

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.

\$2 per annum
IN ADVANCE.

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1861.

TENTH VOLUME--NUMBER 476.

THE WESTERN DEMOCRAT.

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

TERMS, PER ANNUM:

If paid in advance, \$2 00
If paid within 3 months, 2 50
If paid after the expiration of the year, 3 00
Any person sending us five new subscribers, will receive a sixth copy gratis for one year.
Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to us, can do so by mail, at our risk.

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

SAMUEL P. SMITH,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Will attend promptly and diligently to collecting and paying all claims entrusted to his care.
Special attention given to the writing of Deeds, Conveyances, &c.
During hours of business, may be found in the Court House, Office No. 1, adjoining the clerk's office.
January 19, 1861.

J. A. FOX,
Attorney at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT.
Office over the Drug Store, Irving's corner.
January 1, 1861.

Wm. J. Kerr,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Will practice in the County and Superior Courts of Mecklenburg, Union and Cabarrus counties.
Office in the Broadway building opposite Kerr's Hotel.
January 24, 1861.

ROBERT GIBBON, M. D.,
PRACTITIONER OF MEDICINE
AND
OPERATIVE SURGERY.

Office No. 2 Lewis's corner, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
January, 1861.

R. W. BECKWITH
Has constantly on hand
WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATED WARE, &c.
Of the best English and American manufacturers.
Call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Watch crystals put in for 25 cents each.
January, 1861.

John T. Butler,
PRACTICAL
Watch and Clock Maker, Jeweller, &c.

OPPOSITE KERR'S HOTEL, Charlotte, N. C.
(Late with R. W. Beckwith.)
Fine Watches, Clocks & Jewelry,
of every description, Repaired and Warranted for 12 months.
Oct. 16, 1860.

J. G. WILKINSON & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Watches,
JEWELRY,
Silver & plated Ware
AND FANCY GOODS,
No. 5, Granite Range,
Opposite the Mansion House, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Attention given to Repairing Watches and Jewelry.
September 18, 1860.

**New Supply of
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
Solid Silver and Plated Ware.**

The subscriber has lately purchased a very extensive supply of the above articles. His purchases being made directly from the manufacturer, he is therefore enabled to sell at a very small advance on cost, and persons may rest assured that all his articles are warranted to be what he represents them to be.
Watches and Clocks carefully repaired and will receive my personal attention.
R. W. BECKWITH.
Nov. 27, 1860.

Charlotte & S. C. Railroad.
On and after the first day of October, THROUGH EXPRESS FREIGHT TRAINS will run Daily between Charlotte and Charleston, without transshipment, thus enabling freights to reach Charlotte in 5 days or less from New York, and in one day from Charleston, and vice versa.

Also, THROUGH TICKETS will be sold from Charlotte to Charleston at \$8 50, and to New York, via Charleston Steamers, at \$19, and vice versa. The merchants and public are invited to try this cheap and expeditious route for freights and passengers.
A. H. MARTIN,
Oct. 2, 1860. Gen'l Ft. and Ticket Agent.

DR. E. H. ANDREWS,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Would inform the public generally, and the citizens of Mecklenburg particularly, that he has resumed the practice of DENTISTRY and may be found at his old stand. He is prepared to set Artificial Teeth on Gold, Silver, Vulcanite, or on the Cheoplastic process, as patients may desire, and fill Teeth with Gold, Tin, Amalgam or Os Artificial.
He is also prepared to perform any operation belonging to Dentistry, and need not say that he will be pleased to visit upon any of his old friends or new friends—you may take that for granted.
February 5, 1861.

NEW GOODS.
KOOPMANN & PHELPS have received a handsome assortment of SPRING GOODS, consisting in part of
DRESS GOODS, BONNETS, &c.,
To which they invite particular attention.
April 23, 1861.

North Carolina MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

This Company, the oldest and most reliable in the State, insures white persons for a term of years or during continuance of life, on moderate terms. Slaves insured for one or five years, for two-thirds of their market value. For insurance apply to
THOS. W. DEWEY, Agt.,
Jan. 8, 1861. at Branch Bank N. C.

Dissolution.

