

**From the Blackwater Region—The Enemy Appear at every Point.**

Some reliable information has been received by the Petersburg Express from the Blackwater region. A regiment of Yankees landed at Holladay's Point Thursday morning, ten miles below Suffolk, on the Nansemond river. At the same time another regiment, accompanied by six pieces of artillery and a small force of cavalry, landed at Cherry Grove, on James river. The first force marched immediately for Chuckatuck, with the hope of capturing a party of the Confederate Signal Corps, scouts and others that have been operating in that vicinity. The enemy were met by a small force of our men on scouting duty, forty seven in all and after a running fight, succeeded in capturing with one man wounded. The fight was continued for several miles, when the Yankees moved in the direction of Smithfield.

The two forces of the enemy above mentioned then formed a junction near Cherry Grove, where General Graham took command. They captured H. K. Darden, 16th Virginia, on furlough, in Nansemond county, and a youth named Hodgden, whose parents reside at Cherry Grove, and who was suspected of carrying information of the enemy's movements to our Scouts and signal men. The vandals also visited the residences of H. L. Tynes, Dr. Tynes, Willis Bunkley, Mrs. C. Hall, James Jordan and Mrs. Minton, from whom they took all the horses and negroes they could find.

On Thursday morning, also, a regiment of Yankees, supposed to be five hundred and fifty in number, under command of Colonel Love, landed at Rock Landing, on James river, near Bacon's Castle. They encountered, in a field of Mr. Charles Wren, a squad of the Signal Corps under Major Milligan, and Captain Casey's scouts, who annoyed them considerably. Several deserters, claiming to belong to the 8th New York, came in and surrendered. They gave very conflicting accounts of Burnside's movements, and it is presumed were spies, or knew really very little about it.

Information from a gentleman, worthy of confidence, apparently, states that Burnside's forces were landing in large numbers at Portsmouth on Wednesday.

The enemy hold Suffolk, and have sent out forces in all directions. They occupy every road leading to that town.

A large force, estimated by some at between 3,000 and 4,000, quartered at Phillips Mill Thursday night, nine miles from Suffolk and Petersburg Road, and a party from Windsor went in the direction of Franklin at the same time. Spear is also said to be operating in the direction of Franklin.—*Richmond Whip.*

**"Ye Gay Lothario's, Look Out,"** Judge Bigham, at Atlanta, on Thursday evening, while passing sentence upon Davis, the Bigamist, remarked, "that whenever a man was convicted in his circuit, either of seduction or of bigamy, whether General or private, citizen or soldier, he would inflict upon him the punishment awarded by the law to its fullest extent, without regard to any plea of guilty. Merely to such criminals would be *crudely* to the rest of the community." Well said, Judge Bigham.

The Atlanta Register, in which paper we find the foregoing, states that Davis was a detached soldier, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for four years.

From the Richmond Enquirer 14th. **Captures of a Buffalo Camp in N. Carolina.**—On Friday last, three privates belonging to Bower's company of the 62d Georgia infantry, aided by a few citizens of Bertie county, N. C., attacked a Union camp near Windsor, in that county, consisting of thirty or forty Buffaloes, four Yankees, supposed to have escaped from Danville, and about forty negroes, routing and capturing many of them. They were led by a Captain Hoggard, formerly considered a good and true officer in the army of the Confederate States. He was, we learn, among the killed. When he first entered the Confederate service he was very firm in his devotion to the cause, but it is said that his defection commenced when he began to read the North Carolina "Standard;" since which he has grown worse and worse, until at last he has met with his reward in infamy and death. The four Yankees were re-captured and forwarded to Richmond, and the other prisoners were sent to Jackson and Windsor.

We are informed by concurrent accounts in our exchanges that the recent cold weather has not much damaged the wheat in Alabama and Mississippi. It is also estimated that five times the quantity of land has been sown with it as compared with last year.

**CAROLINA WATCHMAN.**

SALISBURY, N. C.

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 23, 1861.

**A Key Found.**—A large iron key, looking like it belonged to a smoke house or ware-house, has been left at our office for the owner, whoever he may be. The recovery of it by the loser may lead to important discoveries.

**Presbyterian Review.**—The April No. of this able periodical has been received. It is kept up in its usual style of excellence, and is in all respects worthy the denomination whom it represents.

**"Myrtle Leaves."**—Some friend has sent us a copy of the second edition of a little book bearing the above title, by Rev. A. W. MANGUM. It is dedicated to the "afflicted and bereaved," and contains many a charming leaf, (barring the mechanical execution of the work,) which will be read with pleasure and profit by others besides the class for whom it was designed, if indeed there are such in our land. It is a book of 132 pages, and may be had of Branson & Farrar, Raleigh. Price \$2.

