

# The Western Democrat.

OFFICE  
ON THE  
WEST SIDE OF TRADE STREET

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1861.

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THE  
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WILLIAM J. YATES,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS, PER ANNUM  
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If paid within 3 months, 2 50  
If paid after the expiration of the year, 3 00  
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 or 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, Jew-  
eller, &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, 1861.

**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 war-  
ranted to be what he represents them to be.  
Watches and Clocks carefully repaired and will  
receive my personal attention.  
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 freight to reach Charlotte in 3 days or less  
from New York, and in one day from Charleston, and  
vice versa.  
Also, THROUGH TICKETS will be sold from Char-  
lotte to Charleston at \$8.50, and to New York, via  
Charleston Steamers, at \$19, and vice versa. The mer-  
chants and public are invited to try this cheap and  
expeditious route for freight and passengers.  
A. H. MARTIN,  
Oct 2, 1860. If Genl 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 Chloroplastic process, as  
patients may desire, and fill Teeth with Gold, Tin,  
Amalgam or Os Artificial.  
He is also prepared to perform any operation belong-  
ing to Dentistry, and need not say that he will be pleas-  
ed to wait upon any of his old friends or new friends—  
on any day that may be granted.  
February 5, 1861

**NEW GOODS.**  
KOOTMANN & PHELPS have received a handsome  
assortment of SPRING GOODS, consisting in part of  
DRESS GOODS, BONNETS, &c.,  
to which they invite particular attention.  
April 22, 1861.

## A Card.

I take pleasure in informing my friends and patrons of this town and neighborhood that I have returned to Charlotte and resumed my former business.  
In consideration of the existing pressure of the times I shall limit my terms of tuition (in town) on the Piano to \$30, for the full Session of 40 weeks, or \$15 for the half Session of 20 weeks.  
I have a fine stock of sheet music on hand and will attend punctually to all orders in that line as also to Tuning, Repairing and Sale of Pianos.  
Address orders through the post-office.  
CHARLES O. PAPE.  
Wanted to purchase, a second-hand Piano.  
Oct 8, 1861.

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

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the pub-  
lic 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, pannel, prun-  
ing, grafting, tonon, back, compass, web, and butch-  
er SAWS; Braces and bits, Draw Knives, Chisels,  
Augers, Gimlets, Hammers, Hatchets, and Axes; Brick,  
plastering, and pointing Trowels; Saw-setters, Screw-  
plates, Stocks and dies, Planes of all kinds, Spoke-  
shaves, Steel-blade bevel and try Squares; Spirit Levels,  
Pocket Levels, Spirit level Vials, Boring machines,  
Gauges, 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 Man-  
sion House, Charlotte, N. C.  
May 29, 1860.

## Blacksmith's Tools.

Such as Bellows, Anvils, Vices, hand and slide Ham-  
mers, Buttresses, Farriers' Knives, Screw-plates, Stocks  
and dies, Blacksmith's Pincers and Tonges, Tassers and  
Files of every kind, Cut horseshoe 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.  
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,  
Spades, Forks, Axes, Picks, Mattocks, Grubbing Hoes,  
Trace Chains, Wagon Chains, Log Chains, Pruning  
and Hedge Shears, Pruning and budding Knives, gar-  
den Hoes and Rakes, with handles; Grain Gradles; grain,  
grass and hay Sickles, Bush Hooks, Wagon boxes,  
Hollow ware, such as pots, ovens and lids, skillets, spi-  
ders, 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; Block Tin, Block Zinc, Tin Plate, Babbit metal, &c.

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

**DAVIS & HARDEE,  
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
Petersburg, Va.**  
REFER TO—Hon. D. W. Courts, Gen. R. W. Haywood,  
Raleigh, N. C.  
Feb 19, 1861

**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 29, 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, in-  
stead 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.  
GATES & WILLIAMS.  
January 1, 1861

## Dissolution.

The firm of FULLINGS, SPRINGS & CO. was dis-  
solved 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 compels 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 in-  
debtedness be speedily closed up. "A word to the wise is sufficient."  
Jan 15, 1861.