The firm of FILLINGS, SPRINGS & CO. was dissolved by limitation on the 1st January, 1861.
The business will be continued under the name and style of FILLINGS & SPRINGS, and they hope, by integrity and strict attention to business, to merit the same patronage heretofore liberally bestowed by their numerous friends and customers.
The present financial crisis and the uncertainty of business, for the future compel us to shorten our time of credit from twelve to six months to prompt paying customers—none others need ask it.
All persons indebted to the old firm of Fillings, Springs & Co. must come forward and make immediate settlement, as it is absolutely necessary that the business be speedily closed up. A word to the wise is sufficient.
Jan. 15, 1861.

Hardware!! Hardware!! A. A. N. M. TAYLOR

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has added to his extensive stock of Stoves and Tin Ware, a large and complete stock of Hardware, consisting in part as follows:

Carpenters' Tools.
Circular, mill, crosscut, hand, ripper, panel, pruning, grafting, tenon, back, compass, web, and butcher SAWS; Braces and bits, Draw Knives, Chisels, Augers, Gimbals, Hammer, Hatchets, and Axes, Brick, plastering, and pointing Trowels; Saw-setters, Screw-planes, Stocks and dies, Planes of all kinds, Spoke-shaves, Steel-blade bevel and try Squares; Spirit Level; Pocket Levels, Spirit level Vials, Boring machines, Gougers, and in fact everything a mechanic wants, in great variety and at very low prices, at TAYLOR'S Hardware Store and Tin-ware Depot, opposite the Mansion House, Charlotte, N. C.
May 29, 1860.

Blacksmith's Tools.
Such as Bellows, Anvils, Vices, hand and slide Hammers, Buttresses, Farriers' Knives, Screw-plates, Stocks and dies, Blacksmith's Planes and Tongs, Ranges and Files of every kind, Cut horseshoes and clench Nails, Borax; Iron of all sizes, both of northern and country manufacture; cast, plow, blister and spring Steel; &c., for sale very cheap at
TAYLOR'S, opposite the Mansion House.

Ludlow's Celebrated Self-Sealing Cans, of all the different sizes, at TAYLOR'S Hardware Store, opposite Mansion House.

Agricultural Implements of all kinds.
Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Plows, Hoes, Shovels, Files of every kind, Axes, Picks, Mattocks, Grubbing Hoes, Trace Chains, Wagon Chains, Log Chains, Fringing and Hoop Saws, Pruning and Hoop Knives, garden Hoes and Forks, with handles; Grain Cradles; grain; Grass and brier Scythes, Bush Hooks, Wagon boxes; Hollow ware, such as pots, ovens and lids, skillets, spiders, stew-pans and kettles, Cauldrons from 20 to 120 gallons each; Iron and brass Pressing Kettles, Sheep Shears, &c., at TAYLOR'S Hardware Depot, opposite the Mansion House.

Tin and Japanned Ware.
A large assortment; Block Tin, Block Zinc, Tin Plate, Rabbit metal, &c.

Stoves, the largest Stock, of all sizes, at TAYLOR'S Hardware Store and Tin-ware Depot, opposite Mansion House.

NOTICE.
Taken up and committed to the Jail of Mecklenburg county, on the 8th day of September, 1860, a Negro boy about 18 or 20 years of age, (black) about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high. He says his name is JIM, and that he belongs to John Worley of Gaston county; that his master would take him to Texas early last Spring, at which time he ran away from him. Jim appears very dull; can scarcely communicate anything about his master or home with any intelligence. He has a scar on his right fore finger, made by a cutting knife. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay expenses, and take said boy away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.
Oct. 9, 1860. W. W. GRIER, Sheriff.

DRY GOODS.
LADIES' CLOAKS and BONNETS,
DRESS GOODS and EMBROIDERIES,
Carpets & Rugs.
A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
PLANTATION GOODS.

The above will be found to compare in styles and prices with any in the town.
FISHER & BURROUGHS
Nov. 13, 1860.

DAVIS & HARDEE,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Petersburg, Va.

REFER TO—Hon. D. W. Courts, Gen. R. W. Hayward, Raleigh, N. C.
Feb. 19, 1861. Cm-pd.

BIRDS, BIRDS.
All kinds of EUROPEAN BIRDS; also, a beautiful assortment of NEW STYLE CAGES. Those wishing a fine Songster, will find it at
J. D. PALMER'S Variety Store,
One door above the Bank of Charlotte.
Nov. 20, 1860.