**"The Conservative"**—Is the title of a new paper just started at Raleigh, under the editorial management of J. D. HYMAN, Esq., a gentleman of well-known ability, and a polished writer. He has had considerable experience as a journalist, and will doubtless make an excellent paper. Like the "Confederate," this paper has been established by subscriptions from patriotic gentlemen in different parts of the State for the purpose of defending and advocating the Confederate cause. No one whose heart beats in unison with the onward march of the Confederacy to independence but will admit that the "Confederate" has done a good work since its establishment; and we cherish the confident hope that the "Conservative" will prove as true and as worthy in the cause of our afflicted country. Thanks to the patriotic men who have established them.

The Progress was in a regular quandary of the most distressing kind; a few weeks ago, as between his two dearly beloved friends, Gov. Vance and Billy Holden. It could not determine whom it would support, and so it attempted for a while the difficult task of adhering to both. But it has now come out of that, as every body expected it would, and goes for Billy very emphatically.—a result at which we presume no one is more surprised and delighted than Mr. Pennington himself. You may always know how a fellow is going who gets into a quandary between two such extremes.

**COTTON CARDS.**

The Fayetteville Observer says:—We have seen a pair of Cotton Cards made at the Factory in this town, (advertised in to-day's paper.) They are very handsome, and said to be as good as the genuine Whittemore. The price is high, though not equal to the price of the imported Cards. The proprietors have expended some \$80,000 in putting the works in operation, and hope if successful in getting back a portion of their large outlay, to reduce the price of the Cards. About 20 pairs a day are made, and sold as fast as made.

**THE BIBLE CAUSE.**—The Rev. E. A. BOLLES, of Orangeburg, S. C., general agent of the Confederate States Bible Society, is now on a visit to this place for the purpose of raising funds to supply the army with Bibles. Cheering success has attended his efforts in every part of the State yet visited. We doubt not the people of Salisbury will respond to this call with equal liberality, having been among the first in starting the enterprise.

We learn from Mr. Bolles that the Society has a contract with a printer in Columbia for 100,000 Testaments and Psalms, and that the work is progressing well. Also, that 150,000 copies of the Bible and Testament have been received from England, and more are expected; so that the prospect of being able to supply a copy to every soldier in our army is near its realization.

Contributions left with Mr. D. A. Davis, or paid to the officials of any of the churches will be handed over to Mr. Bolles.

**THE HABEAS CORPUS.**

Judge Manly, of the Supreme Court, has decided, "in the matter of Rafter," that the suspension of the habeas corpus writ is constitutional. He repudiated Rafter to the custody of the conscript officer. Thus Judges Battle and Manly, a majority of the Court, concur in opinion.

**SMOKE-HOUSE ROBBERS.**

After many a fruitless attempt to discover the robbers of smoke-houses in and about this Town, some good degree of success has been reached, and five or six offenders (negroes) brought to the whipping post. In one case, it is due to the faithful and vigilant servant man, Ellic, of Capt. J. A. Ramsay, that three rogues were discovered and brought to their just reward. Ellic had been out from home, and on his return, met three men carrying bags. He did not recognize them; but he had a strong suspicion that they were carrying off stolen property, from where he did not know. The more he thought of it, the stronger grew his suspicion, and at last he resolved he would find out more about them. By this time they had gone a considerable distance from him; but he took a "night cut" through the fields and woods and got ahead of them; and placing himself in the road, awaited their approach. When they found themselves thus confronted by one whose attitude seemed determined, they first hesitated, and then stepping to the fence, threw off their burdens. Ellic approached them, and recognized two of them; and when they had gone, he went to see what it was they threw over the fence. It turned out to be bacon, and what was more important to Ellic, his master's bacon—Ellic's own rations. Of course he put Mr. Shuman on the track of the rascals, and very soon had them brought to a proper account.

Other slaves engaged in the robbery of Mr. Craig's smoke house have also been detected and duly punished; but we regret to learn that he is not likely to recover his lost property.

**NORTHERN CONGRESS.**

We publish in this paper extracts from proceedings in the United States Congress as reported by Northern papers. It will be seen that there are a few outspoken men there, who still have some remaining sense of right and wrong, and some respect for justice to the South. They are greatly in the minority, however; and although it is gratifying to us to see these few evidences of sanity in Lincoln's Congress, they afford us no very encouraging ground of hope that the people of the North will recover from their wicked delusion of subjugating the South before they have utterly ruined themselves and fearfully damaged us.

The reflecting reader will obtain from these extracts some idea of the rancor of that hate which frets and fumes in the hearts of our invaders against us. As seen here, and in the barbarity of their troops in the field, it is more like the malice of fiends than anything else it can be compared to.

