

# 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, JUNE 3, 1862.

TENTH VOLUME--NUMBER 519.

THE WESTERN DEMOCRAT, Published every Tuesday, BY WILLIAM J. YATES, Editor and Proprietor. TERMS, PER ANNUM \$2 IN ADVANCE.

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.

EXEMPTION. The following General Order is published by authority of the Secretary of War.

Richmond, May 19, 1862.

The following act and regulations in reference thereto, are published for the information of all concerned.

An Act to exempt certain persons from enrollment for service in the armies of the Confederate States.

SEC. 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That all persons who shall be held to be unfit for military service under rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of War—all in the service or employ of the Confederate States—all judicial and executive officers of the Confederate or State Governments—all members of both Houses of Congress and the Legislatures of the several States and their respective officers—all clerks of the officers of the State and Confederate Governments allowed by law—all engaged in carrying the mails—all ferrymen on post routes—all pilots and persons engaged in the marine service on river and railroad routes of transportation—telegraphic operators and ministers of religion in the regular discharge of ministerial duties—all engaged in working iron mines, furnaces, and foundries—all journeymen printers actually employed in printing newspapers—all presidents and professors of colleges and academies, and all teachers having as many as twenty scholars—superintendents of the public hospitals, lunatic asylums, and the regular medical attendants thereon, and the teachers employed in the Institutions for the deaf and dumb, and blind—in each apothecary store now established and doing business, one apothecary in good standing, who is a practical druggist—superintendents and operatives in wool and cotton factories who may be exempted by the Secretary of War, shall be, and are hereby exempted from military service in the armies of the Confederate States. Approved April 21, 1862.

II. By the above act of Congress, the following classes of persons are exempt from enrollment for military service:

Justices of the Peace; Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs; Clerks and Deputy Clerks, allowed by law; Masters and Commissioners in Chancery; District and State Attorneys; Attorneys General; Postmasters and Deputy Postmasters, and Clerks allowed by law; Commissioners of Revenue, and foreigners who have not acquired domicile in the Confederate States.

III. The following are not exempt:

Military Officers not in actual service; persons exempt by State laws, but not by the above act; persons who have acquired domicile in the Confederate States.

IV. No persons other than those expressly named or properly implied in the above act can be exempted, except by furnishing a substitute, from military service, in conformity with regulations already published. (General Orders No. 25) and such exemption is valid only so long as the said substitute is legally exempt.

V. Persons who have furnished substitutes will receive their certificates of exemption from the Captains of Companies, or the Commandants of Camps, by whom the substitute have been accepted. Other certificates of exemption will be granted by the enrolling officers only, who will receive full instructions in regard to the conditions and mode of exemption. Applications for exemption cannot, therefore, be considered by the War Department.

S. COOPER, Adj. and Insp. General.

Wil., Charlotte & Ruth. Railroad-- WESTERN DIVISION.

On and after Monday the 15th instant, the Passenger and Mail Train will be run on this Road daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

GOING WEST.		
LEAVE.	ARRIVE.	
9 00 A. M.	Charlotte,	
9 45 "	Tuckasegee,	7 43 A. M.
10 15 "	Brevard,	8 10 "
10 40 "	Sharon,	8 37 "
11 00 "	Lincolnton,	9 00 "

GOING EAST.		
LEAVE.	ARRIVE.	
12 00 A. M.	Lincolnton,	
11 25 "	Sharon,	11 20 A. M.
11 50 "	Brevard,	11 45 "
12 15 P. M.	Tuckasegee,	12 15 P. M.
	Charlotte,	1 00 "

By order, V. A. McBECK, Acting Master of Transportation. Lincolnton, April 24, 1862.

NOTICE.

I have for sale an excellent STEAM ENGINE of six-horse power, manufactured by Ames & Grant in Baltimore. It has an excellent boiler that has never been injured in any way. I will sell the Engine and all its appurtenances at as reasonable terms as it could be bought in the Confederate States. I will also sell an excellent Dial Planing Machine.