NEW RESTAURANT.
Having connected with my Establishment an
Eating and Refreshment Saloon,
I am prepared to serve my friends and the public in the culinary line in the best style. Epicureans will please give me a call, and it shall be my constant study to please them.
J. D. PALMER,
One door above the Bank of Charlotte.
January 1, 1861.

THE MANASSAS BATTLE.

The enemy at Manassas appears to have been armed mainly with Minie rifles, or at least to have fired Minie balls. This is shown by the character of the injuries inflicted upon our people who fell either dead or wounded by small arms. The Minie ball, especially when fired from a rifled weapon, makes an awful wound not to be mistaken for that made by a round ball from a musket. More in proportion of the enemy fell by cutting and thrusting weapons, and by artillery. The bayonet and bowie knife with the Light Artillery, were all used with terrible effect by the soldiers from the extreme South-west.

Russell, of the London Times, says he never, in his life, saw such fighting as took place at the battle of Stone Bridge. Four hours, he says, both armies stood up to a kind of conflict which, for vigor, endurance and pertinacity, was unequalled.

The Hon. Mr. Ely, M. C., who is a prisoner, represents one of the strongest Black Republican Districts in Western New York. He was most active in organizing Wide-Awake Clubs. We are informed that Mr. Ely says if he is released he will procure the liberation of all the prisoners-men in New York.

NO MORE THAN WAS TO BE EXPECTED.—A letter written from the Confederate Camp at Manassas, says: "We have several surgeons who are prisoners, but they refuse to do anything whatever for their wounded comrades. They have thus imposed upon us the duty not only of administering relief to the living, but of performing the offices of humanity for the dead."

HAD ONE OF THEM.—A gentleman who was at Manassas on Tuesday morning, saw a negro man belonging to an Alabama officer march a Zouave into camp. The negro, a short thick set fellow, had two guns on his shoulder, and drove his prisoner before him. The Zouave was a pert looking fellow, and wore his arm in a sling in consequence of his wound. As the negro reached the company in which the officer was standing he handed over his prize, saying, "Massa, here one of dese devils who been shooting at us, sir!"
—Richmond Enquirer.

RICHMOND, July 28, 1861.—It is reported here and almost universally believed, that five full companies, attached to one of the Yankee Regiments which participated in the battle of Manassas on Sunday last, surrendered to Gen. Beauregard on Friday last. These men, it seems, in their haste and fright, missed the road to Arlington, and became lost in the Virginia forests near the Blue Ridge. Worn down with fatigue, famished with hunger and despairing of ever making their way out without being discovered, they hailed one of our scouts and requested that their condition be laid before Gen. Beauregard. All surrendered, and were kindly furnished with nourishments. It is presumed they will be sent to Richmond.

It is also stated that a house in the vicinity of Fairfax Court-house which was suspected by our troops, was surrounded last Friday, and found to contain sixteen Yankee officers, who were not quite active enough in their movements last Sunday, and took refuge in this building. They were all bagged, of course, and will be securely held until it is ascertained what disposition is to be made of the crew of the privateer Savannah.

The Colonels and Lieut. Colonels captured in Kanawha Valley by Gen. Wise's men, also the traitor Roberts, a member of the Wheeling Convention, have all reached here and are now in duress.

Mayor Mayo, who went up to Manassas Tuesday, has returned. He brings with him a few of the hand-cuffs which the scoundrels intended to have put upon the wrists of Southern freemen. Gen. Grant that these shackles may manacle the limbs of Scott and Lincoln before they are many days older.

It is now thought that our dead will not exceed 200, and our wounded 300. Many of the latter are but slightly injured, and will soon be out again.

It is said that over 650 baggage, ammunition and traveling wagons have fallen into our hands. Also nearly 90 cannon, thousands and thousands of rifles, muskets and revolvers; and caissons, haversacks, shoes, caps, overcoats and blankets, without number. Our victory is without precedent.

