

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, OCTOBER 22, 1861.

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BY
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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Any person sending us five new subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription (\$10) 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 settling 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 10, 1861.

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

GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT.
Office over the Drug Store, Irwin'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 Brawley building opposite Kerr's Hotel.
January 24, 1861.

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

Office No. 2 Irwin'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 manufacturers, 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.

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. tf Gen'l Fr. 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 Chloretic 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 wait upon any of his old friends or new friends—you may rest assured that he will be pleased to do so.
February 5, 1861.

NEW GOODS.

KOOPMANN & PHELPS have received a handsome assortment of SPRING GOODS, consisting in part of DRESS GOODS, BONNETS, &c., which they invite particular attention.
April 2, 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.,
at Branch Bank N. C.
Jan 8, 1861

Cantwell's Practice.

During my absence in the Military service of this State, in Virginia, subscribers and others desiring copies of the above work, can obtain them of Mrs. Cantwell, Raleigh.
All persons indebted to me, by note or otherwise, are requested to pay her. I will hold her receipt good.
Price of single copies of the above \$5. A deduction will be made to those who buy to sell again.
EDWARD CANTWELL,
Camp near Norfolk, July 30, 1861.

Dissolution.

The firm of FULLINGS, SPRINGS & CO. was dissolved by limitation on the 1st January, 1861.
The business will be continued under the name and style of FULLINGS & 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 Fullings, 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, grubbing, tenon, back, compass, web, and hand-axe; SAWES; Braces and bits, Draw Knives, Chisels, Augers, Gimbets, Hammers, Hatchets, and Axes; Brick, plastering, and pointing Trowels; Saw-setters, Screw-plates, Stocks and dies, Planes of all kinds, Spoke-shaves, Steel-balls, hammers and try Squares; Spirit Levels Pocket Levels, Spirit level Vials, Boring machines, Goggles, 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 B-Hammers, Anvils, Vices, hand and slide Hammers, Buttresses, Farriers' Knives, Screw-plates, Stocks and dies, Blacksmith's Pincers and Tongs, Raspers and Files of every kind, Cut horseshoe and clinch Nails, Borax iron of all sizes, both of northern and country manufacture, and Bikes, with handle, 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 Preserving Kettles, Sheep Shears, &c., at TAYLOR'S Hardware Depot, 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, Spades, Forks, Axes, Picks, Mattocks, Grubbing Hoes, Trace Chains, Wagon Chains, Log Chains, Pruning and Hedge Shears, Pruning and budding Knives, garden Hoes and Rakes, with handle, 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 Preserving Kettles, Sheep Shears, &c., at TAYLOR'S Hardware Depot, opposite the Mansion House.

Tin and Japanned Ware, A large assortment; Black 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 4 inches high. He says his name is JIM, and that he belongs to John Worley of Gaston county; that his master moved 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.

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

REFER TO—Hon. D. W. Courts, Gen. R. W. Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.
Feb 19, 1861. 6m-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.

Notice.

From and after this day (1st of January, 1861,) we will be pleased to sell our old friends and customers, and the rest of mankind, for
cash, and cash only,
any article in our line of business that we may have on hand. Any person sending or coming for Goods after this date, without money, will please excuse us if, instead of filling their order, we furnish them with a copy of this advertisement, as we are determined not to sell a single article on credit.
And those indebted to us are requested to call and pay, as we want the money.
OATES & WILLIAMS,
January 1, 1861.

NEGRO FOR SALE.

I will sell for cash at the Court House door in Charlotte, on Saturday the 3th of November next, a Negro Boy named JIM. He is to be sold as a runaway to satisfy Jail fees, &c., as the law directs. He says that he is the property of John Worley, and is about 22 years of age.
W. W. GRIER, Sheriff.
Sept 17, 1861.

THE GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION.