THOMAS DAY, Milton, N. C.

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

Will attend promptly and diligently to collecting and retaining all claims intrusted 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, 1862.

R. W. BECKWITH, Has constantly on hand WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATED WARE, &c.

Call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere. Watch crystals put in for 25 cents each. January, 1862.

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

OPPOSITE KERR'S HOTEL, Charlotte, N. C. (Late with R. W. Beckwith.)

Five Watches, Clocks & Jewelry, of every description, Repaired and Warranted for 12 months. Oct 16, 1861.

CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT. Jefferson Davis of Mississippi, President. Alex. H. Stephens of Georgia, Vice President. J. P. Benjamin of Louisiana, Secretary of State. G. W. Randolph of Virginia, Secretary of War. G. C. Meminger of South Carolina, Secretary of the Treasury. S. R. Mallory of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. Thos. H. Watts of Alabama, Chief of the Department of Justice or Attorney General. J. H. Reagan of Texas, Postmaster General.

MEMBERS OF THE FIRST PERMANENT CONFEDERATE CONGRESS. SENATE.

- ALABAMA. Wm L. Yancy, Clement C. Clay.
- ARKANSAS. Robert W. Johnson, Charles B. Mitchell.
- FLORIDA. A. E. Maxwell, J. M. Baker.
- GEORGIA. Benjamin H. Hill, John W. Lewis.
- LOUISIANA. Edward Sparrow, T. J. Semmes.
- MISSISSIPPI. Albert G. Brown, James Phelan.
- VIRGINIA. R. M. T. Hunter, Wm B. Preston.
- NORTH CAROLINA. George Davis, Wm T. Dortch.
- SOUTH CAROLINA. Robert W. Barnwell, James L. Orr.
- TENNESSEE. Langdon C. Haynes, Gustavus A. Henry.
- TEXAS. Louis T. Wigfall, W S Oldham.
- KENTUCKY. H C Burnett, William E. Simms.
- MISSOURI. John B. Clark, R S Y Peyton.

HOUSE. THOMAS S. BOECK, Speaker.

- ALABAMA. 1 Thos J Foster, 2 Wm R Smith, 3 John P. Ralls, 4 J L M Curry, 5 Francis S Lyon.
- ARKANSAS. 1 Felix J Balson, 2 Grandison D Royster, 3 Augustus H Garland, 4 Thos B Hanly.
- FLORIDA. 1 James B Hawkins, 2 Hilton.
- GEORGIA. 1 Julian Hartridge, 2 C J Munnerlyn, 3 Hines Holt, 4 A H Kenan, 5 David W Lewis.
- KENTUCKY. 1 Alfred Boyd, 2 John W Crockett, 3 H E Read, 4 George W Ewing, 5 J S Chismond, 6 T L Barnett.
- LOUISIANA. 1 Charles J Villiere, 2 Charles M Conrad, 3 Duncan F Kemmer.
- MISSISSIPPI. 1 John J McRae, 2 S W Clapp, 3 Reuben Davis, 4 Israel Welch.
- MISSOURI. 1 John Hyer, 2 Casper W Bell, 3 George W Vest, 4 A H Conroy.
- NORTH CAROLINA. 1 W N H Smith, 2 Robert R Bridgers, 3 Owen R Kenan, 4 T D McDowell, 5 Archibald Arrington.
- SOUTH CAROLINA. 1 W W Boyce, 2 W Porcher Miles, 3 M L Bonham.
- TENNESSEE. 1 J T Heiskell, 2 W G Swann, 3 W H Tobbs, 4 E L Gardenshire, 5 H S Foote, 6 M P Gentry.
- TEXAS. 1 John A Wilcox, 2 Peter W Gray, 3 Claiborne C Herbert.
- VIRGINIA. 1 M R H Bennett, 2 John R Chambliss, 3 James Lyons, 4 Roger A Pryor, 5 Thomas S Boeck, 6 John Good, Jr, 7 James P Holcombe, 8 Danl C Dejarrette.

Total number, 26.