## PROCLAMATION BY HIS EXCELLENCY, HENRY T. CLARK, GOV- ERNOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Executive Department,  
Raleigh, Oct. 3d, 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, hosiery 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 3rd day of October,  
A. D. 1861.  
HENRY T. CLARK,  
Governor Ex-officio.  
Oct 8 41

## Situation Wanted.

A person who is thoroughly acquainted with the  
Milling business, and who has had entire charge of a  
large establishment in Virginia for 15 years, desires a  
situation in this part of North Carolina. He has had  
large experience in farming and the management of  
hands. He can bring the best of recommendations.  
For further information inquire at this Office, and  
state what salary he is willing to give.  
August 13, 1861

## The Western Democrat. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Hereafter we intend to charge advertising rates  
for all obituaries of over ten lines in length, tributes of  
respect, and for announcing candidates for office—to  
be paid in advance

**LIX TALONIS.**—In retaliation for the cruelties thus  
far practiced upon our prisoners, the Yankee  
prisoners confined in this city have been placed in  
separate cells. Col. Corcoran (who is the hostage for  
Smith one of our prisoners, already convicted of  
piracy in Philadelphia,) has been committed to the  
condemned cell.—*Charleston Mercury.*

**BLACK FLAGS.**—The papers in the interior are wasting  
a deal of sentimentality about the propriety of hoisting  
the black flag at Charleston. It may be well that we  
should say, at once, that whatever the sentiment of  
respect, and that whatever the sentiment of our  
troops on the coast, no black flag has been hoisted  
here. Possibly the black and white signal streamer  
that occasionally floats over Gen. Ripley's headquarters,  
may have given rise to the rumor.—*Charleston Mercury.*

**COST OF THE BATTLE.**—From the New York  
Tribune we copy the following estimate of the  
taking of Fort Hatteras: Rent of vessels up to this  
time, say, \$3,000,000; pay of soldiers, &c., up to this  
time, say, \$620,000; value of rations consumed up  
to this time, say, \$220,000; value of clothing worn  
out up to this time, say, \$165,000; value of pow-  
der burned up to this time, say, \$28,000, value of  
the Governor and Peeler, lost on the Cataline  
scale, \$160,000. Total, \$4,803,000. From the  
above, it will be seen that the average cost of each  
shot, reckoning shell, round shot, and rifled can-  
non projectiles of peculiar make, and taking into  
account the value of the powder used to fire them,  
was about 88.

## WHEAT!

The subscriber is prepared to purchase the new  
crop of Wheat at the highest market price. Farmers  
will find it to their advantage to call at the CHAR-  
LOTTE STEAM MILLS before selling.  
Jan'y 1, 1861

## BUTTER! BUTTER!

The highest cash market prices will be paid for  
Butter, Eggs, Poultry, &c., at  
PALMER'S  
Sept 24, 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

## NOTICE. BY DISREGARDING OUR APPEALS, we have forced us to adopt the CASH SYSTEM.

Our terms hereafter will be strictly cash on delivery.  
FISHER & BURROUGHS.  
Aug 6, 1861

## MONTAENO FEMALE SEMINARY, MOUNT PLEASANT, CABARRUS COUNTY, N. C.

The exercises of this School will be resumed on the  
20th of August.

**RATES PER SESSION:**  
Board (including washing and fuel) \$40 00  
English course, from \$5 00 to 15 00  
Music on the Piano, Melodion or Guitar, 20 00  
Languages, each, 8 00  
Drawing or Painting, 10 00  
Vocal Music, 3 00  
Embroidery, 7 00  
Other ornaments reasonable.

Half of all the expenses, board and tuition, must be  
paid in advance, and the remainder at the close of the  
Session.  
Pupils who board in the Seminary will not be per-  
mitted to make store accounts.  
For further information, address  
August 13, 1861

## 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 neigh-  
borhood, 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.

## QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, October 3d, 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 single Com-  
panies—subject to the Quartermaster in Raleigh, and  
the money will be paid to the parties re-  
ceiving the Goods, on the return of the manufactured  
articles. Parties may furnish the Cloth, which will be  
paid for by the State.  
October 8, 1861.

## HEADQUARTERS NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS, Adjutant General's Office, Raleigh, Oct. 11, 1861.