We like much the proclamation issued by His Excellency, Henry T. Clark, Governor of North Carolina, dated on the 3d instant, and prohibiting the exportation beyond the limits of this State of all bacon, pork, beef, leather, men's shoes, woolen goods, jeans, lincseys and blankets—except through the orders of the proper officers of the Confederate Government, or of the State Government.

The object of this is to strike at speculators and monopolists. The kind of speculators and monopolists at whom it will strike mainly and most directly, will be men who operate by travelling through the country towns and buying up the stocks at high prices, with the view of selling them at extortionate ones as soon as they and their confederates have obtained a monopoly. The headquarters of this movement appears to have been and still to be at Richmond; although we do not suppose that it is confined to Richmond, still Richmond and Petersburg have been the main centres from which the thing has gone abroad throughout the State. As an instance, we have been told by a gentleman, a druggist in this place, that over and again these people or their agents, just arrived at the hotel, would come into his store and enquire for some leading drug or chemical, asking if he had any.—Yes.—How do you sell it? At such a price. I'll take all you have; how much have you got? Not enough to sell to you, significantly answered, generally ended the colloquy.

In hundreds of neighborhoods the existing stocks of goods were ample to meet the wants of the community without any scarcity, and the people would willingly have paid a liberal advance to the holders of shoes, shirtings, blankets and such like. But along comes the agent of some monopolizing combination, and buys up everything at once, and then, if these things ever come back to that neighborhood it will be at one hundred per cent. upon the price which the speculator paid to the local dealer.

We only fear that the proclamation is a little too late to be as valuable as it would have been before the operations of these monopolists had already stripped so many of our towns and villages of goods to concentrate them in their own hands, for sale at their own prices.—*W. Journal.*

WOODEN SHOES.—We have seen a beautiful wooden shoe, the joint invention of our fellow townsmen, Messrs. J. C. and F. G. It will make a really handsome article of dress, as it looks exactly like a patent leather shoe. The saying that "there is nothing like leather," will probably cease to be applicable to pedal garments.—*Raleigh Register.*

PROCLAMATION

BY HIS EXCELLENCY, HENRY T. CLARK, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Oct. 23, 1861.

In pursuance of the power given me by the 19th section of the Constitution, and by and with the advice of the Council of State, I do hereby prohibit the exportation beyond the limits of this State, of all bacon, pork, beef, leather, men's shoes, woolen goods, jeans, lincseys and blankets—except through the orders of the proper officers of the Confederate Government, or of the State Government.

The order of the 13th ult. is hereby revoked. The Adjutant General is directed to employ all necessary means to carry into full effect this order.
Done at the city of Raleigh, this 30th day of October, A. D. 1861.
HENRY T. CLARK,
Governor Ex-officio.

Notice to the Sheriffs of the different Counties of North-Carolina.

All Blankets and Clothing which may be received by you can be sent directly to the several Companies which went from your county—and when your own Companies are supplied, you will then forward any balance on hand to the Quartermaster in Raleigh. You will put up all articles intended for your Companies in strong boxes, directed to the Quartermaster in Raleigh with the Company and the Regiment plainly marked on them; and you will have the contents of each box marked on it.

Whenever the Companies are on duty in your neighborhood, you are authorized to deliver the articles to them, taking the receipt of the Captain for them, which receipt you will forward to this office.
October 8, 1861. J. DEVEREUX, A. Q. M.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,

October 30, 1861.)
Any person or persons who may be desirous of taking contracts for making Clothes for the Army of North-Carolina, can obtain terms, &c., on application at this office. Goods will be issued to any responsible parties, in quantities sufficient to clothe the single Companies—which can be made up in their own neighborhoods, and the money will be paid to the parties receiving the Goods, on the return of the manufactured articles. Parties may furnish the Cloth, which will be paid for by the State.
J. DEVEREUX, A. Q. M.
October 8, 1861.

HIDES.

I have now on hand and am constantly receiving large quantities of Hides, which I will exchange for Leather.
S. M. HOWELL,
Charlotte, N. C.
October 8, 1861. 6t-pd

NOTICE.