THE Western Democrat. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The Democrat will be discontinued to all subscribers at the expiration of the time for which it is paid. Those who want to continue must renew before or at the expiration of their time. The dunning business is unpleasant, and we do not want to engage in it again. Those who are in arrears, and whose papers have been discontinued, will oblige us if they will pay up without putting us to further trouble about it.

We have adopted the cash system not because we are afraid to trust our old patrons, but because cash is required for printing materials and everything else that we buy.

The vast amount of money expended by the Lincoln Government in prosecuting the war upon the South, is almost beyond conception, and would alarm the Northern people were it not for the absurd notion they entertain of making the southern people foot the bill. The Army Bill which passed the Lincoln Congress recently, appropriates four hundred and twenty-one millions of dollars for the year ending June, 1863. Besides this, two hundred and eight millions have been voted for deficiencies for the fiscal year just ending.

The North is now spending about four millions of dollars per day, and the Government debt already amounts to over a thousand millions of dollars. Are the southern people willing to pay this immense debt—are they willing to give up their property to pay for their own subjugation, and lose their privileges as freemen? If not, let them continue to fight on until the independence of the Confederacy is acknowledged. We had far better lose our property fighting for our rights, than lose it as subjects of Abe Lincoln.

TRUE.—The Memphis Appeals says: The South has two kinds of enemies—first, those who come from the North as open foes, with guns in their hands to subjugate us, boldly proclaiming their mission. Secondly, those in our midst, who, like sneaking assassins, blatant with worldly professions of loyalty and devotion, strike at our cause by refusing to receive Confederate money.

Keep your eye upon the men who refuse Confederate money. They will be the first among us to take the oath of allegiance to Lincoln's Government to save their property.

Yes, we repeat, keep your eye upon all persons who refuse to take Confederate money. They are opposed to the cause of the South at heart. And keep your eye upon and remember the miserable extortioners, who are holding large quantities of the necessities of life for higher prices—they, too, are enemies.

Our latest accounts from Washington, N. C., inform us that the Federals have been reinforced at that place. It is reported that they now have about 2,000 men, infantry and horsemen, guarding the town. They shell the woods every night to warn off our forces. We learn that Mr. Wm. Grist (a citizen of Washington) has been sent a prisoner to Newbern, supposed for the purpose of being transported to Fort Warren. Young Respass is still recruiting for his Regiment of Tories. We presume the father is helping the son in this hellish matter. May the rope be ready for their necks whenever they are captured by the patriots of the South.—Wilmington Journal.

Old Respass ought to have been hung when he was arrested and carried to Richmond. We still believe he is a traitor and tory, notwithstanding he went through the forms of a trial at Richmond, and was released, and notwithstanding he was defended by certain communications in the Raleigh Standard.

GUN-BOAT FUND.—The following from Mrs. Gov. Ellis will be found interesting to those who have contributed to the Gun-Boat Fund:

SALISBURY, May 26, 1862.

Owing to the impossibility of building a Gunboat under present circumstances, it is proposed to devote the Gunboat Fund to some other object equally connected with the honor of the State. Several gentlemen have interested themselves and kindly offered their views upon the subject. The favorite plan with them is to appropriate the Fund to the relief of the Widows and Orphans of our Soldiers: it is a claim upon the women of the State that cannot fail to recommend itself to every heart. The Fund, however, cannot be diverted from its original purpose without the consent of the donors. I have then to make a second demand upon the patriotism of the collectors. I earnestly beg that each collector will ascertain, in the way most convenient to herself whether the subscribers desire to recall or continue their subscriptions.

MRS. JOHN W. ELLIS.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—A proposition has at last come from the Northern Government for an exchange of prisoners, on the cartel adopted between the United States and Great Britain in 1812. They also offer to exchange our privates as prisoners of war, the surplus remaining on either side to be paroled. The exchange to be made at any point or points designated by the Confederate States Government.

The prisoners at this place are going off at the rate of about 200 per day, to be paroled until regularly exchanged.—Salisbury Watchman.