General Order No. 19.  
I. All accounts against the State of North Carolina,  
incurred for military purposes, must be presented  
at this office within thirty days after they have been  
made. If longer withheld, no assurance can be given  
of their favorable consideration or prompt payment.  
II. All accounts should always be accompanied by a  
certificate of some officer or authorized agent of the  
State, that the property has been delivered, that the  
price charged was according to agreement or contract,  
and that the receiver will account for the same to the  
State. Otherwise accounts cannot be paid.  
By order of the Governor, J. G. MARTIN,  
Adjutant General  
Oct 22.

## HEADQUARTERS NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS, Adjutant General's Office, Raleigh, Oct. 15, 1861.

General Order No. 20.  
All companies hereafter accepted by the Governor  
will remain at home, without pay, until called upon  
for active service, when a reasonable time will be al-  
lowed them for reaching their appointed place of res-  
idence. This order is necessary on account of the  
limited quantity of clothing and camp equipage now  
on hand, and to enable the Governor to have these sup-  
plies ready for the use of the troops.  
By order of the commander-in-chief,  
J. G. MARTIN,  
Adjutant General.  
Oct 22.

## THE BATTLE OF FORT HATTERAS.

The following interesting statement concerning  
the capture of Fort Hatteras is by one of the  
returned N. C. prisoners:  
The first day of the bombardment, the line of  
battle ships were engaged with Fort Clark, and  
this little battery of six guns, located near the  
edge of the surf, would have succeeded in keep-  
ing our enemy's ships beyond anchorage, and in  
the situation they could have done so no material  
damage, if the guns had been in proper trim and  
the fort supplied with shot and shell. But I will  
mention here that there has come under my own  
observation but one gun with proper attachments  
for regulating its elevation and sighting, in all my  
stay on the coast. And through the neglect of  
some one our cannon had not been furnished with  
sights, the simple invention of the war of 1812  
that rendered our cannon so effective during that  
struggle.

At one o'clock the gunners of this little fort  
had discharged their last cartridge, and ceased  
firing. So soon as this was discovered by the  
enemy, they hove to and fired in a shower of shot  
and shell too great for men in a defenceless con-  
dition to withstand. After spiking their cannon  
they retreated to Fort Hatteras. A portion of the  
fleet then went up the beach, and prepared to land  
five thousand men, which we expected had been  
safely accomplished, nor had we any means of  
ascertaining what was actually done, as our occupa-  
tion of Fort Clark rendered our communication  
with the island impossible. The Monticello en-  
deavored to run through the inlet and cut off our  
Portsmouth reinforcements which were then com-  
ing up. As soon as she entered the inlet, she  
came within range of the short thirty-two's of  
Fort Hatteras for the first time, and was fired into  
with such rapidity that, besides the damage of her  
upper decks, killing several, seven shots en-  
tered below water line before she could haul off.  
So soon as we had landed, which was done under  
a heavy fire, our boats left for Washington and  
Newbern for other recruits, thus rendering a  
timely retreat impossible. It was suggested that  
we should retake Fort Clark during the night,  
and several of the officers were more than anxious  
to attempt it. But as the cannon in the fort had  
been imperfectly spiked, it was now a formidable  
battery for the enemy's defence. A rifled cannon  
battery had also been erected on the ridge beyond  
the fort; and more than all, we had no means of  
ascertaining whether all of the five thousand seen  
landing up the beach had succeeded in doing so  
or not. Our scouts, however, said they had.  
Thus, from our best information, we must storm  
and take Fort Clark, and also a battery of two  
rifled cannon, and five thousand men could be sent  
against us. I have mentioned these particulars  
in answer to the question so frequently asked,  
why we did not attack the three hundred men on  
the shore?