THESEVERAL OFFICE, A. T. & O. R. R. Co.,
Charlotte, N. C., September 16, 1861.)
The FIFTH installment of the capital stock in the A. T. & O. R. R. Co., subscribed in the town of Statesville, is due and payable on the 30th October next.
The SEVENTH installment of the stock subscribed at Mount Mourne, Iredell co., and the EIGHTH installment of all stock subscribed in Mecklenburg county, is due and payable on the 21st October next.
If the Stockholders desire the work to continue, they MUST be more prompt in their payment. This is no idle talk; the Treasurer must have MONEY.
M. L. WRISTON, Treasurer.

Snuff, Snuff, Snuff!

Just received, a fresh lot of genuine Lorbard's High Toast Scotch Snuff. Cheap at
PALMER'S VARIETY STORE.
Sept 24, 1861.

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned, Agent of THOS. H. DREM, Administrator of JOHN HARRY, deceased, requests those indebted to the estate of John Harry, to come forward and make settlement. The orphan children of the deceased need the money for their maintenance; therefore those indebted will see the importance of immediate payment. Call on the subscriber at his room over the Bank of Charlotte.
S. P. ALEXANDER,
Agent.
Sept 24, 1861. tf

WAR NEWS.

FAIRFAX C. H., Oct. 13.—One of our soldiers escaped from Washington, brings the intelligence that Gen. McClellan has an army of one hundred and twenty thousand infantry, ten thousand cavalry, and one hundred batteries. He is waiting to drill the two latter arms of the service. A general attack is not contemplated until the middle of November. His policy is to advance in three columns, a mile at a time, and to fortify as he proceeds.

Several tons of bales soaked in turpentine have been provided, with which the troops intend burning the woods after the leaves are fallen. Their object being first, to smoke out masked batteries; second, to illuminate in case of a night attack.

Fort Ellsworth and other fortifications have been mined.

The commanders of the U. S. forces on this side of the Potomac are Gens. Franklin and Kearny. The force on the Virginia side is not less than 70,000.

Washington is strongly fortified in the rear.

Col. Joseph P. Taylor brother to the late President, Zachary Taylor, has been appointed U. S. Commissary General, vice Gen. Gibson, deceased.

AGUSTA, GA., Oct. 14.—The Savannah Republican, of this morning, says it has good authority for stating that a British vessel has very recently reached a port in the Confederate States with a valuable cargo, and chiefly of army supplies.

THE RETREAT OF ROSENCRANS.

We have at length received a full and authentic account of the retreat of Rosencrans and his Federal army from Big Sewell Mountain. On the morning of Sunday, the 6th instant, it was discovered that the enemy, who had been encamped about a mile and a half west of our forces, at the Sturgeon farm, on the top of Sewell, had removed his tents, and, so far as appearances indicated, retreated. Colonel Savage, of the 7th Tennessee Regiment, made an advance with three companies of his command, and the Fayette Dixie Rifles, Capt. Jones. The gallant Colonel deployed two companies upon the right and left of the road to stir up the enemy, should he be concealed in the underbrush with the object of ambuscading, while with Captain Jones' company and another he advanced cautiously along the pike.

No enemy was found, however, and in due time Col. Savage, with his little command, clambered up the declivity into the centre of the Yankee encampment. Rosencrans (to use a common expression) had "smelled a mice," and departed with all possible diligence, under cover of darkness, leaving several wagons, horses, a large lot of cooking utensils, and camp equipage of every description.

Looking to the westward, some seven or eight miles away, the enemy was discovered in full retreat, making, in all probability, for Dogwood Gap or Gauley river. He was evidently much alarmed, as—beside the wastage in his camp—flour, sugar, coffee, and other stores were strewn from the summit to the foot of the mountain, a distance of five miles. The enemy had thrown up no fortifications around his camp, but lay for two weeks within cannon shot of our force, and completely exposed. Had this been known in time, the Federal army would, ere this, have been on the way, as prisoners, to Richmond. This is a remarkable feat, inasmuch as Rosencrans has enjoyed a considerable reputation as a General; but no military man would be guilty of the blunder of leaving his camp exposed, for such a length of time, to any attack that might be made upon it, and the enemy constantly in sight.