IMPORTANT TO DISCHARGED VOLUNTEERS.—The following information is published in answer to numerous enquiries addressed to us. The Convention undertook to discharge all North Carolina Volunteers over 35 years old, not transferred to the Confederate Government. These discharged volunteers, then, are not only not entitled to the Confederate bounty, but are required to refund the State bounty, if it has been received; they are entitled to no pay for the time they have been in service, nothing for clothing, but they are entitled to transportation home.—State Journal.

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. DWEY, Agent. Jan 14, 1862.

MISSOURI MATTERS.

Persons directly from Missouri (says the Little Rock True Democrat of the 8th ult.) tell us that the war is raging fiercely in the Southwestern portion of that State, and in Kansas. McBride fought the enemy for three days at Cassville, and finally whipped them. This is something more than a skirmish, as there were four of five thousand of the enemy and some twenty-five hundred patriots engaged. The former were reinforced and McBride took three or four hundred prisoners and a number of wagons, army stores, etc. The battle, our informant says, began last Sunday week. The stirring events east of us have fixed attention on that quarter so that the important scenes in Missouri are overlooked. Kansas city was visited by patriots lately, and as the narrator graphically expressed it, was "cleaned out." A party of Standwade's men, eighteen in number, made an attack upon four hundred Federals encamped at the lead mines. This was a night attack, and the Federals fled as usual. The assailants gathered the wagons, some machinery and other property, set them on fire and left before their small numbers could be ascertained. Hardly a day passes in Missouri without a skirmish or battle, and the Federals are leaving. This may be one reason why they have come down into Arkansas.

MARYLAND STILL DEFIANT.

The Richmond Examiner says:

A few facts concerning the machinery employed by the Federal Government to render Maryland powerless to effect her own disenthralment, or aid in the Southern cause of independence, will serve to show the worse than Austrian tyranny of the Lincoln dynasty, and to discover to Virginia what surely awaits her people in the event of the occupation of her soil by the Yankee army, and the abandonment of it by her own.

In 1860, the Legislature appropriated money for the purchase of arms for the arming of the State militia, which was done. After the events of the 19th of April, 1861, and the invasion of the State by Federal forces, Gov. Hicks called on the various military organizations to deliver up the arms. In a few instances the call was complied with, but the majority refused, and several companies crossed into Virginia, carrying their arms. A regular order for the seizure of all arms was then issued, which was followed by a general secretion of them on the part of the State militia and citizens. Armories were forced open and searched, as well as private houses. No old fowling piece, rusty pistol or cutlass was harmless looking enough to save it from deposition at the great armory of the Provost Marshal. They were brought forth from every imaginable place of concealment. Recently the Provost Marshal, learning that there were numerous arms buried in unknown places, issued an order reiterating the call for their delivery, and secretly offered a bribe to such as would betray the whereabouts of the weapons. In this way numbers of guns, varying from one to a dozen, have been unearthed in various parts of the city.

Squads of Yankees roamed the counties, gathering up the arms of the country militia and raising Union flags. Threats, arrests, and even tortures, were resorted to to compel citizens to disclose where their arms were concealed. In St. Marys county, a German who had hidden his arms was seized and hung up by the heels until, like the inquisitors of old, they extorted their places of concealment. Instances of female devotion and fearlessness in their repulse of the Yankee intruders are related. Two Yankee soldiers, with bayonets fixed, stopped at the residence of a Marylander, now in the Southern army, and demanded any arms that might be in the house. His wife replied that she was exceedingly sorry, but her husband and two sons had just gone off to the Southern army, taking all the arms with them. The Yankees "retired in good order." Another lady, upon her husband's arms being demanded, produced a toy gun belonging to her son, and begged them to take it as the most destructive weapon she could give them.