Commodore Barron came in some time during  
the night of the 28th August, to whom the whole  
command was immediately delivered. But so soon  
as he had an opportunity of inspecting the  
fort and its prospects of defence, said that he  
would be unable to hold the fort an hour. It was  
then too late to retreat, and by far too late to  
mount the cannon, which had been lying for  
months on the platform. The morning of the  
29th came, and with it the preparation for a heavy  
bombardment. The loss of Fort Clark then  
enabled their line of ships to be planted in good  
anchoring ground. But such was their distance,  
that we could reach them with only one gun of  
the three that could be brought to bear upon  
them. After the enemy had ascertained our eleva-  
tion, they opened and kept up a bombardment  
of thirty bombs per five minutes. After this had  
continued for some hours, a shell entirely dis-  
abled the only gun that would reach, and this,  
too, was our only hope of defence. One gun of  
heavy calibre had been sent to this point, and was  
lying on the beach unmounted. Shot and shell  
fell on it, I have learned, had not been sent. This  
gun would have done effective service had it been  
in position. For this positive neglect, I am un-  
able to say who is responsible. Com. Barron, who,  
I learn, is severely censured, could not at least be  
responsible for this neglect and defenceless con-  
dition of the fort, as his arrival was sometime  
during the previous night. Our hope of defence  
now being gone, we looked only to our preserva-  
tion. While two or three hundred were protected  
by the bomb-proof, the remainder of us sought  
shelter from each broadside behind the parapets  
and walls of the fort. This we succeeded in  
doing until about 10 o'clock, at which time a  
bomb entered a ventilator of the proof and came  
in contact with the magazine, setting some of its  
timbers on fire. There was immediately a terror-  
stricken rush into the open fort, and no longer  
could our men be constrained to be still or remain  
in security behind the walls and parapets. Now  
nearly six hundred men were scattered over the  
fort, which was only two hundred feet square,  
with scarcely a shell falling out of their midst.  
It was then that our men began to fall thick and  
fast. It was then, and not till then, amid the  
unceasing explosions of these messengers of death,  
that the conviction of our utter helplessness was  
fully realized, and the final consummation of  
indifference and neglect on the part of officials  
who had been frequently apprized of our con-  
dition, and the threatenings of the enemy was fast  
closing the drama with dire results to themselves  
and destruction to us. Thus, when madness alone  
would have attempted longer to hold a defenceless  
fort, and nothing could be gained by dying amid  
its shattered walls, our colors were struck.

But, let us ask whether we lose or gain by the  
surrender. The first gain is that Old Rip is some-  
what awakened from her lethargy by the loss of  
the post, whether she cares for the loss of her  
sons or not. But, whether this severe crash upon  
her combs, by the Yankees, will prove radically  
beneficial or not, remains as yet to be seen. It is  
my special purpose in this connection, to speak of  
the service of our worthy Commodore, who, it  
may be seen from these facts, is free from any  
blame that may be attached to him. He could  
not have been responsible for the disasters of the  
previous day, because he was not there. Nor for  
those of the second day, because of our hopeless  
condition, rendered so by the neglect of others,  
and then beyond redress. Now, if in the time,  
manner or terms of capitulation, we gain an ad-  
vantage, we are indebted to him for it. The sur-

## THE ARREST OF MESSRS MASON AND SLIDELL.

The special Washington correspondent of the  
Baltimore Sun says:  
The arrest of the Confederate envoys on board  
a British packet will serve as a test of the dis-  
position of the British Government towards the  
Federal Government in the present contest. They  
can, if they please, make it a pretext for a quar-  
rel, if their policy render a rupture desirable.  
The British journals show that the public mind  
is deeply agitated by the distress which threatens,  
if it has not actually invaded, the manufacturing  
districts, and a popular clamor for the restoration  
of the American cotton trade will probably arise  
in the course of the winter. A mere recognition  
of the Confederate States would neither arrest the  
war nor raise the blockade, nor derive a supply of  
cotton. England, therefore, must hazard a war  
for a cotton supply, unless she can obtain it by a  
more convenient and direct process.  
It is probable that she will resort first to amiable  
negotiations with the Federal Government, and  
it is believed that assurances have already  
been given, through our Minister, Mr Adams,  
that free access to the cotton ports should be given,  
this winter, to British vessels.