**THE END OF THE WAR.**

An editorial in the New York Times of the 2d, speaking of the extravagance that prevails in the United States, says:

This ostentation is kept up mostly by foreign fabrics, which only gold can buy. The specie basis, which alone can sustain currency and credit, is being more largely drawn away; and without currency and credit, no war can be effectually prosecuted. The disproportion between gold and paper cannot go on increasing for a great period without producing a financial collapse. And should that collapse come, the war, we may be sure, will straightway end. Our government can practice no such repudiating shifts as the rebel government is now essaying. There is too much moral principle yet left in the Northern people to tolerate any national turpitude of that sort. When it comes to the point that this war demands repudiation, the war will be abandoned, and all the sacrifices our soldiers have made in it will go for naught.

The robbers and murderers talking about "moral principle!" It was their lack of moral principle—their disregard of a solemn constitutional compact to begin with—that caused the war. And they have since proved themselves not only lacking of moral principle, but fully possessed with the spirit of incarnate devils. They rob indiscriminately old and young; and leave them to starve, or perish in the cold. They are a great people to talk of moral principle as a restraining power acting upon them. When it shall become apparent that the job of subjugating the South will not pay, then the Northern vandals will stop it. They keep it up now through the hope of possessing themselves of all the property in the South. As to the people of the Confederacy, they can well afford to give to the Government, if it were necessary, every dollar of the public

debt, and will do that and more too, rather than succumb to an enemy as remorseless as death.

**AN EXPLODED YANKEE HUMBUG.**

Some months since the Lincoln government induced 566 negroes to emigrate to Hayti. They went off from Alexandria in June, 1862, and from Fort Monroe in the Spring of 1863, the yankees indicating by the fuss made over them that they were delighted with this mode of getting rid of the elephant that they had bought—or rather stolen. Well, the remains of the colony have returned to Alexandria—407, all that are left alive out of 566;—159 having died within a year to 20 months.

Instead of progressing in wealth and happiness, which the yankees promised themselves and the deluded creatures, they have returned, even according to the New York Tribune, in a deplorable condition, "half naked, bare footed and bare headed." The following extract from the Tribune's account of a visit to them at their present quarters near Alexandria, (where they are supported by the yankee government,) will show with what barbarity the negro is treated by the yankees, even when they profess to be anxious to benefit them, and when indeed it is their interest to do so.—[*Ex. Observer.*]

On the arrival of the vessels from Old Point at the houseless island of A'Vache, many of those down with the small pox, were left on the bare sand beach to take care of themselves as best they could.—Some died where they were laid, and were covered with the sand, without being removed or honored with the thought of burial. Those that were able to handle an axe or grubbing hoe were immediately set to work clearing the land and making roads for the new master they had found on shipboard, in the person of Gov. Bernard Kook, who had hand cuffs, stocks and a Haytian Guard, ready for their reception and improvement, though no houses for them to live in. After five months work—during which they cleared and planted about thirty acres of timbered land for the Government, for which they received what amounted to a bare subsistence—the "Colonial" enterprise fell through for the want of means to carry it on, and the American immigrants were left to shift for themselves on an inhospitable island, where they would undoubtedly have all perished in time, if it had not been for the interposition of the American Consul on the main land.

"Men, women and children unite in depicting the horrors and hopelessness of their situation after leaving the United States, and in expressing their gratitude for their providential deliverance." Many of them bear the marks of the small pox with which they were attacked on the voyage out, and some of them are now down with the Haytian fever, which still clings to them. Like the rescued victims of a terrible shipwreck they are overjoyed with their return to American terra firma, and having tasted a more bitter and blighting slavery than any of them experienced in their own country, they cannot sufficiently express their ecstasy on being brought "back to old Virginia's shore." With unanimous and emphatic exclaim they say they would rather be returned to the hardest of American masters than to be sent back under any auspices to a Haytian island.

**ENEMIES IN OUR MIDST.**

The Augusta Constitutionalist says there are some people in that community, as well as elsewhere throughout the Confederacy, exempt from military duty and, in most cases, making fortunes, who take no interest in the success of our cause, but do everything in their power to shake the confidence of the people in the credit of the Government, and lose no occasion to speak triflingly and even contemptuously of the value of our money. We allude of course, to the store-keepers and others who will not receive bills in exchange for their goods except at a discount of ten to fifteen and in some instances thirty-three and one-third per cent. People who act this way, are no friends to our cause, and the country would lose nothing if they were furnished with a carte blanche for the other side of Mason and Dixon's line.