But, notwithstanding the success with which these seizures have been conducted, we have the best evidence for knowing that the number captured bears but a small proportion to those hid away, but within the grasp of thousands of eager, sturdy hands. There may be a day of resurrection coming—it may be far off, and yet it may be very near. Maryland is a disarmed and conquered State. Too much distrusted by the Federal Government to share either its confidence or its patronage, and yet too fully imbued with the Southern spirit to array herself in arms with the North against Virginia and her sisters. Maryland to-day occupies a position in which no other State is to be found—a position at once equivalent to herself and humiliating to the Federal Government.

GEN. GRANT'S VIEWS.—Gen. Grant, who was in command of the federal army at Shiloh, and appears to be an honest sort of an old soldier, and writes a frank letter for publication in the Cincinnati Commercial, from which we extract:

"There is one thing I feel well assured, and that is that I have the confidence of every brave man in my command. Those who showed the white feather will do all in their power to attract attention for themselves. I had perhaps a dozen officers arrested for cowardice in the first day's fight. These men are necessarily my enemies. As to the talk about a surprise here, nothing could be more false. If the enemy had sent us word when and where they would attack us, we could not have been better prepared."

Thus we have it from the highest official authority that the enemy were fully prepared for our assault at Shiloh, but notwithstanding were driven like chaff by the wind before the fierce assault of our comparatively small force.

ALIEN RESIDENTS AND THE CONSCRIPT ACT.—The following dispatch announces a decision upon a point of considerable interest:

RICHMOND, May 13th.

Hon. E. Barksdale: The Attorney General of the Confederate States has decided that aliens permanently residing in the Confederacy, are subject to conscription.

G. W. RANDOLPH, Secretary of War.

FROM NORTH ALABAMA.

A correspondent from the First Louisiana cavalry writes an interesting letter to the Mobile Tribune, which we copy:

We are at present encamped within half a mile of the Tennessee river, having been in the saddle for the last three weeks, scouting the country from Iuka, Miss., to the borders of Tennessee. During that time we have met the enemy in four different engagements, and we feel a thrill of pride in being able to state that on every occasion the impetuous valor of our gallant boys have sent them flying from the soil which they pollute with their presence.

The first fight occurred near Tusculum, in which Capt. Cannon, with a hundred men, ten from each company, engaged a force of the enemy's cavalry and infantry, outnumbering him three to one, one morning about daylight as they were moving on towards Decatur. They instantly drew up on seeing him and sent the hissing bullets in showers amongst our boys for a while, but were unable to withstand the fiery charge of Captain Cannon and his brave troopers, who broke and scattered them like chaff before the wind, killing a number of them without losing a single man himself, and rejoicing the main body of the regiment the next day, bringing with him twenty-seven prisoners as trophies of his victory. Four of them were negroes, who, in a fit of gallantry, had thrown aside their plowshares to testify their devotion to Uncle Abe on the "tented field," three of whom Colonel Scott returned to their owner; the fourth one, a notorious villain, was taken to the battle-field and hung.

After the attack of Capt. Cannon, the enemy retreated with such rapidity that they forgot to take their prisoners with them, and never stopped until they were safe on the cars, bound for Decatur, where they burnt the fine railroad bridge which spans the river at that place.

We rode leisurely along through the beautiful scenery of North Alabama, the people welcoming us with manifestations of delight, and hailing us as their deliverers from insult and outrage, in further quest of those gentry that thus make war upon the lovely ladies as well as the men of our beloved South.

On arriving at this place (Courtland) Col. Scott learned that there was a large number of the enemy at Athens, about thirty miles from here, and resolving to attack them, we crossed the river in flat-boats, on Wednesday, 16th April, and, traveling all night, the first beams of the morning sun found us within three miles of Athens.

Col. Scott sent forward an advance guard to attack the pickets and draw them out, throwing the rest of his men in line of battle. The advance guard consisted of some forty men, under Capt. Leake—his own company and a portion of the Morgan Rangers—and on getting within fifty yards of them, Capt. Leake rung out the charge, and away we went, with the rapidity of lightning, right on them, the Yankees scattering to the right and left and firing volley after volley as they ran.