## AN INCIDENT OF THE BATTLE OF MANASSAS.

At a camp dinner recently, Gen. Beauregard re-  
lated the following incident concerning the battle  
of Manassas:  
"On the 21st of July, at about half-past three  
o'clock, perhaps 4, it seemed to me that victory  
was already within our grasp. In fact, up to that  
moment, I had never wavered in the conviction  
that triumph must crown our arms. Nor was my  
confidence shaken until, at that time I have men-  
tioned, I observed on the extreme left, at the dis-  
tance of something more than a mile, a column of  
men approaching. At their head waved a flag  
which I could not distinguish. Even by the aid  
of a strong glass I was unable to determine whether  
it was the United States flag or the Confederate  
flag. At this moment I received a dispatch from  
Capt. Alexander, in charge of the signal station,  
warning me to look out for the left; that a large  
column was approaching in that direction, and  
that it was supposed to be Gen. Patterson's com-  
mand coming to reinforce McDowell. At this  
moment, I must confess, my heart failed me. I  
came, reluctantly, to the conclusion that, after all  
our efforts, we should at last be compelled to yield  
to the enemy the hard fought and bloody field.  
I again took the glass to examine the flag of the  
approaching column; but my anxious inquiry was  
unproductive of result—I could not tell to which  
army the waving banner belonged. At this time  
all the members of my staff were absent, having  
been dispatched, with orders, to various points.  
The only person with me was the gallant officer  
who has recently again distinguished himself by  
his brilliant feat of arms—General, then Col. Evans.  
To him I communicated my doubts and my fears.  
I told him I feared that the approaching force  
was in reality Patterson's division; that if such  
was the case, I should be compelled to fall back  
upon our own reserves, and postpone, till the next  
day, a continuation of the engagement. After  
further reflection I directed Col. Evans to pro-  
ceed to Gen. Johnston, who had assumed the task  
of collecting a reserve; to inform him of the cir-  
cumstances of the case, and to request him to  
have the reserve collected with all dispatch, and  
hold them in readiness to support our retrograde  
movement—Col. Evans started on the mission  
thus entrusted to him. He had proceeded but a  
short distance, when it occurred to me to make  
another examination of the still approaching flag.  
I called him back. "Let us," said I, "await a  
few moments, to confirm our suspicions, before  
finally resolving to yield the field." I took the  
glass and examined the flag. It had now come  
within full view. A sudden gust of wind shook  
out its folds, and I recognized the stars and bars  
of the Confederate banner. It was the flag borne  
by your regiment—[here the General turned to  
Col. Hays, who sat beside him]—the gallant 7th  
Louisiana; and the column of which your regiment  
constituted the advance, was the brigade of Gen.  
(then Col.) Early. As soon as you were recog-  
nized by our soldiers, your coming was greeted  
with enthusiastic cheers; regiment after regiment  
responded to the cry; the enemy heard the trium-  
phant hurra; their attack slackened; they were in  
turn assailed by our forces, and within half an  
hour from that moment commenced the retreat  
which afterwards became a confused and total  
route. I am glad to see that war-stained banner  
gleaming upon us at this festive board; but I hope  
never again to see it upon the field of battle."

## THE LOYALTY OF WATAUGA COUNTY VINDICATED.

In a recent number of the Richmond Dispatch  
in a communication giving an account of the dis-  
turbance in east Tennessee, the number of traitors  
assembled at their several camps, &c., the writer  
remarks that five hundred men were expected to  
join them from Watauga county, N. C. That  
statement conveys an imputation upon the people  
of that county, so unjust and contrary to the facts  
in the case that I ask to be permitted to correct  
it through your columns.  
Watauga is a small county lying along the  
Blue Ridge, giving only about six hundred votes  
and although adjoining East Tennessee, has three  
full companies in our army—a company of cavalry  
under Capt. Folk, and two companies of infan-  
try under Captains Horton and Farthing; and I  
will venture to say that no portion of the South-  
ern people are represented by a braver, harder, or  
more patriotic band of men. They are all mark-  
smen, accustomed to take a fine sight upon their  
object, and death is sure to follow the report of  
their rifles. A large portion of them have left  
their farms and young families in the care of the  
old folks, and gone to distant and sickly portions  
of the republic, determined to drive back the  
Northern vandals, or perish in the attempt. While  
lately at the house of Amos Green, a citizen of  
Watauga, an honest and upright man, a pure pa-  
triot, he told me that four of his five sons were  
in the army, and his wife joining in said, that if  
necessary the last one should go, and the women  
would do the work themselves, though they had  
the families of a son-in-law to take care of, and  
needed his help very much, as the old man was so  
afflicted with rheumatism, as to be scarcely able  
to get about. And such instances of self-sacrific-  
ing devotion to the cause are common in the coun-  
ty.