After ranging through the Yankee encampment for an hour, Gen. Lee, who arrived soon after Col. Savage, ordered the troops to return; and thus ended the pursuit, of which magnified rumors have heretofore reached us.

FROM NEW YORK.

Advices from New York are as late as the 2d instant. The unruly demonstrations of the Pet Lambs (Ellsworth's Fire Zouaves), has ended in their being put aboard a steamer under a guard of regulars, and sent to the Tortugas. The Gothamites think it a blessed providence, although the fact is not particularly calculated to encourage our "fire hatters," as the Tribune calls them, to enlist in the Yankee army. The following interesting items of New York news are from the correspondence of the Baltimore Sun:

During the present week the cargo of seven vessels, valued at near a million of dollars, and consisting altogether of liquors, have been seized by the Collector of this port. The steamer Kensington, of Charleston, S. C., was seized yesterday morning by order of the Surveyor of the port.

The socialist movement had another meeting on Wednesday night. Resolutions were passed to the effect that a modification and regulation of those laws which affect the working classes is required, and the emancipation of labor from capital; further, the community is in duty bound, to guarantee the welfare of each of its individual members, and that certain social rights and guarantees are due to the working men, which they do not get.

A colored boy, 15 years of age, was brought to the Jefferson market police court this morning, in a destitute condition. He proved to be a "contraband" brought on by the Fire Zouaves. He said he had nobody to look after him, and had nothing to eat for twenty-four hours. The justice ordered him to be sent to the almshouse.

In some of our wards the number of unoccupied stores and dwellings would hardly fail to attract attention even from a superficial observer; and landlords very commonly content themselves with nominal rent, or nothing at all, rather than lose an occupant who is likely to pay whenever business resumes.

AN ITEM WORTH NOTICING.—A friend of sound practical sense and experience suggests, that to guard against many diseases incident to camp life, volunteers should put a small quantity of tar—say a large spoonful—in their canteens. It has often been recommended as a preventive of chills and fever, measles, &c., by physicians. The writer of this used it much, long ago, and after a day or two it detracts nothing from the taste of water. Try it!—*Fayetteville Observer.*

THE BATTLE OF LEXINGTON.

Official Report of Gen. Price.
HEADQUARTERS MISSOURI STATE GUARD,
Camp Wallace, Lexington, Sept. 23, 1861.

To the Hon. Claiborn F. Jackson,
Governor of the State of Missouri:

I have the honor to submit to your Excellency the following report of the action which terminated on the 20th inst., with the surrender of the United States forces and property, at this place, to the army under my command;

After chastising the marauding armies of Lane and Montgomery, and driving them out of the State, and after compelling them to abandon Fort Scott, as detailed in my last report, I continued my march towards this point with an army increasing hourly in numbers and enthusiasm.

On the 10th inst., just as we were about to encamp for the day, a mile or two west of Rose Hill, I learned that a detachment of Federal troops and Home Guards were marching from Lexington to Warrensburg to rob the bank in that place and plunder and arrest the citizens of Johnson county, in accordance with Gen. Fremont's proclamation and instructions. Although my men were greatly fatigued by several days continuous and rapid marching, I determined to press forward so as to surprise the enemy, if possible, at Warrensburg. Therefore, after resting a few hours, we resumed the march at sunset, and marched without intermission until 12 o'clock in the morning, when it became evident that the infantry, very few of whom had eaten a mouthful in twenty-two hours, could march no further. I then halted them, and went forward with the greater part of my mounted men till we came about day-break, within view of Warrensburg, where I ascertained that the enemy had hastily fled, about mid-night, burning the bridges behind them. The rain began to fall about the same time.