Capt. Leake then ordered us to return, and, in a short time, as was anticipated, here came the Lincoln chivalry, their bright bayonets glistening in the sun, breathing vengeance against the daring rebels who owned Col. Scott as their leader; but our Colonel, not at all dismayed by the formidable array, calmly ordered Lieut. Holmes to turn loose his howitzers on them, and with a storm of shot and shell we swept the woods of the cowardly miscreants.

We pursued them at a hard gallop into and through Athens. About fifty of the command, armed with shot guns and the howitzer battery, under Lieut-Col. Nixon, pursued them seven miles on the Huntsville road. From time to time they ambuscaded us and made a stand, and on every occasion we dislodged them. We returned to Athens with the loss of one man killed and two wounded. On our way back we passed eighteen or twenty of their dead bodies.

At the same time that Col. Nixon was sent in pursuit with the shot-guns, Capt. Cannon was placed in command of the Rifles, and sent to cut off a train of cars at Limestone, eighteen miles distant. He reached the place and after a sharp fight whipped the guard, and tore up the railroad track before the arrival of the train, and when it came it piled up beautifully. He took twenty-one prisoners, including two Captains, and burned eleven cars loaded with provisions and returned to Athens without the loss of a man.

Col. Scott thought it best to recross the river, as we were short of ammunition and he anticipated an early attack, and sure enough the next day, when Col. Scott, our artillery, and more than half of the regiment, had crossed Elk river, a small stream, three miles from the Tennessee, a picket came rushing in, announcing that a large body of Yankee cavalry were right on us. Lieut-Col. Nixon immediately formed us into line, when they came, 250 strong, sweeping down on us in a gallant and magnificent charge through the open field; but our boys, cool and collected, waited until they got within 150 yards of them and then poured a deadly fire into them, emptying fifteen saddles of their riders, and the rest flying in disorder and confusion, their Colonel being mortally wounded.

IMPORTANT FROM THE WEST.—We learn from a passenger just through from Texas, that an engagement between 1,700 of Gen. Sibley's Brigade and 2,800 Federals, occurred on the 10th ult. at Glorieta Canon, New Mexico. Col. Scurry commanding, had his men posted on the canon through which the Federals were compelled to pass to communicate with Fort Craig.

About 600 of the enemy were killed and wounded, and less than 100 of Scurry's men, among whom, however, were Majors Raguet and Shropshire killed, and Lieut. Col. Sutton mortally wounded.

Gen. Sibley's Aid-de-Camp, Capt. Ochiltree, who was bearer of despatches from Gen. Sibley, reported to our informant that the result of the battle of Glorieta would be the surrender of Fort Craig to our forces, and the occupation of all New Mexico and Arizona by the Confederates.—Jackson Mississippi, May 17.

The Rector of Christ Church, New Orleans, dis-regarding the presence of the Yankees, announced from his pulpit the appointment of Friday as a day of public prayer by the President of the Confederate States.

GEN. STERLING PRICE.

The army correspondent of the Savannah Republican, in a recent letter from Corinth, thus speaks of the old war horse of Missouri:

I heard unusual cheering some days ago in one of the camps near my present quarters, and upon inquiry I found that it proceeded from some Missouri regiments. Their gallant, and heretofore invincible leader, General Price, had just arrived with the rear guard of his army, and this was the first time the men had seen him for ten or twelve days. It was evident from the heartiness of his demonstrations, that they were as glad to see him as if he were their father. They have a number of familiar names by which he is designated in the camp, such as "Pap," "Dad," "The Old Tycoon," "The Fox of the West," &c. No officer in the army possesses the confidence and affection of his men to the same extent as this favorite leader. He is fifty-five or fifty-six years old, is six feet high, weighs two hundred pounds, has grey hair, and a fair, round face, beaming with kindness and intelligence, and, in some respects, reminds me of one of your best citizens—the excellent President of the Bank of the State of Georgia. He does not find it necessary to surround his headquarters with early sentinels, nor to swell his staff with a set of gay butterflies, in the shape of volunteer aids-de-camp, whose business it is to ride fine horses, return curt answers to respectful inquiries, make as much fuss as possible, and render themselves generally disagreeable and ridiculous. He is accessible to all, and has a kind and respectful word for every one. And yet he is fierce and energetic, and has unlimited influence over his men, who would gladly follow him to the death.