## MOUNTAINEER. Lenoir, Caldwell co., N. C., Nov. 20, '61.

WHAT A CAPTURED YANKEE SAYS.—The  
Leesburg correspondent of the Memphis Appeal  
records the following reply made to him by a  
Yankee captured at the Leesburg battle, when  
asked why he had enlisted:  
"I enlisted in July, said he, 'and have been in-  
cessantly drilling since, but often wished I was  
out of it. Trade being totally stopped, most of us  
had no employment, and to keep from starvation  
was the main motive. We always heard you  
spoken of as a 'handful of rebels,' without arms  
and principle, who were ruling some districts by force,  
and our papers continually reported that the great  
mass of the people loved the stars and stripes, as  
much as we, and only wanted us to come across  
the river; when thousands would join us. To read  
the Boston papers daily sent us, any one would  
suppose that we were badly whipping you in some  
quarter or other every day. But I always had a  
suspicion, judging from the boldness and bearing  
of you rebels, that such reports were fabrication.  
We have been in the service six months, and have  
received but twenty dollars—the rest always be-  
ing 'promised.' I entered the service to support  
my wife and child, (said he, with filling eyes)  
'but I have not been able to do so from their in-  
human treatment.' They all speak in harsh terms  
of their treatment from the authorities at Wash-  
ington, and seemed glad to have shirked the yoke  
of the Lincoln dynasty."

## A YANKEE JUDGE.—It is a rather amusing illustration of the working of the elective Judiciary, that Colonel McCann, who was dismissed from the army in consequence of bad conduct, should have returned to New York and quietly resumed his place on the bench. This man, who was warned by McClellan not to show his face within the lines at Washington, is now dispensing justice in the largest city of America.

MARRIAGE A WITNESS.—A shrewd fellow in  
New Orleans was sued for a debt not long since,  
the only witness against him being a very pretty  
young lady. In order to prevent her from testify-  
ing against him he married her, and thus, when  
the case came to trial, the plaintiff was defeated,  
because the lady could not be called upon to testify  
against her husband.

## THE ARREST OF MESSRS MASON AND SLIDELL.

The special Washington correspondent of the  
Baltimore Sun says:  
The arrest of the Confederate envoys on board  
a British packet will serve as a test of the dis-  
position of the British Government towards the  
Federal Government in the present contest. They  
can, if they please, make it a pretext for a quar-  
rel, if their policy render a rupture desirable.  
The British journals show that the public mind  
is deeply agitated by the distress which threatens,  
if it has not actually invaded, the manufacturing  
districts, and a popular clamor for the restoration  
of the American cotton trade will probably arise  
in the course of the winter. A mere recognition  
of the Confederate States would neither arrest the  
war nor raise the blockade, nor derive a supply of  
cotton. England, therefore, must hazard a war  
for a cotton supply, unless she can obtain it by a  
more convenient and direct process.  
It is probable that she will resort first to amiable  
negotiations with the Federal Government, and  
it is believed that assurances have already  
been given, through our Minister, Mr Adams,  
that free access to the cotton ports should be given,  
this winter, to British vessels.

The traditional policy of the United States  
does not permit the search of vessels except as a  
belligerent right, on the high seas, and whether it  
is safe to abandon our own maritime principles  
for the sake of a temporary advantage, may be  
doubtful. If, therefore, our long-settled policy may  
work in our favor. But if we adopt British pre-  
cedents, the capture of the Ministers would find  
ample justification.  
In 1779, Henry Laurens, President of Congress,  
was sent as Minister to Holland and, on his pas-  
sage, in a Congress packet, (not a neutral bottom),  
he was taken prisoner by a British frigate, and  
was confined in the tower of London. His papers  
showed the nature of his mission and exhibited a  
friendly disposition towards us on the part of  
Holland, and produced a rupture between England  
and that power. It is supposed that the papers of  
Messrs Slidell and Mason may exhibit facts show-  
ing that their mission was not unexpected, and  
would be received with favor. If that prove to be  
so, preparations for the defence of New York and  
other Atlantic cities may not be premature.

## THE LOYALTY OF WATAUGA COUNTY VINDICATED.