We have heard, indirectly, that Governor Vance will visit Wilmington at no distant day, and will probably address the people while here. Should he conclude to do so, we would suggest Tuesday of the first week of Superior Court as likely to furnish an audience from all sections of the county.—*Wil. Journal.*

**TELEGRAPHIC.**

**Important from the Mississippi—The Fort Pillow Slaughter Confirmed—Gold in New York—Rebel Rans in France—From the Blackwater.**

Richmond, April 19.

The Baltimore Gazette of the 19th was received to-day. From it we learn that Buford, with Confederate forces, demanded a surrender of Fort Hancock, at Columbus and allowed a respite of four hours for the removal of women and children. The latter were sent to Cairo. Meanwhile two steamers arrived at Columbus, from lower Mississippi, with three thousand veterans on their way home on furlough. These were landed and it was believed would enable the Commandant of the Fort to make good his defence.—Fighting during the entire day. Result unknown.

The Confederates occupied Paducah again on the 15th. Col. Sickles, commander of the Fort, was summoned to surrender, but declined to accede to the demand.

The Yankee version of the capture of Fort Pillow, says, two flags of truce were sent in, demanding the surrender, but they were not received. At three o'clock, the Rebels poured into the Fort, compelling a surrender. The incarnate fiends commenced an indiscriminate slaughter of both black and white. Out of a garrison of six hundred, only two hundred remained alive.

New Orleans advices of the 9th, reported the sinking of the Rebel Ram Tennessee, in Mobile bay, unfounded.

A disastrous fire occurred in New Orleans on the 8th, destroying the warehouses of E. A. York and A. E. Cochrane. Location not stated.

The New Orleans Bee of the 7th says, the French occupied Matamoros without opposition.

Gold has fallen in New York to 170, 1/4, in consequence of the rumors put about by Chase, that the Government would offer a large amount of sterling bills, and sell bonds for the future wants of the Government for the most they would bring.

A Paris correspondence of the New York Times says, one vessel has been built at Bordeaux for the rebels, and launched.

The Yankees who recently appeared at Blackwater have gone back. Nothing later from Norfolk, Portsmouth or the Peninsula.

**ARREST OF ANOTHER SPY.**

Lynchburg, April 19.

A Yankee spy, under the assumed name of Sterling King, and believed to be a comrade of Dr. Roscoe Lugo, who was captured at Tappanhook, has been arrested at Marion, Va., and recognized by returned prisoners from Camp Douglas as a Yankee detective from Chicago. When arrested he represented himself as Col. O'Neal, 2d Virginia Confederate cavalry.

**FROM GEN. JOHNSTON'S ARMY.**

DALTON, April 18.

James Endley, chaplain of the 53rd Alabama regiment, was hung at Tunnel Hill to-day, for encouraging meetings and carrying on secret correspondence with the enemy.—He made a full confession, acknowledging the justice of the sentence.

It is reported that the Yankee General Thomas has removed his headquarters to Ringgold, the troops are moving there from Chattanooga.

Weather clear and gold.

**BANKS SURROUNDED BY THE REBELS. GUNBOATS CAUGHT UP RED RIVER.**

MOBILE, April 19.

Warren Adams, courier in the Trans-Mississippi Department, reports that on the 9th Banks' courier to Franklin was captured.—Banks says, "hasten up," he was "surrounded by Rebel cavalry."

The Red River has suddenly fallen, and some 40 transports and gunboats are caught above and cannot get out before the water rises.

**Review of General Johnston's Army—String Times Looked For.**

DALTON, April 19.

There was a general review of the entire army to-day, by General Johnston, and notwithstanding the coldness of the weather, it was largely attended and the affair passed off finely.

The enemy are quite active in front, and stirring times are looked for by all.

**Official report of the Capture of Fort Pillow.**

Richmond, April 20.

Gen. Forrest's official dispatch announcing the capture of Fort Pillow has been received at the War Department. Five hundred out of seven hundred men composing the garrison were killed. All the officers in the Fort killed. Forrest lost twenty killed and 60 wounded. Over one hundred citizens, who had fled to the Fort from conscription, ran into the river and were drowned.

**From Memphis.**

Richmond, April 20.

Instructions have been given to the First Auditor to remove his Bureau to Montgomery next week. All the Clerks, except four, signified their willingness to go.

Funding returns aggregate two hundred and thirty-seven millions. Twenty small Depositories yet to be heard from. The only Staff from which complete returns have been received is Georgia—amount funded, is seventy-two millions, one hundred and sixty-four thousand and fifty dollars.

**From Orange Court House.**

ORANGE C. H., April 20.

The enemy have been busy for several days with reviews and inspections. There is no truth in the rumor that the enemy are falling back to Centerville. All quiet in front.