Halleck sent a message to Gen. Price a short time since, by a gentleman who was passing the lines. "Tell Gen. Price," he said, "that he had the advantage of me in Missouri, for he knew the country better than I did; but I have got him now where I want him, and expect to capture him and whip his army soon." "When you go back," was Price's reply, "say to Gen. Halleck that he has not men enough in his army to capture me. And as to whipping my boys, tell him he may select 100 of the best men in his whole army, and I will take the same number of mine as they come without distinction. He shall lead his 100 men, and I'll lead mine; and we will go into an open field to fight it out; and the fate of the Southern Confederacy shall depend upon the result. Tell him that, will you?" I have never heard that Halleck sent any reply.

MORE ABOUT JOHN MORGAN.

Every thing in regard to the heroic partisan, John T. Morgan, is interesting, and we therefore copy a narrative of his movements from the Montgomery Advertiser, of Thursday last:

The veritable Col. John T. Morgan, of Kentucky, who has produced so much consternation among the Yankee invaders by his dashing exploits, was certainly in this city on Tuesday evening. His presence attracted a large crowd of spectators, all eager to see the hero of so many successful skirmishes. The quiet simplicity of his manner and dress impressed all more than ever that he is the man of the true metal he is represented to be. Col. Morgan looks to be about thirty years of age, has light hair and whiskers, and gray eyes, is some six feet high, and weighs perhaps a hundred and seventy pounds. He is as mild and gentle as a woman, and is so careful of the feelings of others that he would not want only give a wound to them for anything in the world. His magnanimity was beautifully illustrated only the other day, in the capture of a Yankee train and passengers between Nashville and Bowling Green. The train consisted of an engine and fifty-three cars, which he burnt and destroyed, of course, to weaken the enemy as much as possible in a legitimate way. The engine was one of the most magnificent machines ever put in motion. It had just been imported from the North, for the purpose of drawing the immense military trains of the enemy over the mountain railroads. He also captured a large amount of money from the train, which was taken care of. Of the passengers, he paroled the Yankee officers, and did not molest the civilians who were not in the war. The women, however, fearing that they would be treated as their own authorities are in the habit of outraging our ladies, appealed to Col. Morgan not to hurt them. With the gallantry of the true Southern gentleman, he told them that he left it for the hands of the North to search the persons and insult the honor of helpless women, and that they were as safe from intrusion or injury in his presence as if at home defended by their husbands. One of them, a young married woman about sixteen, begged him not to hurt her husband who was a prisoner. He assured her that he would be treated as kindly as he deserved, and he did not know that it would be kindness to him; but to save her any further trouble, he would release him in her hands. She expressed herself very grateful for her prize.

Morgan's Men Capture their Captors.—Col. Morgan, en route for Corinth, told on the cars that he had received a dispatch from Capt. Wood, who was taken prisoner at Lebanon with others of Morgan's men, informing him that Wood and his men were put on a steamboat and sent down the river; that at the right moment they rose on their captors, overcame them, and took the boat. They seized such arms, ammunition and other valuables as they could carry, paroled the men, and turned the boat adrift on fire. Wood and his men are now in a place of safety, and ready for another frolic. Morgan and his men are hard to catch, and still harder to hold when caught. This, we believe, is true.—Columbus Times, 22d.

The Vicksburg (Miss.) Wlig says: A planter informs us that he saw the negroes on a plantation above the city shed tears when the cotton was being fired. It is very hard to destroy the labor of a whole year, but it is a necessity that cannot be helped. There will, no doubt, be a quarter of a million of bales burnt on the Mississippi and tributaries, worth twelve million dollars at ordinary prices.

At present New York prices the cotton would have been worth three times the above amount to the yankees; but the planter would not have got a cent for it.