NORTHERN ACCOUNT OF THE RETREAT.—The Washington Star (republican) thus speaks of the retreat of the Northern army from the field:

"The stream of demoralized soldiers who filled the roads and fields on the way towards Fairfax Court House now began to look like a stampede, especially as many civilians from Washington and elsewhere, who had come out in private carriages to see the fight began to turn their horses' heads homeward, putting whip to their horses with such activity that a few were wrecked by the way, from coming in contact with the heavy army wagons. Senators Chandler, Wilson, Wade, and other members of Congress somewhat later set their faces Washingtonwards with gloomy countenances. Passing along the road towards Fairfax Court-house we saw the carriage way completely strewn with different articles thrown away by soldiers and teamsters. The panic among the teamsters was increased by an accidental explosion of some cartridges, and they apparently thinking the enemy was upon them hastened to throw away bags of grain, blankets, barrels of provisions, knapsacks, spades, &c., which were broken by the heavy wheels and presented the most irregular medley imaginable.

It is estimated that not less than \$5,000 worth of grain was thus thrown away within a distance of four or five miles. In many instances the drivers cut the horses loose from the vehicles when there was a block, and hurried on. Some of them actually pricked their horses with bowie knives to accelerate their speed.

The squads of demoralized soldiers were meantime adding their quota to the panic, by throwing away guns, knapsacks, canteens, &c., and by trying to mount upon and into private carriages as a means of escape.

The army in its retreat was compelled to leave behind a large amount of provisions, ammunition, and about forty army wagons, which fell into the hands of the Confederates.

THE NORTH CAROLINIANS AT THE BATTLE OF MANASSAS.

Capt. York, of the 6th N. C. Regiment, furnished the Raleigh Standard with the following authentic account of the part Col. Fisher's Regiment took in the great battle and victory of the 21st at Manassas:

The battle commenced in the morning with heavy cannonading on the right and centre, both sides maintaining their positions. The dull booming of the cannon was distinctly heard by us as we were disembarking from the cars, and as soon as that was done, our regiment was marched off in quick time, notwithstanding our weary march from Winchester, and though tired and apparently exhausted, yet the terrible cannonading in the centre and on the right, nerve every arm, brightened every eye, and quickened every step. On we went through the dust that rose in clouds, until we reached a point when we filed to the left to a spring, where our canteens were filled with fresh water by companies, and as each company received its water, we proceeded and were allowed to lie down and rest. After the watering operation was finished, we proceeded and were halted under cover of a hill in rear of one of our batteries, and ordered to load and rest, and immediately we loaded and laid our weary limbs upon the grass and many fell into a doze, notwithstanding the battle was raging around us; but men who had not slept for three nights on a forced march, could sleep anywhere. This was about 7 o'clock, and the sun shone brightly, and the cannonading became more intense, dense clouds of smoke rose from the opposite hills, the earth shook with the awful thunder, and continued to wax hotter and hotter, when almost instantaneously the men cried out, "Col. Fisher, we're ready." He replied, "I know that." Suddenly his clear voice rang out, "Attention!" when every man sprang with new life to his place in ranks, shouldered his musket, and at the command "Forward march," we moved briskly up the hill and formed a line of battle in rear of one of our batteries, where we could see distinctly the columns of smoke rising up from the enemies' batteries on the opposite hills, while the balls were whistling around us. Suddenly we shifted position further to the left in a road running by a thick wood, and still the balls were whistling over us. A slug from a rifled cannon passed through our ranks, but there was no wavering, but intent on the attack, you could read every brow the stern resolve to conquer or die. Here we stood resting on our arms with the wounded lying around us, and ever and anon some would breathe his last; when again rang the clarion voice, and led by our gallant Colonel we fled through the dense tangled undergrowth, and sped onward until we struck a ravine which led directly up to Sorman's battery, and were halted with the two right flank companies under Capt. Freeland and York, within forty yards of the guns and a regiment of the U. S. Army supporting them, when the command of fire was given, when we silenced the battery at the first fire. Capt. Kirkland and Avery led their men around the point of woods and charged the battery and drove every man from the pieces. About this time, some officer cried out to cease firing, that we were firing into our own men.