This circumstance, coupled with the fact that my men had been fasting for more than twenty-four hours, constrained me to abandon the idea of pursuing the enemy that day; my infantry and artillery having come up, we encamped at Warrensburg, whose citizens vied with each other in feeling my almost finished soldiers. An unusually violent storm delayed our march the next morning till about 10 o'clock; we then pushed forward rapidly, still hoping to overtake the enemy. Finding it impossible to do this with my infantry, I again ordered a detachment to move forward, and placing myself at their head, continued the pursuit to within two and a half miles of Lexington, when, having learned that the enemy were already within town, and it being late, and my men fatigued by a forced march, and utterly without provisions, I halted for the night.

About daybreak the next morning a sharp skirmish took place between our pickets and the enemy's outposts. This threatened to become general. Being unwilling, however, to risk a double engagement when a short delay would make success certain, I fell back two or three miles and awaited the arrival of my infantry and artillery. These having come up, we advanced on the town, driving in the enemy's pickets until we came within a short distance of the city itself. Here the enemy attempted to make a stand, but they were speedily driven from every position, and forced to take shelter within their entrenchments. We then took our position within easy range of the cool gun, which building they had strongly fortified, and opened upon them a brisk fire from Bledsoe's battery, (which in the absence of Capt. Bledsoe, who had been wounded at Big Dry-Wood, was gallantly commanded by Capt. Emmett McDonald,) and by Parson's Battery, under the skillful command of Capt. Gunter.

Finding after sunset that our ammunition, the most of which had been left behind on the march from Springfield, was nearly exhausted, and that any men, thousands of whom had not eaten a particle in 36 hours, required rest and food, I withdrew to the fair ground and encamped there. My ammunition wagons having at last been brought up, and large reinforcement having been received, I again moved into town on Wednesday, the 18th inst., and began the final attack upon the enemy's works.

Brig. Gen. Rains' division occupied a strong position on the east and north-west of the fortifications, from which an effective cannonading was kept up on the enemy by Bledsoe's battery, under Capt. Emmett McDonald, and another battery commanded by Capt. Churchill Clark, of St. Louis. Both of these gentlemen and the men and officers under their command, are deservedly commended in the accompanying report of Brig. General Rains.

Gen. Parsons took a position south west of the works, whence his battery, under command of Capt. Guibor, poured a steady fire into the enemy.

Skirmishers and sharpshooters were also sent forward from both of these divisions to harass and fatigue the enemy, and to cut them off from the water on the north, east, and south of the college, and did inestimable service in the accomplishment of these purposes.

Colonel Congreve Jackson's division and a part of Gen. Steen's were posted near Gen. Rains and Gen. Parsons as a reserve, but no occasion occurred to call them into action. They were, however, at all times vigilant and ready to rush upon the enemy.

Shortly after entering the city on the 18th, Col. Rives, who commanded the fourth division in the absence of Gen. Slack, led his regiment and Col. Hughes' along the river bank, to a point immediately beneath and west of the fortifications—Gen. McBride's command and a portion of Gen. Harris' having been ordered to reinforce him. Col. Rives, in order to cut off the enemy's means of escape, proceeded down the bank of the river to capture a steamboat which was lying just under their guns. Just at this moment a heavy fire was opened upon him from Col. Anderson's large dwelling house on the summit of the bluffs, which the enemy were occupying as a hospital, and upon which a white flag was flying. Several companies of Gen. Harris' command and the gallant soldiers of the 4th division, who have won upon so many battle-fields the proud distinction of always being among the bravest of the brave, immediately rushed upon and took the place.

