioned, as in the highest degree patriotic. They were liberal to the troops as they have always been, and exultant at the prospect of redemption from the blighting tyranny of Lincoln and Andy Johnson. They sacrificed over as they have been, they are still loyal and devoted to the interests of the Confederacy. From them there is heard no whisper of reconstruction or farther intercourse with the detested Yankees. Total and absolute independence is what they alone want—it is that for which they have already suffered under a still greater accumulation of insult and oppression. The spirit of such a people cannot be broken, no matter what disasters may, for a time, obscure our hopes.

Gen. Hood returned from his campaign with a loss of not exceeding four thousand, while that of the enemy was four-fold. He completely out-generaled Thomas in every movement; to such an extent, indeed, that favorite commander has been relieved by the Washington War Department. He succeeded in raising a large number of recruits in South and Western Kentucky, who, under Gen. Lyon, still occupy that State. That he was not wholly successful and that his name is not now hailed as one of the chiefest of our military leaders, is attributable to the accident at Nashville, against which no human intelligence could have provided. He has already suffered from such undeserved obloquy, but he bears all the opprobrium as the good and gallant, and true soldier that he is, should do. He quietly remarks that he knows the penalty attending failure is the earnest criticism and unqualified censure of a hostile public. But he is willing to cheerfully abide his time.

With the spirit of his noble army unbroken, with artillery sufficient for a force of fifty thousand men, with subordinate commanders who respect the greatest confidence in him, Gen. Hood awaits an opportune moment to recover the prestige of the Army of Tennessee.

The Wilmington Journal says that the Confederates captured at Fort Fisher have been sent North.

BLOCKADE RUNNING.

Notwithstanding the alleged ceaseless vigilance of the Yankee navy in watching blockade runners on the Atlantic and Gulf coast of the Confederate States, their close attention has amounted to comparatively little. Starting aside all that has been imported on State and individual accounts, the proceeds to the blockade has been very great. The restrictions imposed upon foreign commerce by the Act of Congress of last session, prohibiting absolutely, during the pending war, the importation of any articles not necessary for the defence of the country—namely: wines, spirits, jewelry, sugars, and all the finer fabrics of cotton, flax, wool or silk, as well as all other merchandise serving only for the indulgence of luxurious habits, has not had the effect to reduce the number of vessels engaged in blockade running; but, on the contrary, the number has steadily increased within the last year, and many are understood to be now on the way to engage in the business.

The President, in a communication to Congress on the subject, says the number of vessels arriving at two ports only from the 1st of November to the 6th of December was forty-three, and but a very small proportion of those outward bound were captured. Out of 11,796 bales of cotton shipped since the 1st of July last, but 1272 were lost—not quite eleven per cent. The special report of the Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to the matter, shows that there have been imported into the Confederacy at the ports of Wilmington and Charleston since October 26th, 1863, 6,832,000 pounds of meat, 1,507,000 pounds of lead, 1,933,000 pounds of Saltpetre, 546,000 pairs of shoes, 316,000 pairs of blankets, 520,000 pounds of coffee, 69,000 rifles, 97 packages of revolvers, 2630 packages of medicine, 48 cannon, with a large quantity of other articles, of which we need make no mention. Besides these many valuable stores and supplies are brought, by way of Northern lines, into Florida, by the port of Galveston and through Mexico, across the Rio Grande.

The shipments of cotton made on Government account since March 1, 1864, amounts to \$5,296,606 in specie. Of this cotton, to the value of \$1,500,000, has been shipped since the 1st of July and up to the 1st of December.

It is a matter of absolute impossibility for the Federals to stop our blockade running at the port of Wilmington. If the wind blows off the coast, the blockading fleet is driven off. If the wind blows landward they are compelled to haul off to a great distance to escape the terrible sea which dashes on a rocky coast without harbor within three days' sail. The shoals on the North Carolina coast are from five to twenty miles wide; and they are moreover composed of the most treacherous and bottomless quicksands. The whole coast is scarcely equalled in the world for danger and fearful appearance, particularly when a strong easterly wind meets the ebb tide.

It is an easy matter for a good pilot to run a vessel directly out to sea or into port; but in the stormy months, from October to April, no blockading vessel can lie at anchor in safety on the Carolina coast. Therefore supplies will be brought in despite the keenest vigilance.—Charleston Mercury.

The Archbishop of Toledo has addressed a circular to his clergy forbidding women to sing in churches.

Capt. Gatewood, who commands a party of guerrillas in North Alabama, had a fight with the Federals and Tories recently, in which he killed and wounded 27 and captured ten, and brought away 700 head of cattle, and some 20 or 30 horses and mules, with several teams.

A LADY WOUNDED.—Mrs Grinnell, the English lady, whose ministrations to the wounded in our hospitals will ever be gratefully remembered in the Confederacy, was shot at by the Yankees a few days since, while approaching our lines in the Virginia Valley. She was riding in a carriage at the time, and received a painful bullet wound in one of her shoulders. She is now well cared for in private quarters at Richmond.