Exposed to a raking fire from the enemy, and fired into by our friends, Col. Fisher ordered us to retreat, which was done in some disorder, owing to the cry that we were firing into friends. And it was here that the gallant Col. Fisher fell in front of the battery, leading on his men to the charge. He was shot through the head with a ball. May he rest in the soldier's heaven; for a nobler, braver, more gallant man never led a column to victory. His orderly brought his remains to the junction, and placed them in a neat coffin, and Capt. York made all necessary arrangements, and sent the body on to North Carolina, that it might sleep in the soil that gave him birth, and in whose defence he offered up his life.

That portion of the Regiment rallied by the gallant Lightfoot and Webb, pitched into the hottest of the fight, and joined in the final charge, when the enemy were put to a precipitate flight, and joined in the pursuit for several miles. No more gallant spirits strode over that field, than Lt. Col. Lightfoot and Maj. Webb. The remainder of the regiment, under different officers, fell in with other regiments and fought to the last. No regiment behaved with more bravery and gallantry than the North Carolina 6th infantry, on that memorable field. Led up into the hottest of the fight, within a few yards of a battery that was raking our army, they delivered their fire with the deadliest precision. Our loss was about sixty killed and wounded. Among the officers, our gallant Col. Fisher fell early in the attack. Lt. Col. Lightfoot was wounded in the calf of the leg, but never stopped although on foot, as were all our field-officers. Capt. Avery was shot in the leg, but like a brave man as he is, never left the field. Lt. W. P. Mangum was severely wounded in the left side. The report that Maj. Webb was killed is untrue; though exposed to a most terrible fire, he escaped unhurt.

WHO TOOK SHERMAN'S BATTERY?
Several regiments claim the honor of silencing and taking this battery. It was taken by the 6th Infantry, N. C. State Troops. The regiment, as I have stated, was led up within forty yards of it, and their fire silenced it, and Col. Lightfoot, Maj. Webb, Capt. Kirkland and Avery, and Lieuts. Avery and Mangum, marched right up to it with their men, and passed beyond it, and received a galling fire from the left, when they were ordered to cease firing and fall back. Maj. Webb was resting on one of the pieces, facing the fire, and our men retreated in good order, all the while delivering their fire.

THE FINAL RESULT.
About sunset, the enemy were charged by our army and put in disorder, and ran like turkeys, pursued by our infantry, cavalry and artillery, for several miles, until darkness stopped them. Our Regiment was in the charge, under Col. Lightfoot and Maj. Webb.

RUMORS.
The rumor that Col. Lightfoot is severely wounded is false. The rumor that Maj. Webb was killed is also false, he escaped unhurt. The rumor that Capt. Freeland, Avery, Kirkland, Craig and York were killed is also untrue, as is

also the rumor of the death of Adjutant Lowrie, Lieuts. Kirkland, Avery and E. Turner.

THE FIFTH NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENT.

The Fifth Infantry, N. C. State Troops, forms a part of Brigadier General Longstreet's command and although crippled in its efficiency by the sickness of two of its field officers, nobly performed its part in the battle of Manassas, on the right wing, under the gallant lead of its Lieutenant Colonel, J. P. Jones, who was in sole command during the entire engagement.

Early in the morning the cannonading commenced from two batteries on the right flank of the position occupied by this Regiment, supported by a full brigade of the enemy. Colonel Jones determined to ascertain the position of their batteries and the force of the enemy, detailed a small reconnoitering force under the command of Rev. James Sinclair, Chaplain of the Regiment, who had volunteered his services for the day. This force crossed the Run, and attempted to penetrate the wood on the left of the enemy's position, but was recalled, in order to charge the batteries up the ravine on the right, the scouts having brought in the necessary information. The Virginia seventeenth was at the same time ordered to support the North Carolina Fifth, which duty it gallantly discharged. General Longstreet, with characteristic valor, undertook now a movement which, if the orders were understood generally, would have carried the day with still greater lustre, if not a more complete victory.

Col. Jones was ordered to send four companies up the hill as skirmishers, and to draw the fire of the batteries, while Brigadier General Jones from our right was to flank the enemy on his left. The reserve companies of the 5th, supported by the 17th Virginia, was to attack the enemy on the right. The skirmishers of the North Carolina 5th headed by the Chaplain, charged up the hill, in face of a storm of grape and canister which killed two and wounded five of his men. On the summit of this hill these men lay for two hours, receiving the enemy's fire without flinching, while on every side the hoary monarchs of the forest were being mown down like grass before the mower's scythe. The brave commander himself seemed to be ubiquitous—here, there and everywhere exposing himself in the hottest of the fire. It is hard for men to remain still and receive the fire of the enemy, without being permitted to return it; and this precisely was the condition of the North Carolina 5th on the 21st July. Long and eagerly did these brave men watch for the signal of attack upon the right, in order to give the Northern hounds a touch of the Southern steel.