The important position thus secured was within one hundred and twenty-five yards of the enemy's entrenchments. A company from one of Colonel

Hughes' Regiments then took possession of the boats, one of which was richly freighted with valuable stores. Gen. McBride's and Gen. Harris' divisions meanwhile gallantly stormed and occupied the bluffs immediately north of Anderson's house. The possession of these heights, enabled our men to harass the enemy so greatly, that resolving to regain them, they made upon the house a successful assault; and one which might have been honorable to them had it not been accompanied by an act of savage barbarity—the cold-blooded and cowardly murder of three defenceless men, who had laid down their arms and surrendered themselves as prisoners. The position thus retained by the enemy was soon regained by the brave men who had been driven from it, and was thenceforward held by them to the very end of the contest.

The heights to the left of Anderson's house, which had been taken, as before stated by Generals McBride and Harris, and by part of Gen. Steen's command, under Col. Boyd and Maj. Winston, were rudely fortified by our soldiers, who threw up breastworks as well as they could with their slender means. On the morning of the 20th inst., I caused a number of hemp bales to be transported to the river heights, where moveable breastworks were speedily constructed out of them by Generals Harris and McBride, Colonel Rives and Major Winston, and their respective commands. Capt. Kelly's battery (attached to Gen. Steen's division) was ordered at the same time to the position occupied by Gen. Harris' force, and quickly opened a very effective fire, under the direction of his gallant captain, upon the enemy. These demonstrations, and particularly the continued advance of the hemp breastworks, which were as efficient as the cotton bales of New Orleans, quickly attracted the attention and excited the alarm of the enemy, who made many daring attempts to drive us back. They were, however, repulsed in every instance by the unflinching courage and fixed determination of our men.

In these desperate encounters, the veterans of McBride's and Slack's divisions fully sustained their proud reputation, while Col. Boyd and Maj. Winston and their commands, proved themselves worthy to fight by the side of the men who had by their courage and valor won imperishable honor in the bloody battle of Springfield.

About two o'clock in the afternoon of the 20th, and after fifty-two hours of continuous firing, a white flag was displayed by the enemy on that part of their works nearest to Col. Green's position, and shortly afterwards another was displayed opposite to Col. Rives'. I immediately ordered a cessation of all firing on our part, and sent forward one of my staff officers to ascertain the object of the flag, and to open negotiations with the enemy, if such should be their desire. It was finally, after some delay, agreed by Col. Marshall and the officers associated with him for that purpose by Col. Mulligan, that the U. S. forces should lay down their arms and surrender themselves as prisoners of war to this army. These terms having been made known were ratified by me and immediately carried into effect.

Our entire loss in this series of engagements amounts to twenty-five killed and seventy-two wounded. The enemy's loss was much greater.

The visible fruits of this almost bloodless victory are great—about three thousand five hundred prisoners, among whom are Col. Mulligan, Marshall, Peabody, White, Grover, Major Van Horn, 118 other commissioned officers, five pieces of artillery and two mortars, over 3,000 stand of infantry arms, a large number of sabres, about 750 horses, many sets of cavalry equipment, wagons, teams, ammunition, more than \$100,000 worth of commissary stores, and a large amount of other property. In addition to all this, I obtained the restoration of the Great Seal of the State of the public records, which had been stolen from their proper custodian, and about \$900,000 in money, of which the bank of this place had been robbed, and which I caused to be returned to it.

This victory has demonstrated the fitness of our citizen soldiery for the tedious operations of a siege, as well as for a dashing charge. They lay for fifty-two hours in the open air, without tents or covering, regardless of the sun and rain, and in the very presence of a watchful and desperate foe, manfully repelling every assault, and patiently awaiting my orders to storm the fortifications. No General ever commanded a braver or better army. It is composed of the best blood and bravest men of Missouri.

Where every one, officers and men, behaved so well, as is known to your Excellency, (who was present with the army during the whole period embraced in this report,) it is impossible to make special mention of individuals, without seemingly making invidious distinctions. But I may be permitted to express my personal obligations to my volunteer aids, as well as to my staff, for their efficient services and prompt attention to all my orders.

STERLING PRICE, Major General commanding.

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