After remaining on the hill for two hours, and losing in killed and wounded seven men, this body received orders to retire to the ravine, which was done in good order.

But the tide of battle again rolled down the hill and once more four companies of the 5th N. C. State Troops were ordered to occupy the summit, and await orders to advance with the bayonet on the battery on the right of the enemy's position. This was accomplished without any loss to the North Carolinians; and although they were not privileged to advance upon the battery, we think the North Carolina Fifth Infantry has given good earnest that at no distant day she will carve for herself a name in the military annals of the Southern Confederacy. Had Lieut. Col. Jones had the other field officers of the Regiment with him, there would have probably been another bright spot in the glories of the 21st of July, 1861. But bravely did he perform his duty, though his Lieut. Colonel was a preacher, taking his first lesson in the art of war, and imparting the same to the enemy in the most impressive manner possible.

Gen. Longstreet, in token of his appreciation of Mr. Sinclair's services on the occasion, presented him with one of the sabres captured from the enemy, and expressed his desire that he should go on his staff.

Duncan K. McRae, the Colonel of the above mentioned Regiment was unfortunately detained at Weldon by sickness. Lieut. Col. Jones, who commanded in the fight, is a native of Anson county, formerly of the U. S. Army.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—We regret to learn that Mr. Ruel McNeely, in the western part of Rowan county, sustained a heavy loss in out-houses and crops, Friday afternoon 26th. The fire originated in a straw house, and extended to two barns, two cribs, wheat-house, &c., destroying them all, together with their contents. The horses, wagons, gearing, &c., were saved. His entire crop of wheat and oats, and a lot of old corn, were lost. It is not known how the fire originated.—Salisbury Watchman.

MINER'S AND PLANTER'S BANK.—A friend wants to know how the bills of the above bank, located at Murphy, in Cherokee county, stand in this market. We can only inform him that we are all glad to get them, and that they are bankable here. Is that enough?—Asheville News.

A CHRISTIAN CAPTAIN.—We have already mentioned that the Rev. Dr. Pendleton, an Episcopal clergyman of Va., is the captain of an artillery company in the Southern army. To this company Prof. Fishburn, formerly of Davidson College, is attached. They were assigned to duty in Northern Virginia, and took part in the recent skirmishes under Gen. Jackson. A correspondent of the Dispatch relates an incident of Capt. Pendleton, which shows the spirit by which he is animated. Having loaded and aimed one of the field pieces, he calmly raised his hands and uttering this short prayer: "May the Lord have mercy upon their poor souls," he gave the command, fire! The ball struck the head of the enemy's column, and when the smoke cleared away, its path through the ranks of the invaders was still visible. N. C. Presbyterian.

LADIES, TAKE NOTICE.—In putting up cooked provisions for soldiers' use to let everything become thoroughly cool before it is boxed up. When put up warm it will spoil in a few hours, so that it cannot be eaten. Much that has been sent to the forts and camps have already been lost on this account.

THE "LOYAL" REGIONS.

The Asheville News, speaking of the intimation by Lincoln that certain portions of the South were still loyal to the Northern Government, says:

Abraham Lincoln, the Prince of Liars, in his late message to the Rump Congress, says that a large portion of the people of the South are still "loyal" to the Union, and would gladly return and become the slaves of the aforesaid Abraham and his menagerie of "unclean beasts" at Washington. The National Republican, with the characteristic toxicism of small minds cultivating the friendship and patronage of power, not only imitates Lincoln in barefaced and downright lying, but goes on, the better to mislead and deceive the ignorant masses at the North, to locate the "loyal" regions of the South. Among these "loyal" regions he puts down "Western North Carolina," and "probably Western South Carolina." As to the latter, it is not our especial province to speak, but we may say that the idea intended to be conveyed, that "Western South Carolina" contains sympathizers with the Rump Government, is about as big a lie as a man could conceive. Not a single circumstance has occurred at any time since the beginning of our troubles to make such an impression, and it is a lie of the first magnitude, and entirely worthy of the fugleman of Abraham Lincoln.

As to the "loyal" citizens of Western North Carolina, we profess to be able to speak understandingly. Western North Carolina—that is, the country lying west of the Blue Ridge, and containing a voting population of about 8,000 has now in the Confederate Army about 3,000 men, or about one-third of her voting population; and we know whereof we affirm, when we say that if called for, as many more can be had in thirty days—Do these facts furnish the data upon which the lying Lincoln organ asserts that Western North Carolina is "loyal" to the contemptible tyrant and usurper at Washington? Further, every county in Western North Carolina, even those bordering upon "loyal" East Tennessee, has furnished one or more companies to meet and welcome Lincoln's thieves with "bloody hands to hospitable graves." Old Buncombe has now about 800 men in the field, and when Lincoln's thieves attempt to enter these "highlands" on a "summer campaign" she has fifteen hundred riflemen yet at home, who can be rallied at twenty-four hours notice, to give the rascals a welcome more warm than comfortable.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

A letter dated Knob Noster, Missouri, July 13, and published in the Louisville Courier, gives the first intelligible account which we have seen of the late Southern victory at Carthage. The writer, who got his information from a participant in the battle, says:

"The brave State troops met the Federals under Col. Seigel's command unexpectedly, at about eight miles north of Carthage. They were 2500 strong, and having the choice of ground, had planted their cannon in the most commanding position. Governor Jackson, with about 12,000 men, of whom only about 2000 were armed, except with shot guns, determined to give them battle. He had only eight pieces of cannon, which he planted as best he could. Seigel opened the fire on them, which was kept up for eight hours, when our cavalry outflanked them and made a charge, which broke their ranks. The Federals then retreated in some confusion, our boys cutting off about seven hundred of their number, four cannon, and a great number of wagons, army supplies and horses. A running fight was then kept up for eight miles to Carthage, our boys cutting down the entire route.

When at Carthage, Col. Seigel made a stand, but was routed, leaving eighteen wagons of provisions, camp equipage, mules, and one wagon load of cakes, pies, &c., intended for a feast for the Federals after cleaning out our boys—a good joke, but badly spoilt. Our brave State troops still charged them three miles South of Carthage, when they were checked by night overtaking them. They then rested for refreshments, which it may be imagined they wanted badly. On the following morning, Ben McCulloch joined them with 6000 Rangers, who followed the Federals on Saturday, the result of which had not been ascertained up to the time our informant left; but as Gen. Price, with 3000 men, was advancing on them from the South of Carthage, they certainly captured their whole command.

After our boys had cut off the wing of the enemy with their four cannon, the best they had, they were compelled to cut them down before they would give up the guns. The cavalry charged on them, and in many cases they would not surrender until they were cut down. The boys had to ride up and cut their heads off. They got all their principal officers, one of whom refused to surrender, shooting two of our men after being surrounded. They of course riddled him.

Our State forces were divided, but are all together now, numbering not less than 20,000.

The Newbern Progress, on the authority of a private letter from Captain Brookfield, of the Fifth Regiment of the N. C. State troops, (Colonel McRae's) says that the reports of the destruction of that regiment, or of the portion of it engaged at Manassas are untrue. But two were killed.

It is also stated that the Regiment was posted on the extreme right, and took but little part in the fight, though the report in another column tells a different story.

FLINT MUSKETS.—After all that has been said in regard to the superiority of the arms possessed by the Yankees, we learn that many of the muskets left on the field by them in their retreat from Manassas were the old flint. We have no doubt that our arms are equal in every respect to those of our enemy, but the late battle demonstrates that it is to brave hearts, as much as to fine arms, that success depends.

COINCIDENCES.—The battle of New Orleans was fought on Sunday. The battle of Buena Vista commenced on Sunday. The battle of Monterey was fought partly on Sunday. And last and most important of all to us, the battle of Bull Run, was fought on Sunday.

We have heard our trophies taken from the Yankees at the battle of Manassas estimated at from one and a half to two million dollars in value.